

(Wasagu *et al.*, 2017) selain itu apu-apu juga mengandung tanin yang mampu menghambat penyerapan nutrisi (Trivianni, 2014).

4.2. Bobot relatif dan Panjang Usus Halus (Duodenum, Jejunum dan Ileum)

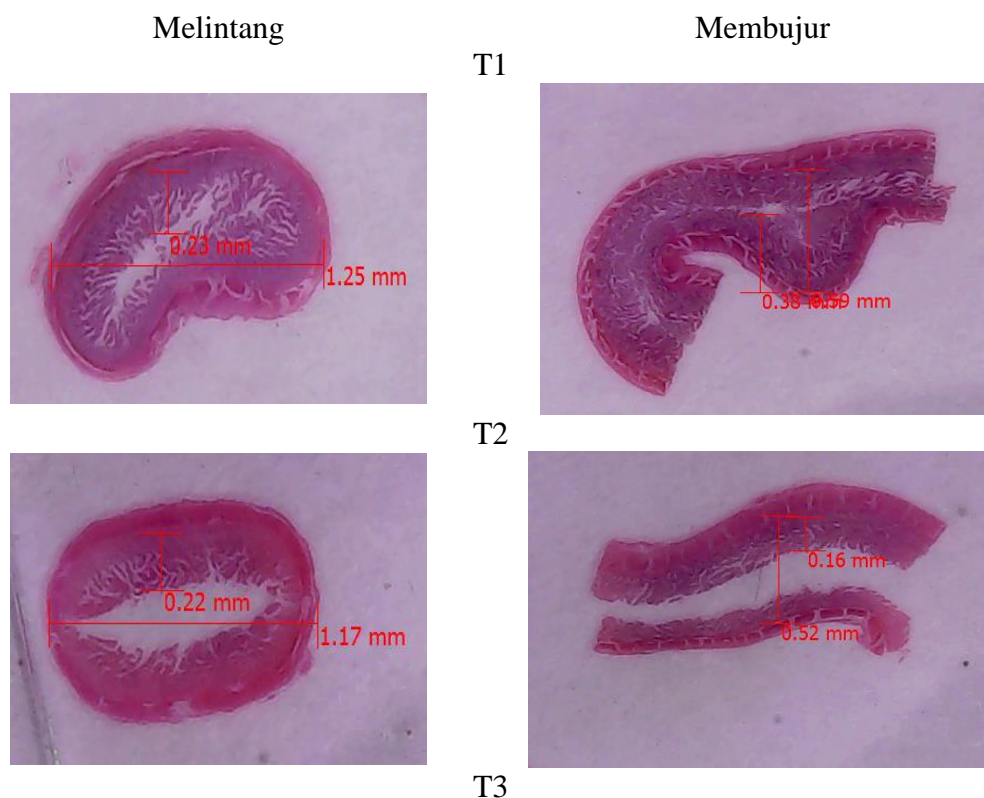
Bobot relatif dan panjang usus halus (duodenum, jejunum dan ileum) itik Magelang jantan yang diberi ransum dengan penggunaan tepung apu-apu pada level yang berbeda disajikan pada Tabel 5.

Tabel 5. Bobot Relatif dan Panjang Usus Halus (Duodenum, Jejunum dan Ileum)

Parameter	Persentase apu-apu dalam ransum percobaan				SE
	T0 (0%)	T1 (6%)	T2 (12%)	T3 (18%)	
Bobot relatif usus halus (%)	3,68±0,32	3,35±0,31	3,73±0,44	3,23±0,23	0,15
Bobot relatif duodenum (%)	0,74±0,07 ^a	0,63±0,05 ^b	0,75±0,08 ^a	0,54±0,04 ^c	0,03
Bobot relatif jejunum (%)	1,56±0,18	1,43±0,15	1,59±0,26	1,34±0,08	0,08
Bobot relatif ileum (%)	1,39±0,17	1,29±0,15	1,37±0,18	1,35±0,14	0,07
Panjang usus halus (cm)	159,60±10,90	152,40±6,43	172,90±18,02	152,60±12,34	5,64
Panjang duodenum (cm)	28,60±1,67	28,00±2,00	31,20±2,95	26,80±2,86	1,08
Panjang jejunum (cm)	69,40±3,85	67,00±4,42	74,40±8,17	65,00±6,12	2,63
Panjang ileum (cm)	61,60±6,35	57,40±3,78	67,30±8,70	60,80±5,07	2,79

Keterangan : Superskrip berbeda pada baris yang sama menunjukkan angka yang berbeda nyata (P<0,05)

Hasil penelitian pada Tabel 5 menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan penggunaan tepung apu-apu tidak berpengaruh nyata (P>0,05) mempengaruhi bobot relatif usus halus, jejunum, ileum, panjang usus halus (duodenum, jejunum dan ileum) namun berpengaruh nyata (P<0,05) menurunkan bobot relatif duodenum. Harianto (2016) menyatakan bahwa pada penelitian pemberian tepung kunyit (*Curcuma longa*) dalam pakan terhadap usus menghasilkan bobot relatif usus halus antara



Ilustrasi 5. Preparat Histologi Melintang dan Membujur Organ Ileum dengan Perbesaran 500×

Berdasarkan Ilustrasi 5 dapat diamati bahwa organ ileum mulai mengalami penurunan kondisi fisik. Penurunan kondisi fisik organ usus halus tersebut disebabkan oleh beberapa hal yaitu adanya kandungan antinutrisi dan tingginya kandungan abu atau mineral. Antinutrisi yang ditemukan pada apu-apu berupa tanin (Trivianni, 2014). Tanin memiliki peran dapat mengikat protein sehingga dapat menghambat penyerapan nutrisi sehingga organ mengalami penurunan kondisi fisik (Setyawan *et al.*, 2013). Kondisi vili pada preparat (Ilustrasi 5) menunjukkan penurunan kondisi ileum yang ditunjukkan dengan menipisnya atau teragregasinya dinding ileum. Apu-apu juga memiliki nilai positif berupa kandungan asam amino yang beragam, antara lain asam aspartat, serin, asam

glutamat, glisin dan histidin (Lampiran 1). Apu-apu mengandung pula inulin sebesar 1,83%. Inulin memiliki peran mampu meningkatkan pencernaan protein (Fanani *et al.*, 2016).

4.3. Bobot relatif dan Panjang Usus Besar dan Seka

Bobot relatif dan panjang usus besar dan seka itik Magelang jantan yang diberi ransum dengan penggunaan tepung apu-apu pada level yang berbeda disajikan pada Tabel 6.

