

**KINERJA PRODUKSI ITIK MANILA (*Cairina moschata*) YANG DIBERI
RANSUM DENGAN BAHAN SILASE ECENG GONDOK
(*Eichhornia crassipes*)**

M YUDO KARTIKO
NIM: 16021018

INTISARI^{*)}

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian silase eceng gondok (*Eichhornia crassipes*) dalam ransum terhadap kinerja produksi itik manila (*cairina moschata*) jantan yang meliputi konsumsi pakan, penambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan yang dilaksanakan di kandang Unit Pelaksanaan Teknis Teaching Farm Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta selama tujuh minggu. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan 3 ulangan menggunakan 48 ekor itik manila yang dibagi kedalam 12 kandang masing-masing kandang berisi 4 ekor. Variabel yang diamati yaitu konsumsi pakan, penambahan bobot badan harian, konversi pakan dan *Income Over Feed And Duck Cost* (IOFC). Perlakuan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari ransum yang tidak diberi silase eceng gondok (P0) dan ransum yang diberi silase eceng gondok 5% (P1), 10%(P2), 15%(P3). Ransum dan air minum diberikan ad libitum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian silase eceng gondok dalam ransum berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan serta tidak berpengaruh terhadap penambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan itik manila jantan. Ransum dengan penambahan silase eceng gondok 15% (P3) menghasilkan konsumsi pakan (693,5 gram/ekor/minggu) yang berbeda nyata dari P0 (645,8 gram/ekor/minggu). Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan silase eceng gondok sampai aras 15% dapat menurunkan energi dalam ransum, sehingga itik manila mengantisipasi kekurangan energi dengan cara meningkatkan konsumsi pakan.

Kata kunci : Silase eceng gondok, Performa, Itik manila

^{*)} Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2020.

**PERFORMANCE OF MUSCOVY (*Cairina moschata*) PRODUCTIONS
WHICH GIVEN WATER HYACINTH (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
SILAGE IN RATION**

M YUDO KARTIKO
NIM: 16021018

ABSTRACT^{*)}

This study was conducted to determine the effect of giving water hyacinth silage (*Eichhornia crassipes*) in rations on the performance of muscovy (*cairina moschata*) production which includes feed consumption, body weight gain, feed conversion in the UPT Teaching Farm at the Mercu Buana University Farm Yogyakarta for seven weeks. The method used is an experimental method using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 4 treatments 3 replications using 48 manila ducks which were divided into 12 cages each containing 4 cages. Variables observed include feed consumptions were feed consumption, daily body weight gain, feed conversion and *Income Over Feed and Duck Cost* (IOFC). The treatments in this study consisted of rations that were not given water hyacinth silage (P0) and rations given water hyacinth silage 5% (P1), 10% (P2), 15% (P3). Rations and drinking water were given ad libitum. The results showed that the administration of water hyacinth silage in the ration had a significant effect ($P<0.05$) on feed consumption and did not affect body weight gain and conversion of male muscovy feed. The ration with the addition of 15% water hyacinth silage (P3) produced feed consumption (693.5 grams / head / week) which was significantly different from P0 (645.8 grams / tail / week). the results of the study concluded that the addition of water hyacinth silage up to 15% level can reduce energy in rations, so muscovy anticipate energy shortages by increasing feed consumption.

Keywords: Water Hyacinth Silage, Performance, Muscovy

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