

PENAMPILAN PRODUKSI KELINCI LOKAL BETINA YANG DIBERI
RASIO HIJAUAN DAN KONSENTRAT BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penampilan produksi kelinci lokal betina yang diberi rasio hijauan dan konsentrat berbeda dengan umur 2 sampai 2,5 bulan dan berat badan awal $793,58 \pm 48,70g$ yang dipelihara secara intensif selama 12 minggu. Dua puluh empat ekor kelinci lokal betina dibagi menjadi empat kelompok perlakuan rasio hijauan dan konsentrat. Kelompok I 100:0, kelompok II 85:15, kelompok III 70:30 dan kelompok IV 55:45, dengan frekuensi pemberian pakan 2 kali/hari. Variable yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan, penambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan, *feed cost per gain*, persentase karkas dan persentase non karkas. Data hasil penelitian diuji dengan analisis variansi pola searah. Perbedaan rata-rata perlakuan diuji dengan DMRT (*Duncan's New Multiple Range Test*). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan rasio hijauan dan konsentrat berpengaruh terhadap konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, penambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan dan persentase karkas ($P < 0,01$), serta terhadap persentase non karkas ($P < 0,05$). Nilai *feed cost per gain* paling efisien pada K IV. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlakuan K IV memberikan penampilan produksi (pertambahan berat badan harian dan persentase karkas) kelinci lokal betina lebih baik dibandingkan dengan perlakuan yang lainnya.

(Kata Kunci : Kelinci Lokal Betina, Pakan, Penampilan
Produksi, Rasio Hijauan dan Konsentrat)

**PRODUCTIVITY PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE LOCAL RABBIT GIVEN
BY DIFFERENT RATIO OF FORAGE AND CONCENTRATE**

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to know the effect of different feed ratio between forage and concentrate on productivity performance of female local rabbits. Twenty four rabbits with initial weight of aged 2 until 2,5 month, $793,58 \pm 48,70g$ live which were raised intensively for 12 weeks. They were divided into four treatment groups of different feed ratio between forage and concentrate. They were namely K I 100:0, K II 85:15, K III 70:30 dan K IV 55:45, fed two times a day. The variables observed were feed consumption, average daily gain weight, feed conversion, *feed cost per gain*, carcass percentage dan non-carcass percentage. The obtained data were tested by a one way analysis of variance. The mean difference were tested by Duncan's multiple range test. The results showed that forage and concentrate ratio had a significant differences on dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, average daily gain weight, feed conversion and carcass percentage ($P < 0,01$), and non-carcass percentage ($P < 0,05$). Value of *feed cost per gain* on K IV more efficient. Treatment of K IV given the best result on productivity performance (daily gain weight and carcass percentage) of female local rabbit than the other treatments.

(Key Words : Female Local Rabbit, Feed, Productivity Performance, Forage and Concentrate Ratio)