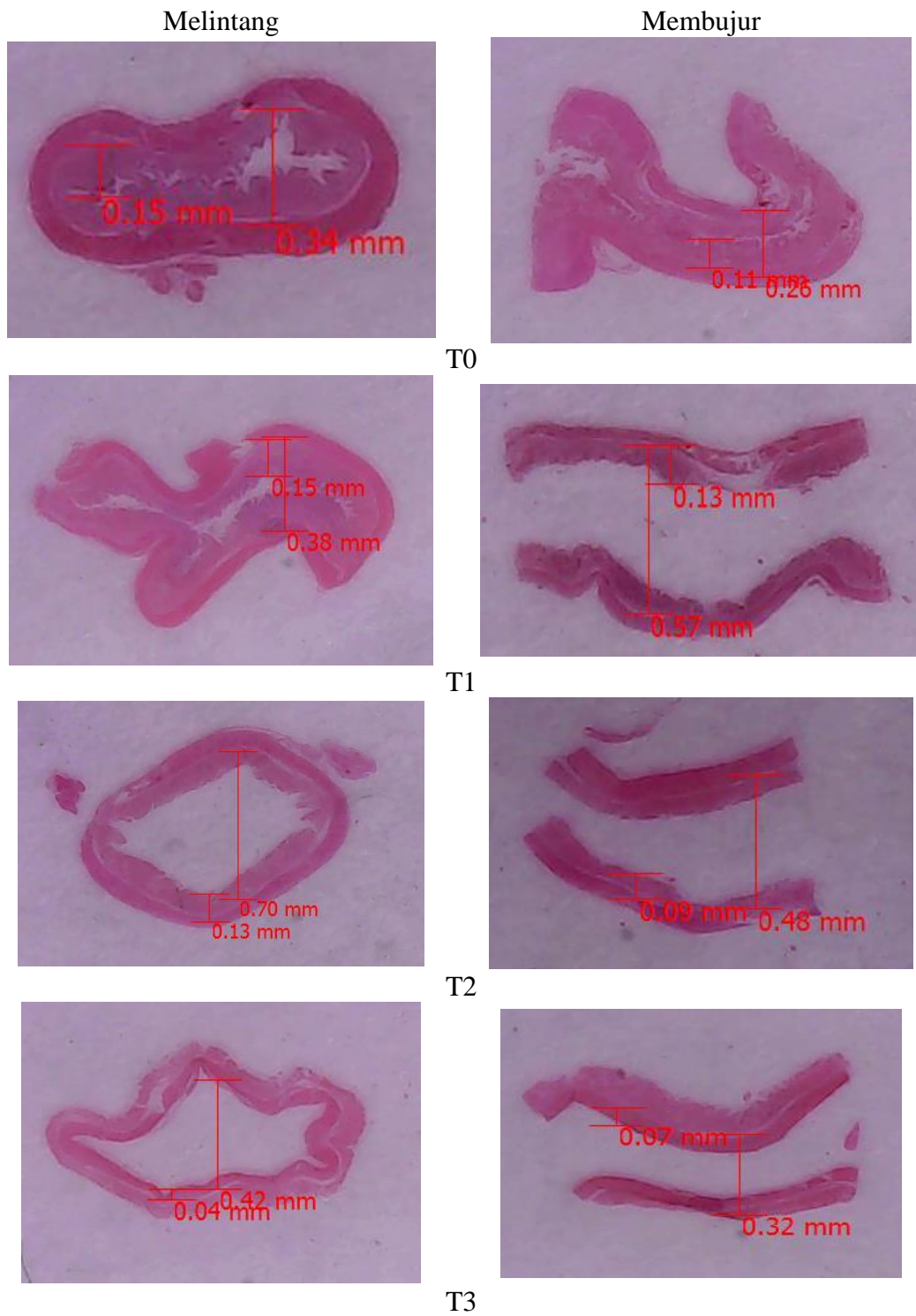
Tabel 6. Bobot Relatif dan Panjang Panjang Usus Besar dan Seka

Parameter	Persentase apu-apu dalam ransum percobaan				SE
	T0	T1 (6%)	T2 (12%)	T3 (18%)	
Bobot relatif seka (%)	0,27±0,11	0,33±0,07	0,37±0,007	0,26±0,05	0,03
Bobot relatif usus besar (%)	0,49±0,19 ^a	0,38±0,09 ^{ab}	0,35±0,10 ^{ab}	0,24±0,05 ^b	0,05
Panjang seka (cm)	24,90±2,30	26,90±1,43	28,00±2,55	25,20±3,77	0,09
Panjang usus besar (cm)	12,20±1,30	11,20±2,59	10,60±2,88	8,90±0,89	1,18

Keterangan : Superskrip berbeda pada baris yang sama menunjukkan angka yang berbeda nyata (P<0,05)

Hasil penelitian pada Tabel 6 menunjukkan bahwa bobot relatif seka dan panjang seka tidak berpengaruh nyata (P>0.05) terhadap perlakuan penggunaan tepung apu-apu. Bobot relatif seka antara 0,26 - 0,37% dan panjang seka antara 24,90 - 28cm. Sumiati dan Sumirat (2003) melaporkan bahwa dalam penelitian penggunaan kiambang dalam ransum itik menghasilkan bobot relatif seka antara 0,35 - 0,45% dimana taraf perlakuan yang diberikan lebih tinggi (40%). Sutrisna (2011) melaporkan pada penelitian mengenai tingkat serat kasar dalam ransum terhadap perkembangan organ pencernaan itik menunjukkan bahwa panjang seka antara 16,93 – 18cm.

Penggunaan tepung apu-apu terhadap bobot relatif dan panjang seka tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap perlakuan penggunaan tepung apu-apu dalam ransum, namun mulai memperlihatkan perubahan pada morfologi seka. Perubahan morfologi memperlihatkan perubahan ketebalan dinding seka (Ilustrasi 5.) yang mulai mengalami penipisan dari perlakuan kontrol (T0) terhadap perlakuan ransum (T1, T2, T3). Hal tersebut dikarenakan seka berfungsi sebagai tempat mencerna serat kasar. Semakin tinggi serat kasar maka semakin besar kerja seka. Apu-apu mengandung serat kasar yang tinggi dapat menjadi salah satu faktor penipisan dinding seka, selain itu juga mengandung antinutrisi serta kadar abu yang tinggi dalam ransum. Hal tersebut dapat diamati pada Tabel 6. menunjukkan hasil bobot relatif seka dan panjang seka pada perlakuan T2 (12%) memiliki hasil yang paling tinggi dibanding perlakuan yang lain. Bobot relatif dan panjang seka semakin meningkat seiring peningkatan penggunaan tepung apu-apu dalam ransum, namun pada T3 (18%) mulai mengalami penurunan, sehingga pemberian ransum hingga T3 atau hingga level 18% masih dapat diberikan namun pemberian maksimal hingga masa pemeliharaan selama 7 minggu. Frandson *et al.* (2009) menyatakan bahwa serat kasar dicerna di bagian seka. Serat kasar merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan usus (Iriyanti *et al.*, 2018).



Ilustrasi 6. Preparat Histologi Melintang dan Membujur Organ Seka dengan Perbesaran 500×

Hasil pada Tabel 6 menunjukkan hasil penelitian bahwa perlakuan penggunaan tepung apu-apu berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) mempengaruhi bobot relatif usus besar dan tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) mempengaruhi panjang usus besar. Sumiati dan Sumirat (2003) pada penelitian itik yang diberi pakan kiambang 40% menghasilkan presentase bobot usus besar 0,34 - 0,43%. Sutrisna (2011) pada penelitian itik yang diberi pakan dengan serat kasar yang berbeda menghasilkan panjang usus besar antara 9,63 – 11,13cm.

