

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT ASAL SALURAN PENCERNAAN ITIK LOKAL ACEH SECARA ORAL TERHADAP PERFORMA ITIK HIBRIDA JANTAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh bakteri asam laktat (BAL) asal saluran pencernaan itik lokal Aceh terhadap performan itik hibrida jantan. Penelitian ini menggunakan 60 ekor itik hibrida putih jantan. Bakteri asam laktat diberikan pada itik jantan secara oral dengan jenis bakteri *Lactobacillus fermentum* dan *Pediococcus acidilactici*. Itik hibrida jantan ditempatkan secara acak ke dalam empat perlakuan. Empat perlakuan meliputi K: tanpa antibiotik dan bakteri asam laktat (kontrol negatif); BA⁰: antibiotik *Zinc Bacitracin* 40 mg/kg pakan (kontrol positif); BP10⁶: penambahan *Pediococcus acidilactis* 10⁶ CFU/ml/ekor/hari dan BL10⁶: penambahan *Lactobacillus fermentum* 10⁶ CFU/ml/ekor/hari. Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 5 ekor itik. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) selama 28 hari. Data yang diperoleh meliputi konsumsi pakan, pertambahan bobot badan, dan rasio konversi pakan dianalisis dengan analisis varians (ANOVA) dan data yang berbeda nyata antar perlakuan dilakukan uji lebih lanjut menggunakan *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan bakteri asam laktat (BP10⁶ dan BL10⁶) dan Zinc Bacitracin (BA⁰) dalam ransum dapat meningkatkan bobot badan dan menurunkan rasio konversi pakan ($P < 0,05$), tetapi tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap peningkatan konsumsi pakan. Adapun hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan bakteri asam laktat dari saluran pencernaan itik lokal Aceh dapat meningkatkan performa itik hibrida jantan.

Kata kunci: itik, BAL, probiotik, performan.

THE EFFECT OF ORAL GIVEN OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA FROM THE DIGESTIVE TRACT OF A NATIVE ACEH DUCKS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MALE HYBRID DUCKS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) of local Aceh ducks digestive track to male hybrid duck performance. 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*. Male hybrid ducks were placed randomly into four treatments. Four experimental diets include K: without antibiotics and lactic acid bacteria (negative control); BA⁰: *Bacitracin* antibiotic 40 mg/kg of feed (positive control); BP10⁶: the addition of *Pediococcus acidilactis* 10⁶ CFU/ml/bird/day and BL10⁶: the addition of *Lactobacillus fermentum* 10⁶ CFU/ml/bird/day. Each treatment consisted of 3 replications and each replication consisted of 5 ducks. This research was conducted using completely randomized design (CRD) for 28 days. Obtained data included feed intake, body weight gain, and feed conversion ratio were analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the mean values which were significantly different were further tested using *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). The results showed that the addition of lactic acid bacteria (BP10⁶ and BL10⁶) and *Zinc Bacitracin* (BA⁰) in diets significantly increased the body weight and reduce feed conversion ratio (P<0,05), but it had no significant effect to increase feed intake. As the results of the study can be concluded that the addition of lactic acid bacteria from the digestive tract of local Aceh ducks can improve the performance of male hybrid ducks.

Keywords: Duck, Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB), Probiotics, Performance.