

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT ASAL SALURAN PENCERNAAN ITIK LOKAL ACEH SECARA ORAL TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN LEMAK *ABDOMINAL* ITIK HIBRIDA JANTAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian bakteri asam laktat (BAL) asal saluran pencernaan itik lokal Aceh terhadap produksi karkas dan lemak *abdominal* itik Hibrida jantan. Penelitian ini menggunakan 60 ekor itik Hibrida putih jantan yang dihasilkan dari persilangan itik *Pecking* dan *Khaki Campbell*. Bakteri asam laktat diberikan kepada itik jantan melalui oral dengan jenis bakteri *Pediococcus acidilactici* dan *Lactobacillus fermentum*. Itik Hibrida jantan ditempatkan secara acak dalam empat perlakuan yang terdiri dari: tanpa pemberian antibiotik dan bakteri asam laktat (kontrol negatif) (K), antibiotik *Bacitracin* 40 mg/kg pakan (AB), penambahan bakteri *Lactobacillus fermentum* 10^6 CFU/ml (LF), penambahan bakteri *Pediococcus acidilactici* 10^6 CFU/ml (PA). Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan dan masing-masing ulangan terdiri atas 5 ekor itik. Pada umur 56 hari, seluruh itik di setiap kandang perlakuan ditimbang untuk mendapatkan data bobot hidup. Satu ekor itik dengan bobot badan mendekati nilai median dari setiap kelompok kandang dipilih untuk diambil datanya, yang meliputi: bobot karkas, persentase karkas, bobot lemak *abdominal*, dan persentase lemak *abdominal*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah. Data dengan perbedaan yang nyata diuji lanjut menggunakan *Duncan's new Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan bakteri asam laktat *Lactobacillus fermentum* dan *Pediococcus acidilactici* berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot karkas dan persentase karkas, namun berpengaruh tidak nyata bobot hidup, bobot lemak *abdominal*, dan persentase lemak *abdominal*. Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan bakteri asam laktat asal saluran pencernaan itik lokal Aceh secara oral dapat bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan produksi karkas.

Kata kunci: Itik Hibrida, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Pediococcus acidilactici*, Produksi Karkas, Lemak *Abdominal*.

THE EFFECT OF ORAL GIVEN OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA FROM THE DIGESTIVE TRACT OF ACEH LOCAL DUCKS ON THE PRODUCTION OF CARCASS AND ABDOMINAL FAT OF MALE HYBRID DUCKS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of giving lactic acid bacteria (LAB) from the digestive tract of Aceh local ducks on the production of carcass and abdominal fat of male hybrid ducks. This study used 60 male white hybrid ducks. Lactic acid bacteria were given to male ducks orally with the types of bacteria *Lactobacillus fermentum* and *Pediococcus acidilactici*. Ducks hybrid males were placed randomly into four treatments consisting of: without antibiotics and lactic acid bacteria (negative control) (K), the *Bacitracin* antibiotics 40 mg/kg of feed (AB), the addition of *Lactobacillus fermentum* 10^6 CFU/ml (LF), the addition of bacteria *Pediococcus acidilactici* 10^6 CFU/ml (PA). Each treatment consisted of 3 replications and each replication consisted of 5 ducks. At the age of 56 days, all ducks in each treatment cage were weighed to obtain data on harvest weight, feed consumption, and feed efficiency. One duck with body weight close to the median value from each cage group was selected for data collection, which included: carcass weight, carcass percentage, abdominal fat weight, and abdominal fat percentage. The data obtained were statistically analyzed using a completely randomized design with a unidirectional pattern. Data with significant differences were further tested using Duncan's new Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results of the analysis showed that the treatment of lactic acid bacteria *Lactobacillus fermentum* and *Pediococcus acidilactici* affected on carcass weight and carcass percentage, but had not affect slaughter weight, abdominal fat weight, and abdominal fat percentage. The research can be concluded that given of lactic acid bacteria from the digestive tract of Aceh local ducks orally could be beneficial to increase carcass production.

Keywords: Hybrid Duck, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Pediococcus acidilactici*, Carcass Production, Abdominal Fat.