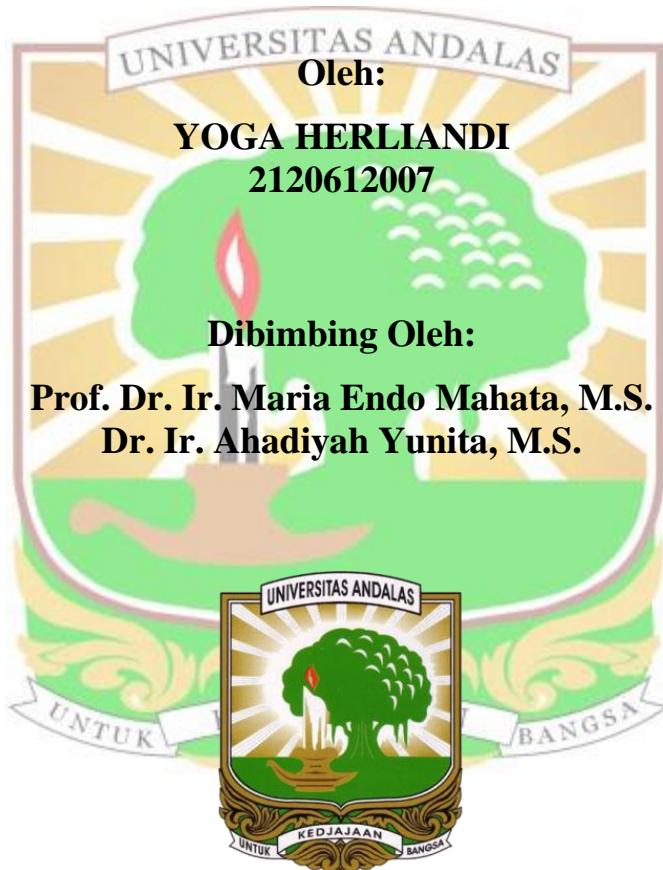


**PENGOLAHAN LIMBAH USUS BROILER  
DENGAN NATRIUM BIKARBONAT  
TERHADAP KARAKTERISTIK FISIKO-KIMIA DAN  
PERFORMA PUYUH (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*)**

**TESIS**



**PROGRAM STUDI S2 ILMU PETERNAKAN  
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## RINGKASAN PENELITIAN

### Pengolahan Limbah Usus Broiler dengan Natrium Bikarbonat terhadap Karakteristik Fisiko-Kimia dan Performa Puyuh (*Coturnix-Coturnix Japonica*)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi kandungan lemak limbah usus broiler sebagai sumber protein hewani alternatif. Penelitian terdiri atas dua tahap. **Percobaan Tahap I** pengolahan limbah usus broiler dengan natrium bikarbonat ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) untuk mendapatkan dosis dan lama pembaluran limbah usus broiler dengan natrium bikarbonat ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) yang terbaik untuk mengurangi kadar lemak limbah usus broiler. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap dua faktor, Faktor pertama adalah dosis Natrium Bikarbonat ( $D1=0,8\%$ ,  $D2=1,6\%$ ,  $D3=3,2\%$ ), dan faktor kedua adalah lama pembaluran limbah usus broiler dengan natrium bikarbonat selama 6, 12 dan 24 jam. Masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak tiga kali. Peubah yang diamati adalah persentase rendemen, kandungan lemak kasar (%), protein kasar (%). Selanjutnya dilakukan pengukuran energi metabolisme (kkal/kg) hasil pengolahan limbah usus broiler terbaik, dibandingkan dengan limbah usus broiler tanpa pengolahan dengan menggunakan uji-T. Unit percobaan untuk masing-masing kelompok limbah usus broiler dengan pengolahan dan tanpa pengolahan adalah 10 unit. **Percobaan Tahap II** adalah *feeding trial* tepung limbah usus broiler hasil pengolahan (TUBPP) terbaik dari penelitian Tahap I pada ternak puyuh (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*). Rancangan yang digunakan yaitu Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan enam perlakuan pemberian TUBPP (0, 5, 10, 15, 20 dan 25%) dalam ransum puyuh dan masing-masing perlakuan diulang tiga kali. Peubah yang diamati adalah konsumsi ransum (g/ekor/hari), produksi telur puyuh harian / *Quail Day Egg Production* (QDEP %), berat telur (g/butir), massa telur (g/ekor/hari), dan konversi ransum. **Hasil percobaan Tahap I** menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh interaksi sangat nyata ( $P<0,01$ ) antara dosis natrium bikarbonat dengan lama pembaluran terhadap rendemen dan lemak limbah usus broiler, namun berpengaruh tidak nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) pada kandungan protein kasar limbah usus broiler. Percobaan dosis  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  3,2% dan lama pembaluran 6 jam (L1D3) merupakan interaksi terbaik berdasarkan peubah yang diamati. Uji T terhadap kandungan energi metabolisme tepung limbah usus broiler pasca pengolahan (TUBPP) berpengaruh sangat nyata ( $P<0,01$ ). **Hasil percobaan Tahap II** menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh TUBPP yang sangat nyata ( $P<0,01$ ) pada konsumsi ransum, QDEP, massa telur dan konversi ransum, namun berpengaruh tidak nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) pada berat telur. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat interaksi dosis natrium bikarbonat (3,2%) dan lama pembaluran (6 jam) yang terbaik untuk menurunkan kandungan lemak limbah usus broiler dengan kandungan rendemen 81,64%, lemak kasar 12,24% dan protein kasar 59,23%. Energi metabolisme

