

**PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING**

**LEVEL PEMBERIAN TEPUNG CACING TANAH (*Lumbricus rubellus*)  
DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT BADAN  
DAN EFISIENSI RANSUM BURUNG PUYUH (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*)  
FASE STARTER**

**SKRIPSI**

**Oleh**

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**Telah diperiksa dan disetujui**

**Tanggal : 06 Januari 2015**

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**SKRIPSI**

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**Marton T. Yusuf  
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**Hari/Tanggal : Selasa/23 Desember 2104**

**Waktu : 09.00 – 11.30 WITA**

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**Gorontalo, Desember 2014  
Dekan Fakultas Pertanian  
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## ABSTRAK

**Marton T. Yusuf.** 2014. Level Pemberian Tepung Cacing Tanah (*Lumbricus rubellus*) Dalam Ransum Terhadap Pertambahan Bobot Badan Dan Efisiensi Ransum Burung Puyuh (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*) Fase *Starter*. Skripsi, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Pembimbing I **Sri Suryaningsih Djunu** dan Pembimbing II **Srisukmawati Zainudin**.

*Coturnix-coturnix japonica* adalah spesies burung puyuh yang mampu menghasilkan telur 500-600 butir/tahun dan bobot badan 150-200 gram/ekor. Pemeliharaan burung puyuh dipengaruhi oleh pakan, berkisar 80% dari total biaya produksi. Tingginya biaya pakan disebabkan oleh mahalnya tepung ikan, sehingga perlu adanya pakan alternatif. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka tepung cacing tanah dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pakan sumber protein dalam ransum burung puyuh fase *starter*. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 21 hari, di Kelurahan Moodu, Kecamatan Kota Timur, Kota Gorontalo. Bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh level pemberian tepung cacing tanah dalam ransum terhadap pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi, konversi, dan efisiensi ransum burung puyuh fase *starter*. Materi yang digunakan, antara lain 100 ekor DOQ, kandang *bateray* berjumlah 20 petak. Perlakuan dalam penelitian, yaitu P0 (0% tepung cacing tanah), P1 (2% tepung cacing tanah), P2 (4% tepung cacing tanah), P3 (6% tepung cacing tanah), dan P4 (8% tepung cacing tanah). Menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap, terdiri dari 5 perlakuan 4 kali ulangan. Variabel penelitian adalah pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi, konversi, dan efisiensi ransum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan level pemberian tepung cacing tanah dalam ransum memberikan pengaruh berbeda sangat nyata ( $P < 0.05$ ) terhadap pertambahan bobot badan dan konsumsi ransum, serta tidak berpengaruh sangat nyata ( $P > 0.05$ ) terhadap konversi dan efisiensi ransum. Kesimpulan bahwa semakin tinggi level pemberian tepung cacing tanah dalam ransum, semakin rendah konsumsi ransum dan pertambahan bobot badan burung puyuh fase *starter*, serta menghasilkan angka konversi dan efisiensi ransum yang fluktuatif.

**Kata kunci :** puyuh fase *starter*, tepung cacing tanah, performa, ransum

## ABSTRACT

**Marton T. Yusuf.** 2014. The Effects of the Earthworm (*Lumbricus rubellus*) Flour Level In Ration Toward Weight Gain And Efficiency of Quail (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*) Ration at Starter Phase. Skripsi, Department of Animal Husbandary, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. The Principal supervisor was **Sri Suryaningsih Djunu** and the co-supervisor was **Srisukmawati Zainudin**.

*Coturnix-coturnix japonica* is a species of quail which able to produce 500-600 eggs/year and has weight about 150-200 gram/quail. The quail cultivation is influenced by food. The budget of food is about 80% of total production budget. The high of food budget is caused by the expensive of fish flour, therefore it is important to find another alternative food. Regarding to the matter, the earthworm flour can be used as protein food source in quail ration at stater phase. The research was conducted in 21 days at Moodu Village, Kota Timur subdistrict, Gorontalo City. It aimed at investigating the effect of level of earthworm flour giving in ration toward weight gain, consumption, conversion, and efficiency in quail ration at starter phase. The used materials were 100 DOQS and 20 bateray cages. The treatments were P0 (0% of earthworm flour), P1 (2% of earthworm flour), P2 (4% of earthworm flour), P3 (6% of earthworm flour), and P4 (8% of earthworm flour). It applied a complete randomized design which consisted of 5 treatments and 4 repetitions. The variables of the research were weight gain, consumption, conversion, and efficiency of ration. The research result showed that the treatment of earthworm flour had a significant different ( $P < 0.05$ ) influence toward weight gain and consumption, and but no significant influence ( $P > 0.05$ ) toward the conversion and the efficiency of ration. It concluded that the higher the level of eartworm flour giving in ration, the lower ration consumption and weight gain of quail at starter phase, It also produced fluctuative conversion number and ration efficiency.

**Keywords : starter phase quail, earthworm flour, performance, ration**