POTENTIAL OF RICE BRAN FERMENTATED WITH BACTERIA
Enterobacter cloacae WPL 111 ON CRUDE FIBER AND CRUDE PROTEIN CONSUMPTION IN BROILERS

Ferdi Antoni

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the potential of Enterobacter cloacae WPL 111 inoculation of rice bran fermented on crude fiber and crude protein consumption in broilers. By using 24 broilers Gallus sp strain Cobb which was divided into 4 groups. Each group obtain 5 kg of rice bran fermentated with bacteria Enterobacter cloacae WPL 111 individual doses of 0%, 5%, 10% and 15%. Formula given feed consisting of corn meal, soybean meal, fish meal, methionin, lysine, vitamins and 10 % rice bran fermentated. Water provided ad libitum. The amount of feed which give for per animal per day was 167.5 g. Feed given two times a day with look at the previous amount of feed given including scattered residual feed every day for past a week. Sample taken ± 10 % of the feed and rest of the feed collected for proximate analysis of crude fiber and crude protein. Data were analyzed by Anova and Duncan test. The highest consumption of crude fiber obtained in inoculants treatment 10% (P2) and the lowest was control treatment 0% (P0). While the highest consumption of crude protein was inoculants treatment 10% (P2) and the lowest was control inoculants treatment 0% (P0). The most effective in inoculants treatment 10% (P2).

Keywords: Rice bran, Enterobacter cloacae, feed consumption, crude fiber, and crude protein.