limbah usus broiler pasca pengolahan dengan natrium bikarbonat 2309,19 kkal/kg lebih rendah dibandingkan energi metabolisme limbah usus broiler tanpa pengolahan 3861,65 kkal/kg. Tepung limbah usus broiler pasca pengolahan terbaik dapat digunakan sampai level 25% dalam ransum puyuh petelur. Pada kondisi ini diperoleh konsumsi ransum 21,23 g/ekor/ hari, QDEP 70,86%, berat telur 10,88 g/butir, massa telur 7,80 g/ekor/hari dan konversi ransum 2,77.

Kata kunci: natrium bikarbonat, dosis, lama pembaluran, tepung usus broiler, puyuh petelur



## SUMMARY

### The Processing of Broiler Intestinal Waste using Sodium Bikarbonat on Its Physico-chemical Characteristics and Laying Quail (*Coturnix-Coturnix japonica*) Performances

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This study aims to reduce the fat content in broiler chicken intestinal waste as an alternative source of animal protein. The research consists of two stages. **Stage I** involved processing broiler chicken intestinal waste with sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) to determine the optimal dose and soaking duration of the waste in sodium bicarbonate for reducing the fat content. The experimental design used was a 2-factor Completely Randomized Design (CRD). The first factor was the sodium bicarbonate dose ( $D_1 = 0.8\%$ ,  $D_2 = 1.6\%$ ,  $D_3 = 3.2\%$ ), and the second factor was the soaking duration of the broiler chicken intestinal waste in sodium bicarbonate for 6, 12, and 24 hours. Each treatment was repeated three times. The observed parameters were yield percentage, crude fat content (%), and crude protein content (%). Next, the metabolic energy (kcal/kg) of the best processed broiler chicken intestinal waste was measured and compared with untreated broiler chicken intestinal waste using a t-test. The experimental unit for each group, both processed and untreated, consisted of 10 units. **Stage II** was a feeding trial of the best broiler chicken intestinal waste meal (TUBPP) from Stage I on quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*). The experimental design used was a Completely Randomized Design with six levels of TUBPP inclusion (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%) in the quail feed, with each treatment repeated three times. The observed parameters were feed intake (g/head/day), daily egg production (Quail Day Egg Production - QDEP %), egg weight (g/egg), egg mass (g/head/day), and feed conversion ratio. **The results of Stage I** showed a significant interaction ( $P<0.01$ ) between the sodium bicarbonate dose and soaking duration on yield and fat content of the broiler chicken intestinal waste. However, the interaction had no significant effect ( $P>0.05$ ) on the crude protein content of the broiler chicken intestinal waste. The best interaction was observed with a 3.2%  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  dose and a 6-hour soaking duration (L1D3) based on the observed parameters. A t-test on the metabolic energy content of the processed broiler chicken intestinal waste meal (TUBPP) showed a very significant effect ( $P<0.01$ ). **The results of Stage II** indicated a very significant effect ( $P<0.01$ ) of TUBPP on feed intake, QDEP, egg mass, and feed conversion ratio, but no significant effect ( $P>0.05$ ) on egg weight. **Conclusion:** There is an optimal interaction between a 3.2% sodium bicarbonate dose and a 6-hour soaking duration to reduce the fat content of broiler chicken intestinal waste, with yield of 81.64%, crude fat of 12.24%, and crude protein of 59.23%. The metabolic energy of the processed broiler chicken

intestinal waste is 2309.19 kcal/kg, which is lower than the energy of untreated broiler chicken intestinal waste, which is 3861.65 kcal/kg. The best processed broiler chicken intestinal waste meal can be used up to a 25% inclusion level in laying quail feed. Under this condition, the results are as follows: feed intake of 21.23 g/head/day, QDEP of 70.86%, egg weight of 10.88 g/egg, egg mass of 7.80 g/head/day, and feed conversion ratio of 2.77.

Keywords: sodium bicarbonate, dose, soaking duration, broiler chicken intestinal waste meal, laying quail

