

Maggot Segar. Dosen Pembimbing Utama Dr. Ir. Nonok Supartini, S.Pt., MP., IMP, dan Dosen Pembimbing pendamping ibu Ir. Sri Susanti, MP. Dosen Penguji Eka Fitasari, S.Pt., MP

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## RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pemberian pakan kombinasi limbah organik rumah tangga (LORT) dan magot segar terhadap konversi pakan, produksi telur (Hen Day Production/HDP), dan biaya pakan pada induk puyuh petelur. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 20 hari dengan menggunakan 16 ekor puyuh petelur yang dibagi ke dalam empat perlakuan, yaitu P0, P1, P2, dan P3, masing-masing terdiri dari empat ekor puyuh. Perlakuan P0 menggunakan pakan komersial sebagai kontrol, sedangkan perlakuan P1, P2, dan P3 menggunakan kombinasi LORT dan magot segar dengan proporsi yang berbeda.

Parameter yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan, bobot telur, konversi pakan, produksi telur berdasarkan HDP, serta biaya pakan. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk melihat perbedaan performa antar perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian pakan kombinasi LORT dan magot segar memberikan pengaruh terhadap efisiensi pemanfaatan pakan dan produktivitas telur puyuh. Perlakuan P3 menunjukkan nilai konversi pakan terbaik dengan hasil akhir sebesar 37,44, sedangkan perlakuan P1 menghasilkan produksi telur tertinggi, yaitu 80 butir selama 20 hari dengan nilai HDP 100%.

Dari aspek ekonomi, penggunaan LORT dan magot segar terbukti mampu menekan biaya pakan dibandingkan pakan komersial tanpa menurunkan performa produksi secara signifikan. Dengan demikian, kombinasi LORT dan magot segar berpotensi digunakan sebagai pakan alternatif yang efektif, ekonomis, dan ramah lingkungan pada usaha peternakan puyuh petelur.

**Kata kunci:** puyuh petelur, limbah organik rumah tangga, magot segar, konversi pakan, Hen Day Production.

**Thimotius Kole\_2020410018.** Productivity Level and Feed Price of Laying Quail Fed with a Combination of Household Organic Waste and Fresh Maggots. Main Supervisor Dr. Ir. Nonok Supartini, S.Pt., MP., IMP, and Assistant Supervisor Mrs. Ir. Sri Susanti, MP. Examiner Eka Fitasari, S.Pt., MP

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### **SUMMARY**

*This study aimed to analyze the effect of a combined diet of household organic waste (HOW) and fresh maggots on feed conversion, egg production based on Hen Day Production (HDP), and feed cost efficiency in laying quails. The research was conducted for 20 days using 16 laying quails, which were divided into four treatments (P0, P1, P2, and P3), each consisting of four birds. Treatment P0 served as the control and was fed commercial feed, while treatments P1, P2, and P3 received different proportions of household organic waste and fresh maggots.*

*Observed parameters included feed intake, egg weight, feed conversion, egg production (HDP), and feed cost. The data were analyzed descriptively to compare performance among treatments. The results showed that the combination of household organic waste and fresh maggots affected feed utilization efficiency and egg productivity. Treatment P3 exhibited the best feed conversion value with a final result of 37.44, while treatment P1 produced the highest egg production, reaching 80 eggs over 20 days with an HDP value of 100%.*

*From an economic perspective, the use of household organic waste and fresh maggots significantly reduced feed costs compared to commercial feed without compromising production performance. Therefore, the combination of household organic waste and fresh maggots has strong potential as an effective, economical, and environmentally friendly alternative feed for laying quail production.*

**Keywords:** laying quail, household organic waste, fresh maggots, feed conversion, Hen Day Production.

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