4.4. pH Organ Pencernaan

pH organ pencernaan itik Magelang jantan yang diberi ransum dengan penggunaan tepung apu-apu pada level yang berbeda disajikan pada Tabel 7.

Tabel 7. Bobot Relatif dan Panjang Panjang Usus Halus (Duodenum, Jejunum dan Ileum)

Parameter	Persentase apu-apu dalam ransum percobaan				SE
	T0	T1 (6%)	T2 (12%)	T3 (18%)	
pH Proventrikulus	6,04±0,30	6,02±0,36	6,28±0,31	6,00±0,23	0,14
pH Duodenum	6,36±0,17	6,26±0,11	6,40±0,14	6,22±0,22	0,07
pH Jejunum	6,36±0,27	6,26±0,11	6,26±0,11	6,20±0,17	0,08
pH Ileum	6,46±0,19	6,36±0,21	6,40±0,16	6,28±0,13	0,08
pH Seka	6,52±0,06	6,36±0,03	6,44±0,02	6,20±0,06	0,11

Keterangan : Superskrip berbeda pada baris yang sama menunjukkan angka yang berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$)

Hasil penelitian pada Tabel 7 menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan penggunaan tepung apu-apu berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) mempengaruhi pH proventrikulus, duodenum, jejunum, ileum dan seka. Proventrikulus memiliki pH antara 6-6,28; pH duodenum antara 6,22 - 6,40; pH jejunum antara 6,2 - 6,6,36;

pH ileum antara 6,28 - 6,46 dan pH seka antara 6,2 – 6,52. Amrullah (2004) menyatakan pada ayam proventrikulus memiliki pH yang lebih rendah. Menurut Gauthier (2002) pH proventrikulus sekitar 2,5 - 3,5; pH dudenum 5 - 6; pH jejunum 6,5 - 7; pH ileum 7 - 7,5 dan pH seka 6,9.

BAB V

SIMPULAN

5.1. Kesimpulan

Simpulan penggunaan tepung apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) hingga level 12% masih dapat digunakan dan tidak mempengaruhi kondisi profil organ pencernaan itik Magelang jantan, namun penggunaan hingga 18% dapat diberikan pada itik Magelang jantan tetapi sudah mempengaruhi kondisi profil organ pencernaan itik Magelang jantan yang menurun.

5.2. Saran

Saran yang diberikan yaitu sebaiknya penggunaan tepung apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) dalam ransum yang digunakan tanpa bagian akar dan batang, serta pemberian tidak lebih dari 7 minggu.

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Lampiran 1. Hasil Analisis Kandungan Nutrien Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) dan Ransum

Nutrien	Tepung Apu-apu (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.)	
	<i>Dry Matter Basis</i>	<i>As Feed</i>
Kadar air (%) ^a	0	5,61
Protein kasar (%) ^a	15,94	15,05
Serat kasar (%) ^a	15,19	14,34
Lemak kasar (%) ^a	1,27	1,20
Abu (%) ^a	37,47	35,37
Energi metabolis (kkal/kg) ^b	1937,13	2038,76
Inulin (%) ^c	1,83	1,73
Lisin (%) ^c	1,16	1,09
Methionin (%) ^c	0,32	0,30
Glisin (%) ^c	1,21	1,14
Glutamat (%) ^c	2,44	2,30
Fe (mg/kg) ^d	47,83	44,99

Keterangan :

- (^a) Analisis Kandungan Nutrien Ransum Laboratorium Ilmu Nutrisi dan Pakan, UNDIP (2019)
 (^b) Energi Metabolis berdasarkan rumus Bolton = 40,81(0,87(PK + 2,25LK + BETN) +k)
 (Sugiharto *et al.*, 2017)
 (^c) Laboratorium Balai Penelitian Ternak, Ciawi, Bogor (2019)
 (^d) Mardalena *et al.* (2018)

Lampiran 1. (lanjutan)



KEMENTERIAN RISET TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
 FAKULTAS PETERNAKAN DAN PERTANIAN
LABORATORIUM ILMU NUTRISI DAN PAKAN
 Kampus Drh. R. Soejono Koesoemowardojo, Jl.Prof.Soedarto, SH, Tembalang Semarang 50275

HASIL ANALISIS

LAMPIRAN HASIL ANALISIS NOMOR : 0135/10/LAB-INP/2019

Nama Pengirim : Tim Apu-apu
 Tanggal diterima : 3 Maret 2019
 Nama Sampel : Ransum Itik Pedaging

Kode	Air (%)	Abu (%)	LK (%)	SK (%)	PK (%)
T0	11.40	5.81	2.10	11.62	15.30
T1	11.36	6.60	1.80	10.44	15.33
T2	10.99	8.83	1.87	9.53	14.46
T3	11.60	8.57	1.98	9.37	15.16



Semarang, 23 Oktober 2019

Ketua,

Dr. F. Eko Pangestu, M.P.
 NIP 19571030 198603 1 002

Catatan: Hasil analisis ini berlaku pada sampel yang diuji / diserahkan pada Lab. INP

Lampiran 1. (lanjutan)

	KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN BADAN PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN PERTANIAN BALAI PENELITIAN TERNAK LABORATORIUM Jl. Veteran III Ciawi - Bogor Telp. (0251) 8240752, Fax. (0251) 8240754, e-mail: balltrnak@indo.net.id	
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Hasil Analisis


No Penerimaan : LP / 079 / III - 2019	Tgl penerimaan : 20 / 03 / 2019
Nama Pengirim : Eka Rizky Fatmawati	Tgl analisis : 21 / 03 / 2019
Alamat Pengirim : UNDIP Semarang Jawa Tengah	Tgl selesai : 28 / 03 / 2019
	No contoh : 446 - 450
	Hal : 1/1

Jenis / Kode Contoh	Ca g / 100 g	P g / 100 g	Metoda Uji
Ransum Itik T0	1,74	0,67	Ca : IKM 07 (AAS) P : IKM 08 (spektrofotometri)
Ransum Itik T1	1,54	0,76	
Ransum Itik T2	0,94	0,46	
Ransum Itik T3	1,54	0,80	

Cat : Data ini hanya berlaku untuk cuplikan contoh yang dikirim
 Laporan hasil analisis tidak boleh digandakan tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari laboratorium

Ciawi, 4 April 2019



Manajer Mutu



Dra. Susana IWR

NIP : 1960 1021 198203 2003

Lampiran 1. (lanjutan)

