

**KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN BABI JANTAN KASTRASI DAN BETINA
PERIODE *GROWING-FINISHING* DENGAN METODE FREKUENSI
PEMBERIAN PAKAN YANG BERBEDA**

HEKLANDRIA

01/151589/EPT/00024

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh frekuensi pemberian pakan satu dan tiga kali sehari pada kandang individu dan jenis kelamin berbeda terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan babi periode *growing-finishing*. Sebanyak 8 ekor babi dibagi secara diacak menjadi dua kelompok. Setiap kelompok terdiri dari 2 ekor jantan dan 2 ekor betina ditempatkan pada kandang individu. Kelompok I diberi pemberian pakan satu kali per hari dan kelompok II diberi pemberian pakan tiga kali per hari. Pakan yang diberikan terdiri dari konsentrat/ sisa rumah makan dan ampas tahu yang diberikan dalam keadaan basah. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan, dan *feed cost/gain*. Semua variabel kecuali *feed cost/gain* dianalisis dengan analisis variansi uji factorial (2 x 2). Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan berbeda tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$). Hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada pengaruh perlakuan dengan metode frekuensi pemberian pakan pada jenis kelamin berbeda terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan babi periode *growing-finishing*.

Kata kunci : Kinerja pertumbuhan, Babi, Frekuensi Pemberian Pakan, Jenis Kelamin.

**GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF GROWING-FINISHING CASTRATED
MALE AND FEMALE PIGS WITH DIFFERENT
FEEDING FREQUENCY**

HERLANDRIA

01/151589/EPT/00024

APSTRACT

The present study has the objective of finding out the effect of feeding frequency, once versus three times a day, to pigs of growing-finishing period differing in sex, raised in individual pig pen on their growth performance. Eight pigs were randomly allocated into two groups. Each consisting of two males and two females, and each animal was put into an individual pig pen. Pigs in the first group were fed once a day. While those in the other group were fed thrice a day. Feed consisted of concentrate, restaurant disposal, and solid waste from soy-cake production, given as they were. Records were taken on dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, daily gain weight, feed conversion, and feed cost/gain ratio. All data but feed cost gain ratio were subjected to an analysis of variance of 2 x 2 factorial. Statistical analysis revealed that dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, daily gain weight, and feed conversion of the animals fed under the two schemes were no significant different ($P>0,05$). From the results, it could be concluded that growth performance of growing-finishing period pigs of either sex were similar under the two the feeding method.

Key words : Growth performance, Pigs, Feeding Frequency,
Sex