

ABSTRACT

Miatin, Mike. 2012. **Effect of Mixture Tapioca Waste and Fermented Molasses to Digestibility Coefficients and Percentage of Carcass on Broiler**. Thesis Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Retno Susilowati, M.Si and Dr. Munirul Abidin, M.Ag

Key words: Broiler, Tapioca Waste and Molasses, Digestibility Coefficients, Percentage of Carcass

Intensification of broiler is determined by meeting the needs of feed, but is often hampered by high prices of feed ingredients. Tapioca waste and molasses which still has a high nutritional value could be expected to be used as an alternative feed. Potential waste of tapioca and molasses in the ration can be determined by measuring the coefficient of digestibility and carcass yield a percentage. This research aims to determine effect of giving tapioca waste and fermented molasses (OMT) on digestibility coefficients and the percentage of broiler carcasses.

This research is quantitative experimental using Complete Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments and 5 replications. Treatment for the provision of OMT in the ration as much as 0% (P0), 5% (P1), 10% (P2) and 15% (P3). Observational parameters include the coefficient of dry matter digestibility (BK), organic matter (BO), crude protein (PK), crude fat (LK), crude fiber (SK) and the percentage of carcasses. Digestibility coefficients obtained from the calculation of the difference in levels of nutrients in the ration reduced the rest of the stool. Data calculated from the percentage of carcass weight divided by live weight carcass. To find out the influence, data were analyzed using a tally One Way ANOVA, if there is a real effect followed by a further BNJ test 5% according to the value of the coefficient of variability.

The results showed that administration of OMT significantly affect digestibility coefficients BK, BO, PK, SK, and the percentage of carcasses, but no significant effect on digestibility coefficient of LK. Digestibility coefficients of BK, BO, PK and SK the best in OMT provision of 15% (P3), and the percentage of carcasses in the provision of OMT Best 15% (P3). The use of OMT at all levels do not affect the digestibility coefficients LK, LK absorbed due to the maximum. Thus providing OMT 15% either used as feed material in order to reduce the cost of livestock productions.