		LABORATORIUM BALAI PENELITIAN TERNAK Jl. Raya Tapos Ciawi, PO Box 221 Bogor 16002 Tlp. 0251-240751, 240752, 240753, fax 0251-240754 Email : balitnak@indo.net.id															
Hasil Analisis																	
No Penerimaan : LP / 037 / 02 - 2019									Tanggal Penerimaan : 15 / 02 / 2019								
Nama Pengirim : Eka Rizki Fatmawati									Tanggal Selasai : 26 / 02 / 2019								
Alamat Pengirim : UNDIP - Semarang									No. Contoh : 281 - 284								
Jenis / Kode	ASP	SER	GLU	GLY	HIS	ARG	THR	ALA	PRO	CYS	TYR	VAL	MET	LYS	ILE	LEU	PHE
Contoh	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g	g/100g
T0	1.33	0.62	2.53	0.81	0.35	0.94	2.88	0.74	1.11	0.05	0.59	0.79	0.90	1.84	0.62	1.38	0.657
T1	1.37	0.67	2.64	0.84	0.4	1.04	3.21	0.79	1.11	0.05	0.67	0.86	0.33	2.14	0.61	1.39	0.741
T2	0.51	0.27	1.02	0.35	0.18	0.51	1.57	0.41	1.52	0.01	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.72	0.30	0.67	0.373
T3	1.39	0.66	2.75	0.97	0.38	1.09	0.59	0.91	1.33	0.11	0.75	0.92	0.45	0.58	0.68	1.51	0.737
Cat : Data ini hanya berlaku untuk cuplikan contoh yang dikirim Laporan hasil analisis tidak boleh digandakan tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari laboratorium																	
Metoda Uji :																	
HPLC																	
Ciawi, 22 Februari 2019 Manajer Mutu  Dra. Susana IWR Nip : 1964 0410 198503 2 003																	

Lampiran 1. (lanjutan)



LABORATORIUM BALAI PENELITIAN TERNAK
Jl. Raya Tapos Ciawi, PO Box 221 Bogor 16002
Tlp. 0251-240751, 240752, 240753, fax 0251-240754

Hasil Analisis

No Penerimaan : LP / 079 / III- 2019 Tgl penerimaan : 25 / 03 / 2019
Nama Pengirim : Eka Rizky Tgl selesai : 27 / 06 / 2019
Alamat Pengirim : UNDIP - Semarang No contoh : 450

Jenis / Kode Contoh	Inulin %	Metoda Uji
Tepung Apu-Apu	1.83	HPLC

Cat : Data ini hanya berlaku untuk cuplikan contoh yang dikirim

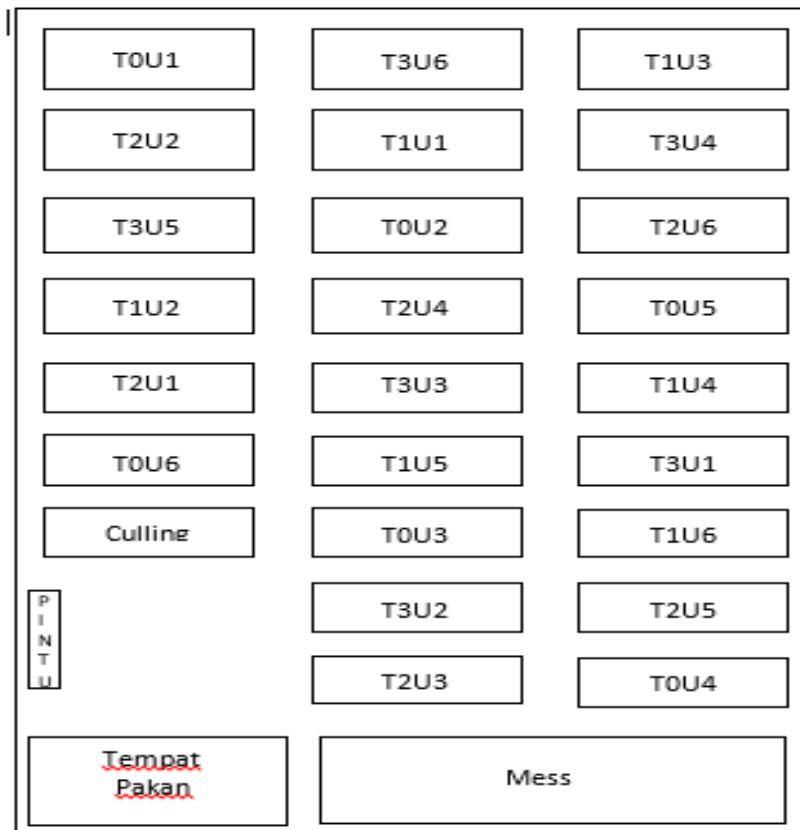
Ciawi, 03 Juli 2018

Deputi Manajer Mutu

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Lampiran 2. Denah Kandang Itik Magelang Jantan



Lampiran 3. Data Bobot Hidup dan Bobot Absolut Organ Pencernaan Itik
Magelang Jantan

Data Bobot Hidup Itik Magelang Jantan

Perlakuan	Ulangan	Bobot hidup (g)
0	1	1.291
0	2	1.105
0	3	1.102
0	4	1.062
0	5	990
1	1	1.140
1	2	1.224
1	3	1.096
1	4	1.107
1	5	1.218
2	1	1.202
2	2	1.172
2	3	1.184
2	4	1.339
2	5	1.191
3	1	1.304
3	2	1.551
3	3	1.310
3	4	1.201
3	5	1.335

Lampiran 3. (lanjutan)

Data Bobot Absolut Organ Pencernaan Itik Magelang Jantan

Perlakuan	Bobot Proventrikulus	Bobot ventrikulus	Bobot usus halus	Bobot duodenum	Bobot jejunum	Bobot ileum	Bobot usus besar	Bobot Seka
	------(g)-----							
T0U1	5,00	65,00	46,89	9,03	17,86	20,00	4,30	5,36
T0U2	4,08	56,32	38,96	7,29	16,45	15,22	5,15	1,78
T0U3	4,35	55,05	44,34	8,88	19,53	15,93	8,24	1,97
T0U4	4,66	45,66	34,52	7,52	15,31	11,69	3,05	2,64
T0U5	5,63	69,80	39,46	7,96	17,14	14,36	6,04	3,18
T1U1	4,25	59,44	35,61	6,75	14,23	14,63	3,66	4,92
T1U2	5,14	66,34	47,08	8,65	19,55	18,88	5,70	4,53
T1U3	4,16	48,97	34,35	6,62	14,77	12,96	3,06	3,02
T1U4	4,56	45,32	38,34	7,13	17,40	13,81	5,28	3,37
T1U5	4,35	65,24	38,89	7,29	17,03	14,57	4,43	3,27
T2U1	5,00	67,30	38,29	8,55	16,64	13,10	2,85	3,45
T2U2	5,69	56,92	51,55	10,00	23,21	18,34	2,80	4,91
T2U3	4,47	55,30	43,74	8,11	19,09	16,54	5,25	4,65
T2U4	5,06	62,12	51,17	9,24	22,12	19,81	5,35	4,08
T2U5	5,08	61,36	42,40	9,57	15,60	17,23	5,21	5,14
T3U1	6,00	50,90	40,94	6,44	17,08	17,42	3,08	3,26
T3U2	5,77	64,23	44,76	7,89	18,96	17,91	4,41	4,17
T3U3	6,52	54,15	43,16	6,88	17,68	18,60	2,53	2,95
T3U4	6,51	52,70	42,19	7,00	16,83	18,36	3,41	2,39
T3U5	5,61	56,47	44,25	7,57	19,14	17,54	2,57	4,56

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Persentase Bobot Relatif Organ Itik Magelang

