KUALITAS FISIK DAN KIMIA PELET KELINCI DENGAN PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG KULIT LIDAH BUAYA (*Aloe Vera*)

Maudy Lia Bintari [1], Retno Budi Lestari [2], dan Rakhmad P. Harahap [2]

[1]) Mahasiswa, [2])Dosen Program Studi Peternakan
-Fakultas Pertanian- Universitas Tanjungpura
Jl. Prof. Dr. H. Hadari Nawawi- Pontianak – Kalimantan Barat 78124
email : liabintari07@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Kelinci salah satu hewan alternatif untuk memenuhi kebutuhan protein hewani masyarakat. Biaya produksi ternak terbesar berasal dari pakan, untuk menurunkan biaya pakan ternak dengan memanfaakan limbah pertanian sebagai bahan pakan tambahan ternak. Limbah kulit lidah buaya yang dibuang dapat diolah menjadi tepung dan dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan pakan tambahan pada pakan ternak kelinci berbentuk pelet. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tepung kulit lidah buaya terhadap kualitas fisik dan kimia pelet kelinci dan mengetahui formula terbaik dengan penambahan tepung kulit lidah buaya terhadap pelet kelinci. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah tepung kulit lidah buaya, dedak, bungkil kelapa, tepung ampas tahu, tepung jagung, tepung rumput lapang dan tepung tapioka. Metode penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari P1 (10% tepung kulit lidah buaya), P2 (12% tepung kulit lidah buaya), P3 (14% tepung kulit lidah buaya), P4 (16% tepung kulit lidah buaya) dan P5 (18% tepung kulit lidah). Parameter yang diamati adalah kadar air, berat jenis, kerapatan tumpukan, kerapatan pemadatan tumpukan, kadar abu, protein kasar, lemak kasar dan serat kasar. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis ANAVA, jika terdapat pengaruh nyata pada perlakuan terhadap parameter yang diamati, maka dilanjutkan dengan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan's.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa penambahan tepung kulit lidah buaya memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap kadar air, kadar abu, lemak kasar dan serat kasar tetapi tidak memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap berat jenis, kerapatan tumpukan, kerapatan pemadatan tumpukan, dan protein kasar. Rata-rata nilai kadar air sebesar 11,68% - 12,76%. Berat jenis sebesar 0,214 g/cm³ – 0,224 g/cm³. Kerapatan tumpukan sebesar 0,195 g/cm³ – 0,203 g/cm³. Kerapatan pemadatan tumpukan sebesar 0,214 g/cm³ - 0,222 g/cm³. Kadar abu sebesar 5,84% - 6,48%. Protein kasar sebesar 9,48% - 10,23%. Lemak kasar sebesar 2,62% - 5,89%. Serat kasar sebesar 17,50% - 21,13%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, pakan pelet dengan penambahan tepung kulit lidah buaya dapat diberikan pada kelinci dewasa.

Kata kunci : kelinci, tepung kulit lidah buaya, kualitas fisik pelet, kimia pelet.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL QUALITY OF RABBIT PELLET WITH THE ADDITION OF ALOE VERA SKIN FLOUR (*Aloe Vera*)

Maudy Lia Bintari [1], **Retno Budi Lestari** [2], **and Rakhmad P. Harahap** [2]

[1] Student, [2] Lecturer of Animal Husbandry Study Program
-Faculty of Agriculture- Tanjungpura University
Jl. Prof. Dr. H. Hadari Nawawi- Pontianak – West Kalimantan 78124
email : liabintari07@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Rabbits are one of the alternative animals to meet people's animal protein needs. The largest cost of livestock production comes from feed, to reduce the cost of animal feed by utilizing agricultural waste as an additional animal feed ingredient. The aloe vera skin waste that is disposed of can be processed into flour and used as an additional feed ingredient in rabbit animal feed in the form of pellets. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of adding aloe vera powder to the physical and chemical quality of rabbit pellets and to find out the best formula with the addition of aloe vera skin flour to rabbit pellets. The research materials used were aloe vera skin flour, bran, coconut cake, tofu dregs flour, corn flour, field grass flour and tapioca flour. The research method used a completely randomized design (CRD) which consisted of 5 treatments and 5 replications. The treatments consisted of P1 (10% *aloe vera* skin flour), P2 (12% *aloe vera* skin flour), P3 (14% *aloe vera* skin flour), P4 (16% *aloe vera* skin flour) and P5 (18% *aloe vera* skin flour).). Parameters observed were moisture content, specific gravity, pile density, pile compaction density, ash content, crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber. The data were analyzed using ANAVA analysis, if there was a significant effect on the treatment of the observed parameters, then continued with Duncan's Multiple Distance Test.

The results showed that the addition of aloe vera skin flour had a significant effect on moisture content, ash content, crude fat and crude fiber but did not significantly affect specific gravity, pile density, pile compaction density, and crude protein. The average value of water content is 11.68% - 12.76%. Specific gravity is 0.214 g/cm3 – 0.224 g/cm3. The stack density is 0.195 g/cm3 – 0.203 g/cm3. The compaction density of the pile is 0.214 g/cm3 - 0.222 g/cm3. Ash content of 5.84% - 6.48%. Crude protein is 9.48% - 10.23%. Crude fat is 2.62% - 5.89%. Crude fiber is 17.50% - 21.13%. %. Based on the results of this study, pellet feed with the addition of aloe vera skin flour can be given to adult rabbits

Keywords: rabbits, *aloe vera* skin flour, physical quality of pellets, chemical pellets.