

**PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN FERMENTASI AMPAS KELAPA
(*Cocos nucifera* L.) OLEH RAGI TEMPE SEBAGAI CAMPURAN PAKAN
TERHADAP BOBOT, RASIO PAKAN, DAN *INCOME OVER FEED COST*
AYAM KAMPUNG (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)**

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ABSTRAK

Ampas kelapa dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif pakan ayam kampung karena masih memiliki kandungan nutrisi. Akan tetapi penggunaannya belum maksimal karena adanya zat anti nutrisi galaktomanan dan kandungan lemak tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan fermentasi ampas kelapa oleh jamur tempe sebagai campuran pakan terhadap bobot, rasio pakan, dan *income over feed cost* ayam serta mengetahui konsentrasi fermentasi ampas kelapa oleh ragi tempe sebagai campuran pakan yang dapat digunakan oleh peternak ayam kampung untuk mendapatkan keuntungan maksimal.

Ayam dipelihara secara intensif untuk mencapai bobot ≥ 800 g dengan perlakuan pakan K (tanpa fermentasi ampas kelapa), A (5% fermentasi ampas kelapa), B (10% fermentasi ampas kelapa), C (15% fermentasi ampas kelapa), dan D (20% fermentasi ampas kelapa). Ayam diberi pakan 3 kali sehari pada jam 06.00 WIB, 12.00 WIB dan 16.00 WIB sesuai perlakuan dan umur. Parameter yang diamati adalah Pertambahan Bobot Ayam Harian (PBAH), rasio pakan dan *Income Over Feed Cost* (IOFC). Data dianalisis dengan uji Anova dilanjutkan uji Tukey HSD pada taraf 5%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penambahan fermentasi ampas kelapa oleh ragi tempe sebagai campuran pakan tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap PBAH, rasio pakan, dan nilai IOFC. Konsentrasi fermentasi ampas kelapa oleh ragi tempe sebagai campuran pakan yang dapat digunakan oleh peternak ayam kampung untuk mendapatkan keuntungan maksimal adalah pakan B dengan komposisi 10% fermentasi ampas kelapa ditambah 90% pakan kontrol.

Kata Kunci: Ampas kelapa, ayam kampung, Pertambahan Bobot Ayam Harian (PBAH), rasio pakan, *Income Over Feed Cost* (IOFC).

**INFLUENCE OF COCONUT WASTE (*Cocos nucifera* L.) FERMENTATION
WITH YEAST ADDITION AS WOOF MIXTURE TOWARD WEIGHT,
FEED CONVERSION RATIO, AND INCOME OVER FEED COST OF
DOMESTIC CHICKEN (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)**

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ABSTRACT

Coconut waste could be used as alternative feed for domestic chicken because it still contains some nutrients. However, the used of it was not yet maximal because of the anti-nutrition substance galactomannan presence and high content of fat. This research purposes were to discover the influence of coconut waste fermentation with yeast addition as woof mixture toward weight, feed conversion ratio, and income over feed cost of domestic chickens, also the right concentration of coconut waste fermentation as woof mixture in which could be used by a domestic chicken breeder to get maximal profit.

The domestic chickens were taken care of intensively until ≥ 800 g with feed treatment K (without coconut waste fermentation), A (5% coconut waste fermentation), B (10% coconut waste fermentation), C (15% coconut waste fermentation), and D (20% coconut waste fermentation). Chickens were fed three times a day on 06.00 am, 12.00 pm, and 16.00 pm according to the treatment and age. The observed parameters were weight, feed conversion ratio, and Income Over Feed Cost (IOFC). The data were analyzed with Anova followed by Tukey HSD on level 5%.

The result showed that the addition of coconut waste fermentation with yeast as addition woof mixed were not significant ($P > 0,05$) toward weight, feed conversion ratio, and Income Over Feed Cost (IOFC) of domestic chickens. The right concentration of coconut waste fermentation as addition woof mixture in which could be used by a domestic chicken breeder to get maximal profit was B treatment with composition of 10% coconut waste fermentation and 90% feed control.

Keywords: Coconut waste, domestic chickens, weight, feed conversion ratio, Income Over Feed Cost (IOFC).