T0U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,39\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T0U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,08}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,37\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T0U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,35}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,39\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T0U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,66}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,44\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T0U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,63}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,57\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,25}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,37\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,14}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,16}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,56}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,41\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,35}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,36\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,69}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,49\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{4,47}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,06}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,08}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,43\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{6}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,46\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,77}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,37\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{6,52}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,50\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{6,51}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,54\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot proventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif proventrikulus} &= \frac{5,61}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{65}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,03\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{56,32}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,10\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{55,05}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{45,66}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,30\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{69,80}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 7,05\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{59,44}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,21\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{66,34}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{48,97}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,47\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{45,32}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,09\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{65,24}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,36\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{67,30}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,60\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{56,92}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,86\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{55,30}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,67\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{62,12}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,64\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{61,36}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,15\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{50,90}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,90\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{64,23}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,14\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{54,15}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,13\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{52,70}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,39\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ventrikulus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ventrikulus} &= \frac{56,47}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,23\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{46,89}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,63\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{38,96}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,53\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{44,34}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,02\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{34,52}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,25\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{39,46}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,99\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{35,61}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,12\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{47,08}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,85\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{3,4,35}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,13\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{38,34}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,46\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{3,89}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,19\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{38,29}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,19\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{51,55}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,40\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{43,74}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,69\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{51,17}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,82\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{42,40}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,56\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{40,94}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,14\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{44,76}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 2,89\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{43,16}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,29\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{42,19}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,51\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus halus (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus halus} &= \frac{44,25}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,31\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{9,03}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,7\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,29}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,66\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{8,88}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,81\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,52}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,71\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,96}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,80\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{6,75}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,59\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{8,65}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,71\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{6,62}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,6\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,13}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,64\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,29}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,60\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{8,55}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,71\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{10}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,85\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{8,11}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,68\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{9,24}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,69\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{9,57}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,80\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{6,44}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,49\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,89}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,51\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{6,88}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,53\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,58\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot duodenum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif duodenum} &= \frac{7,57}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,57\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{17,86}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{16,45}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,49\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{19,53}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,77\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{15,31}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,44\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{17,14}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,73\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{14,23}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,25\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{19,55}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,60\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{14,77}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,35\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum(g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{17,40}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,57\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{17,03}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,40\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{16,64}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{23,21}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,98\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{19,09}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,61\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{22,12}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,65\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{15,60}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,31\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{17,08}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,31\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{18,96}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,22\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{18,96}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,35\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{16,83}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,40\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot jejunum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif jejunum} &= \frac{19,14}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,43\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{20}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,55\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{15,22}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{15,93}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,45\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{11,69}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,10\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{14,36}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,45\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{14,63}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,28\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{18,88}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,54\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{12,96}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,18\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{13,81}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,25\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot ileum (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif ileum} &= \frac{14,57}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 1,20\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{4,30}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,33\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,15}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,47\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{8,24}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,75\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{3,05}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,29\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{6,04}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,61\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{3,66}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,32\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,70}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,47\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{3,06}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,28\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,28}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,48\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{4,43}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,36\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{2,85}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,24\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{2,80}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,24\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,25}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,44\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,35}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,4\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{5,21}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,44\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{3,08}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,24\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{4,41}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,28\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{2,53}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,19\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{3,41}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,28\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot usus besar (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif usus besar} &= \frac{2,57}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,19\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

TOU1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{5,36}{1291} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{1,78}{1105} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,16\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{1,97}{1102} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,18\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{2,64}{1062} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,25\%
 \end{aligned}$$

TOU5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,18}{990} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,32\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T1U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,92}{1140} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,43\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,53}{1224} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,37\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,02}{1096} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,28\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,37}{1107} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,3\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T1U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,27}{1218} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,27\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T2U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,45}{1202} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,29\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,91}{1172} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,65}{1184} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,39\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,08}{1339} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,3\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T2U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{5,14}{1191} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,43\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. (lanjutan)

T3U1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{3,26}{1304} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,25\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,17}{1551} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,27\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{2,95}{1310} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,23\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{2,39}{1201} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,2\%
 \end{aligned}$$

T3U5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persentase bobot} &= \frac{\text{bobot seka (g)}}{\text{bobot hidup (g)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{relatif seka} &= \frac{4,56}{1335} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,34\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 5. Konsumsi Ransum Itik Magelang Jantan

Perlakuan	Ulangan	Konsumsi ransum (g/ekor)
0	1	3512.00
0	2	4001.80
0	3	4012.80
0	4	4246.60
0	5	4051.60
1	1	4112.00
1	2	3813.80
1	3	5190.75
1	4	4197.80
1	5	4431.00
2	1	4404.60
2	2	4022.60
2	3	4146.00
2	4	3937.60
2	5	4763.00
3	1	4361.00
3	2	4459.40
3	3	4732.80
3	4	4506.40
3	5	3950.40

Lampiran 6. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Proventrikulus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	0,39	0,37	0,42	0,46
2	0,37	0,42	0,49	0,37
3	0,39	0,38	0,38	0,50
4	0,44	0,41	0,38	0,54
5	0,57	0,36	0,43	0,42
Rata-rata	0,08	0,03	0,04	0,07

The SAS System 20
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif proventrikulus

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.01265500	0.00421833	1.23	0.3326
Error	16	0.05504000	0.00344000		
Corrected Total	19	0.06769500			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	bprov Mean
0.186941	13.81661	0.058652	0.424500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.01265500	0.00421833	1.23	0.3326

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.01265500	0.00421833	1.23	0.3326

Lampiran 6. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 77
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	brprov	LSMEAN Standard	Error	LSMEAN Pr > t	Number
0	0.43200000	0.02622975		<.0001	1
1	0.38800000	0.02622975		<.0001	2
2	0.42000000	0.02622975		<.0001	3
3	0.45800000	0.02622975		<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif proventrikulus

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.2529	0.7505	0.4934
2	0.2529		0.4011	0.0774
3	0.7505	0.4011		0.3209
4	0.4934	0.0774	0.3209	

Lampiran 7. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Ventrikulus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	5,03	5,21	5,60	3,90
2	5,10	5,42	4,86	4,14
3	5,00	4,47	4,67	4,13
4	4,30	4,09	4,64	4,39
5	7,05	5,36	5,15	4,23
Rata-rata	1,03	0,59	0,40	0,18

The SAS System 22
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif ventrikulus

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	3.49330000	1.16443333	2.89	0.0679
Error	16	6.44992000	0.40312000		
Corrected Total	19	9.94322000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	brvent Mean
0.351325	13.12626	0.634917	4.837000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	3.49330000	1.16443333	2.89	0.0679

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	3.49330000	1.16443333	2.89	0.0679

Lampiran 7. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 56
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Duncan's Multiple Range Test for brvent

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha 0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom 16
Error Mean Square 0.40312

Number of Means 2 3 4
Critical Range .8513 .8927 .9185

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Duncan Grouping	Mean	N	Treat
A	5.2960	5	0
A			
B A	4.9840	5	2
B A			
B A	4.9100	5	1
B			
B	4.1580	5	3

