

ABSTRAK

RULI KURNIAWAN. A.1910322. Pengaruh Penggunaan Tepung Ketumbar (*Coriandrum sativum*) Dalam Ransum Terhadap Persentase Non Karkas Puyuh (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*) Jantan. Dibimbing oleh Deden Sudrajat dan Dewi Wahyuni.

Biji ketumbar (*Coriandrum sativum*) mempunyai kandungan minyak atsiri 0,4-1,1% dengan komponen utama linalool sekitar 60-70% yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan tambahan pakan yang bermanfaat sebagai antibakteri, antioksidan dan efek stimulasi dalam proses pencernaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh penambahan tepung ketumbar di dalam ransum terhadap persentase non karkas puyuh jantan. 100 ekor puyuh jantan umur 17 hari dengan rata-ran bobot badan $104,9 \pm 0,91$ g digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan biji ketumbar dibuat tepung ditambahkan kedalam ransum komersil dengan taraf penambahan 0% (P0), 0,5% (P1), 1% (P2) dan 1,5% (P3). Kandungan zat-zat makanan dalam ransum penelitian dengan 10,63% (kadar air), 5,92% (abu), 2,49% (lemak), 18,54% (protein) dan 1,18% (serat kasar) dengan minimal 2.700 kkal/kg (energi metabolisme). Data dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA dan Uji Duncan. Peubah yang diamati meliputi persentase hati, persentase jantung, persentase usus, persentase rampela, persentase kepala, persentase leher dan persentase kaki. Hasil rata-ran persentase hati 1.90 % (2,87 g), jantung 0.96 % (1,47 g), usus 4.30 % (6,51 g), rampela 2.51 % (3,80 g), kepala 1.95 % (8,33 g), leher 4.61 % (7,06 g) dan kaki 2.09 % (3,22 g) pada puyuh jantan. Kesimpulan penelitian bahwa penambahan tepung ketumbar dalam ransum sampai taraf 1,5 % dapat mempertahankan non karkas burung puyuh jantan. Disarankan untuk penelitian lanjut penambahan tepung ketumbar dengan taraf persentase yang lebih tinggi pada jenis kelamin, umur dan aktifitas ternak yang berbeda serta metode perlakuan lain terhadap biji ketumbar tanpa menurunkan kandungan senyawa penting yang ada didalamnya.

Kata kunci: *burung puyuh, herbal, ketumbar, linalool, non karkas*

ABSTRACT

RULI KURNIAWAN. A.1910322. Effects of Corriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) Meal Inclusion in Ration on the Percentage of Noncarcass Parts of Male Quails (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*). Under immediate supervision of Deden Sudrajat and Dewi Wahyuni.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) contains 0.4-1.1% essential oil having 60-70% linalool as the main component commonly used as feed additive with antibacterial, and antioxidative properties and stimulant effects on digestion. This study was aimed at assessing the effects of the inclusion of coriander meal in ration on the percentage of noncarcass parts of male quails. One-hundred male quails aged 17 days with average initial body weight of $104.90 \pm 0,91$ g were randomly allocated into 20 experimental units in a completely randomized design with 4 treatments and 5 replicates. Treatments consisted of the inclusion of coriander meal in ration by 0% (P0), 0.5% (P1), 1% (P2), and 1.5% (P3). Basal ration was formulated to contain 10.63% water, 5.92% ash, 2.49% fat, 18.54% crude protein, 1.18% fiber, and 2700 kcal/kg metabolizable energy. Measurements were taken on liver, heart, gizzard, head, neck, and feet percentages. Data were subjected to an analysis of variance and a Duncan test. Results showed that noncarcass percentages were found to be 1.90% (2.87 g) for liver, 0.96% (1.47 g) for heart, 4.30% (6.51 g) for intestines, 2.51% (3.80 g) for gizzard, 1.95% (8.33 g) for head, 4.61% (7.06 g) for neck, and 2.09% (3.22 g) for feet. It was concluded that the inclusion of coriander meal in ration by up to 1.5% maintained the percentages of noncarcass parts in male quails. It was suggested that further studies on the inclusion of coriander meal in higher levels in quails of different sex, age, and on pretreatment given to coriander meal be conducted.

Keywords: quail, herb, coriander, linalool, noncarcass