19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	brvent	Standard LSMEAN	Error	LSMEAN Pr > t	Number
0	5.29600000	0.28394366	<.0001	1	
1	4.91000000	0.28394366	<.0001	2	
2	4.98400000	0.28394366	<.0001	3	
3	4.15800000	0.28394366	<.0001	4	

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif ventrikulus

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3507	0.4485	0.0120
2	0.3507		0.8561	0.0795
3	0.4485	0.8561		0.0564
4	0.0120	0.0795	0.0564	

Lampiran 8. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Usus Halus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	3,63	3,12	3,19	3,14
2	3,53	3,85	4,40	2,89
3	4,02	3,13	3,69	3,29
4	3,25	3,46	3,82	3,51
5	3,99	3,19	3,56	3,31
Rata-rata	0,32	0,31	0,44	0,23

The SAS System 30
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif usus halus

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.92077500	0.30692500	2.73	0.0786
Error	16	1.80168000	0.11260500		
Corrected Total	19	2.72245500			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	brhalus Mean
0.338215	9.591730	0.335567	3.498500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.92077500	0.30692500	2.73	0.0786

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.92077500	0.30692500	2.73	0.0786

Lampiran 8. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 81
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	brhalus	Standard LSMEAN	Error	LSMEAN Pr > t	Number
0	3.68400000	0.15006998		<.0001	1
1	3.35000000	0.15006998		<.0001	2
2	3.73200000	0.15006998		<.0001	3
3	3.22800000	0.15006998		<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif usus halus

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.1351	0.8239	0.0473
2	0.1351		0.0908	0.5734
3	0.8239	0.0908		0.0304
4	0.0473	0.5734	0.0304	

Lampiran 9. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Duodenum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	0,70	0,59	0,71	0,49
2	0,66	0,71	0,85	0,51
3	0,81	0,60	0,68	0,53
4	0,71	0,64	0,69	0,58
5	0,80	0,60	0,80	0,57
Rata-rata	0,07	0,05	0,08	0,04

The SAS System 24
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif duodenum

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.14781500	0.04927167	14.17	<.0001
Error	16	0.05564000	0.00347750		
Corrected Total	19	0.20345500			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	brduo Mean
0.726524	8.914638	0.058970	0.661500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.14781500	0.04927167	14.17	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.14781500	0.04927167	14.17	<.0001

Lampiran 9. (lanjutan)

19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The SAS System

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The GLM Procedure

Duncan's Multiple Range Test for brduo

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	16
Error Mean Square	0.003478

Number of Means	2	3	4
Critical Range	.07906	.08291	.08531

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Duncan Grouping	Mean	N	Treat
A	0.74600	5	2
A	0.73600	5	0
B	0.62800	5	1
C	0.53600	5	3

The SAS System 79
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	brduo	Standard LSMEAN	Error	LSMEAN Pr > t	Number
0	0.73600000	0.02637233	<.0001	1	
1	0.62800000	0.02637233	<.0001	2	
2	0.74600000	0.02637233	<.0001	3	
3	0.53600000	0.02637233	<.0001	4	

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif duodenum

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.0105	0.7920	<.0001
2	0.0105		0.0060	0.0253
3	0.7920	0.0060		<.0001
4	<.0001	0.0253	<.0001	

Lampiran 10. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap Bobot Relatif Jejunum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	1,38	1,25	1,38	1,31
2	1,49	1,60	1,98	1,22
3	1,77	1,35	1,61	1,35
4	1,44	1,57	1,65	1,40
5	1,73	1,40	1,31	1,43
Rata-rata	0,18	0,15	0,26	0,08

The SAS System 26
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: bobot relatif jejunum

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.19558000	0.06519333	2.01	0.1528
Error	16	0.51840000	0.03240000		
Corrected Total	19	0.71398000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	brjeju Mean
0.273929	12.15395	0.180000	1.481000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.19558000	0.06519333	2.01	0.1528

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.19558000	0.06519333	2.01	0.1528

Lampiran 10. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 79
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	brjeju	Standard	LSMEAN		Number
		LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	
0	1.56200000	0.08049845	<.0001		1
1	1.43400000	0.08049845	<.0001		2
2	1.58600000	0.08049845	<.0001		3
3	1.34200000	0.08049845	<.0001		4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: bobot reatif jejunum

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.2774	0.8357	0.0712
2	0.2774		0.2005	0.4309
3	0.8357	0.2005		0.0478
4	0.0712	0.4309	0.0478	

Lampiran 11. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Ileum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	1,55	1,28	1,09	1,34
2	1,38	1,54	1,56	1,15
3	1,45	1,18	1,40	1,42
4	1,10	1,25	1,48	1,53
5	1,45	1,20	1,45	1,31
Rata-rata	0,17	0,15	0,18	0,14

The SAS System 28
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: aa

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.03445500	0.01148500	0.45	0.7226
Error	16	0.41084000	0.02567750		
Corrected Total	19	0.44529500			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	aa Mean
0.077376	11.82162	0.160242	1.355500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.03445500	0.01148500	0.45	0.7226

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.03445500	0.01148500	0.45	0.7226

Lampiran 11. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 80
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	aa LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	1.38600000	0.07166240	<.0001	1
1	1.29000000	0.07166240	<.0001	2
2	1.39600000	0.07166240	<.0001	3
3	1.35000000	0.07166240	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: aa

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3576	0.9226	0.7271
2	0.3576		0.3111	0.5621
3	0.9226	0.3111		0.6560
4	0.7271	0.5621	0.6560	

Lampiran 12. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Seka

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	0,42	0,43	0,29	0,25
2	0,16	0,37	0,42	0,27
3	0,18	0,28	0,39	0,23
4	0,25	0,30	0,30	0,20
5	0,32	0,27	0,43	0,34
Rata-rata	0,11	0,07	0,07	0,05

The SAS System 34
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: ag

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.04038000	0.01346000	2.32	0.1144
Error	16	0.09292000	0.00580750		
Corrected Total	19	0.13330000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	ag Mean
0.302926	24.98589	0.076207	0.305000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.04038000	0.01346000	2.32	0.1144

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.04038000	0.01346000	2.32	0.1144

Lampiran 12. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 83
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	ag LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	0.26600000	0.03408079	<.0001	1
1	0.33000000	0.03408079	<.0001	2
2	0.36600000	0.03408079	<.0001	3
3	0.25800000	0.03408079	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: ag

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.2029	0.0545	0.8702
2	0.2029		0.4659	0.1547
3	0.0545	0.4659		0.0396
4	0.8702	0.1547	0.0396	

Lampiran 13. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Bobot Relatif Usus Besar

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	0,33	0,32	0,24	0,24
2	0,47	0,47	0,24	0,28
3	0,75	0,28	0,44	0,19
4	0,29	0,48	0,40	0,28
5	0,61	0,36	0,44	0,19
Rata-rata	0,19	0,09	0,10	0,05

The SAS System 32
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: ae

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.16362000	0.05454000	3.78	0.0319
Error	16	0.23108000	0.01444250		
Corrected Total	19	0.39470000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	ae Mean
0.414543	32.92519	0.120177	0.365000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.16362000	0.05454000	3.78	0.0319

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.16362000	0.05454000	3.78	0.0319

Lampiran 13. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 66
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Duncan's Multiple Range Test for ae

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha 0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom 16
Error Mean Square 0.014442

Number of Means 2 3 4
Critical Range .1611 .1690 .1739

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Duncan Grouping	Mean	N	Treat
A	0.49000	5	0
A			
B A	0.38200	5	1
B A			
B A	0.35200	5	2
B			
B	0.23600	5	3

The SAS System 82
19:12 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	ae LSMEAN	Standard Error	LSMEAN Pr > t	Number
0	0.49000000	0.05374477	<.0001	1
1	0.38200000	0.05374477	<.0001	2
2	0.35200000	0.05374477	<.0001	3
3	0.23600000	0.05374477	0.0005	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: ae

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.1745	0.0882	0.0041
2	0.1745		0.6983	0.0727
3	0.0882	0.6983		0.1465
4	0.0041	0.0727	0.1465	

Lampiran 14. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Proventrikulus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	5,00	5,00	4,50	4,50
2	4,50	5,00	5,00	6,00
3	4,00	4,50	6,00	5,00
4	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,50
5	6,00	5,00	4,00	5,00
Rata-rata	0,74	0,22	0,74	0,57

The SAS System 2
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: a

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.33750000	0.11250000	0.31	0.8213
Error	16	5.90000000	0.36875000		
Corrected Total	19	6.23750000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	a Mean
0.054108	12.20599	0.607248	4.975000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.33750000	0.11250000	0.31	0.8213

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.33750000	0.11250000	0.31	0.8213

Lampiran 14. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 58
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	a LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	4.90000000	0.27156951	<.0001	1
1	4.90000000	0.27156951	<.0001	2
2	4.90000000	0.27156951	<.0001	3
3	5.20000000	0.27156951	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: a

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		1.0000	1.0000	0.4461
2	1.0000		1.0000	0.4461
3	1.0000	1.0000		0.4461
4	0.4461	0.4461	0.4461	

Lampiran 15. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Usus Halus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	163	150	143	155
2	145	150	183	171
3	159	162	180	148
4	156	145	189	152
5	175	155	170	137
Rata-rata	10,90	6,43	18,02	5,07

The SAS System 10
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: i

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	1387.637500	462.545833	2.90	0.0669
Error	16	2547.800000	159.237500		
Corrected Total	19	3935.437500			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	i Mean
0.352601	7.917763	12.61893	159.3750

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	1387.637500	462.545833	2.90	0.0669

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	1387.637500	462.545833	2.90	0.0669

Lampiran 15. (lanjutan)

19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The SAS System

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The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	i LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	159.600000	5.643359	<.0001	1
1	152.400000	5.643359	<.0001	2
2	172.900000	5.643359	<.0001	3
3	152.600000	5.643359	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: i

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3804	0.1151	0.3934
2	0.3804		0.0206	0.9803
3	0.1151	0.0206		0.0217
4	0.3934	0.9803	0.0217	

Lampiran 16. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Duodenum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	29,00	30,00	28,00	25,00
2	26,00	28,00	33,00	29,00
3	28,00	26,00	28,00	27,00
4	30,00	26,00	33,00	30,00
5	30,00	30,00	34,00	23,00
Rata-rata	1,67	2,00	2,95	0,57

The SAS System 4
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: c

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	51.7500000	17.2500000	2.91	0.0666
Error	16	94.8000000	5.9250000		
Corrected Total	19	146.5500000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	c Mean
0.353122	8.496099	2.434132	28.65000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	51.75000000	17.25000000	2.91	0.0666

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	51.75000000	17.25000000	2.91	0.0666

Lampiran 16. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 58
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	c LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	28.6000000	1.0885771	<.0001	1
1	28.0000000	1.0885771	<.0001	2
2	31.2000000	1.0885771	<.0001	3
3	26.8000000	1.0885771	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: c

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.7019	0.1106	0.2594
2	0.7019		0.0541	0.4471
3	0.1106	0.0541		0.0114
4	0.2594	0.4471	0.0114	

Lampiran 17. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Jejunum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	70,00	61,00	62,00	70,00
2	65,00	68,00	80,00	73,00
3	72,00	73,00	80,00	61,00
4	66,00	65,00	80,00	62,00
5	74,00	68,00	70,00	59,00
Rata-rata	3,85	4,42	8,17	2,86

The SAS System 6
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: e

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	246.5500000	82.1833333	2.37	0.1087
Error	16	554.4000000	34.6500000		
Corrected Total	19	800.9500000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	e Mean
0.307822	8.537237	5.886425	68.95000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	246.5500000	82.1833333	2.37	0.1087

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	246.5500000	82.1833333	2.37	0.1087

Lampiran 17. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 59
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	e LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	69.4000000	2.6324893	<.0001	1
1	67.0000000	2.6324893	<.0001	2
2	74.4000000	2.6324893	<.0001	3
3	65.0000000	2.6324893	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: e

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.5283	0.1980	0.2545
2	0.5283		0.0642	0.5985
3	0.1980	0.0642		0.0225
4	0.2545	0.5985	0.0225	

Lampiran 18. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap Panjang Ileum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	64,00	59,00	53,00	60,00
2	54,00	54,00	70,00	69,00
3	59,00	63,00	72,00	60,00
4	60,00	54,00	75,50	60,00
5	71,00	57,00	66,00	55,00
Rata-rata	6,35	3,78	8,70	6,12

The SAS System 8
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: g

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	253.2375000	84.4125000	2.16	0.1321
Error	16	624.0000000	39.0000000		
Corrected Total	19	877.2375000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	g Mean
0.288676	10.10926	6.244998	61.77500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	253.2375000	84.4125000	2.16	0.1321

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	253.2375000	84.4125000	2.16	0.1321

Lampiran 18. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 60
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	g LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	61.6000000	2.7928480	<.0001	1
1	57.4000000	2.7928480	<.0001	2
2	67.3000000	2.7928480	<.0001	3
3	60.8000000	2.7928480	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: g

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3034	0.1683	0.8420
2	0.3034		0.0234	0.4020
3	0.1683	0.0234		0.1193
4	0.8420	0.4020	0.1193	

Lampiran 19. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Seka

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	28,00	27,00	26,00	26,00
2	23,50	29,00	27,00	31,00
3	26,00	26,50	29,00	21,00
4	22,00	25,00	26,00	23,00
5	25,00	27,00	32,00	25,00
Rata-rata	2,30	1,43	2,55	0,89

The SAS System 14
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: m

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	32.0500000	10.6833333	1.52	0.2467
Error	16	112.2000000	7.0125000		
Corrected Total	19	144.2500000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	m Mean
0.222184	10.08805	2.648113	26.25000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	32.05000000	10.68333333	1.52	0.2467

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	32.05000000	10.68333333	1.52	0.2467

Lampiran 19. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 63
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	m	LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t
0	24.9000000	1.1842719	<.0001	1
1	26.9000000	1.1842719	<.0001	2
2	28.0000000	1.1842719	<.0001	3
3	25.2000000	1.1842719	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: m

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.2498	0.0827	0.8601
2	0.2498		0.5207	0.3252
3	0.0827	0.5207		0.1140
4	0.8601	0.3252	0.1140	

Lampiran 20. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Panjang Usus Besar

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	10,00	11,00	8,00	8,00
2	12,00	15,00	7,00	9,00
3	13,00	8,00	13,00	8,00
4	13,00	10,00	13,00	9,50
5	13,00	12,00	12,00	10,00
Rata-rata	1,30	2,59	2,88	12,34

The SAS System 12
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: k

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	28.73750000	9.57916667	2.19	0.1290
Error	16	70.00000000	4.37500000		
Corrected Total	19	98.73750000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	k Mean
0.291049	19.50256	2.091650	10.72500

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	28.73750000	9.57916667	2.19	0.1290

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	28.73750000	9.57916667	2.19	0.1290

Lampiran 20. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 62
19:18 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	k LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	12.2000000	0.9354143	<.0001	1
1	11.2000000	0.9354143	<.0001	2
2	10.6000000	0.9354143	<.0001	3
3	8.9000000	0.9354143	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: k

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.4607	0.2440	0.0239
2	0.4607		0.6562	0.1013
3	0.2440	0.6562		0.2171
4	0.0239	0.1013	0.2171	

Lampiran 21. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap pH Proventrikulus

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	6,10	5,70	6,00	6,00
2	5,70	5,70	5,90	5,60
3	5,90	5,90	6,40	6,10
4	6,50	6,30	6,60	6,20
5	6,00	6,50	6,50	6,10
Rata-rata	0,30	0,36	0,31	0,23

The SAS System
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

2

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: a

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.25750000	0.08583333	0.92	0.4522
Error	16	1.48800000	0.09300000		
Corrected Total	19	1.74550000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	a Mean
0.147522	5.011652	0.304959	6.085000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.25750000	0.08583333	0.92	0.4522

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.25750000	0.08583333	0.92	0.4522

Lampiran 21. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 22
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	a LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	6.04000000	0.13638182	<.0001	1
1	6.02000000	0.13638182	<.0001	2
2	6.28000000	0.13638182	<.0001	3
3	6.00000000	0.13638182	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: a

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.9187	0.2313	0.8383
2	0.9187		0.1964	0.9187
3	0.2313	0.1964		0.1659
4	0.8383	0.9187	0.1659	

Lampiran 22. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap pH Duodenum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	6,20	6,20	6,30	6,10
2	6,20	6,10	6,20	6,00
3	6,40	6,30	6,50	6,10
4	6,60	6,30	6,50	6,40
5	6,40	6,40	6,50	6,50
Rata-rata	0,17	0,11	0,14	0,23

The SAS System 4
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: c

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.10600000	0.03533333	1.31	0.3060
Error	16	0.43200000	0.02700000		
Corrected Total	19	0.53800000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	c Mean
0.197026	2.604069	0.164317	6.310000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.10600000	0.03533333	1.31	0.3060

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.10600000	0.03533333	1.31	0.3060

Lampiran 22. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 23
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	c LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	6.36000000	0.07348469	<.0001	1
1	6.26000000	0.07348469	<.0001	2
2	6.40000000	0.07348469	<.0001	3
3	6.22000000	0.07348469	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: c

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3502	0.7054	0.1967
2	0.3502		0.1967	0.7054
3	0.7054	0.1967		0.1025
4	0.1967	0.7054	0.1025	

Lampiran 23. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap pH Jejunum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	6,40	6,20	6,20	6,20
2	5,90	6,10	6,10	5,90
3	6,50	6,30	6,30	6,30
4	6,60	6,40	6,30	6,30
5	6,40	6,30	6,40	6,30
Rata-rata	0,27	0,11	0,11	0,22

The SAS System 6
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: e

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.06600000	0.02200000	0.68	0.5758
Error	16	0.51600000	0.03225000		
Corrected Total	19	0.58200000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	e Mean
0.113402	2.864160	0.179583	6.270000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.06600000	0.02200000	0.68	0.5758

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.06600000	0.02200000	0.68	0.5758

Lampiran 23. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 23
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	e LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	6.36000000	0.08031189	<.0001	1
1	6.26000000	0.08031189	<.0001	2
2	6.26000000	0.08031189	<.0001	3
3	6.20000000	0.08031189	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: e

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3916	0.3916	0.1781
2	0.3916		1.0000	0.6046
3	0.3916	1.0000		0.6046
4	0.1781	0.6046	0.6046	

Lampiran 24. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap pH Ileum

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	6,20	6,20	6,40	6,20
2	6,40	6,10	6,20	6,40
3	6,60	6,50	6,60	6,10
4	6,70	6,40	6,30	6,30
5	6,40	6,60	6,50	6,40
Rata-rata	0,19	0,21	0,16	0,17

The SAS System 8
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: g

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.08550000	0.02850000	0.93	0.4504
Error	16	0.49200000	0.03075000		
Corrected Total	19	0.57750000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	g Mean
0.148052	2.750695	0.175357	6.375000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.08550000	0.02850000	0.93	0.4504

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.08550000	0.02850000	0.93	0.4504

Lampiran 24. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 24
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	g LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	6.46000000	0.07842194	<.0001	1
1	6.36000000	0.07842194	<.0001	2
2	6.40000000	0.07842194	<.0001	3
3	6.28000000	0.07842194	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: g

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3806	0.5960	0.1241
2	0.3806		0.7231	0.4811
3	0.5960	0.7231		0.2953
4	0.1241	0.4811	0.2953	

Lampiran 25. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.) terhadap pH Seka

Ulangan	Penggunaan Tepung Apu-apu (%)			
	0	6	12	18
1	6,50	6,30	6,40	6,00
2	6,00	6,30	6,30	5,90
3	6,90	6,20	6,50	6,20
4	6,60	6,40	6,40	6,70
5	6,60	6,60	6,60	6,20
Rata-rata	0,33	0,15	0,11	0,13

19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The SAS System

10

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: i

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	0.28000000	0.09333333	1.57	0.2359
Error	16	0.95200000	0.05950000		
Corrected Total	19	1.23200000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	i Mean
0.227273	3.823295	0.243926	6.380000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.28000000	0.09333333	1.57	0.2359

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Treat	3	0.28000000	0.09333333	1.57	0.2359

Lampiran 25. (lanjutan)

The SAS System 25
19:19 Wednesday, December 8, 2020

The GLM Procedure
Least Squares Means

Treat	Standard		LSMEAN	
	i LSMEAN	Error	Pr > t	Number
0	6.52000000	0.10908712	<.0001	1
1	6.36000000	0.10908712	<.0001	2
2	6.44000000	0.10908712	<.0001	3
3	6.20000000	0.10908712	<.0001	4

Least Squares Means for effect Treat
Pr > |t| for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)

Dependent Variable: i

i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.3151	0.6112	0.0546
2	0.3151		0.6112	0.3151
3	0.6112	0.6112		0.1393
4	0.0546	0.3151	0.139	

Lampiran 26. Data Rasio Bobot terhadap Panjang Organ Pencernaan

Perlakuan	Ulangan	Proventrikulus	Duodenum	Jejunum	Ileum	Usus Besar	Seka
T0	U1	1,000	0,311	0,255	0,313	0,430	0,191
	U2	0,907	0,280	0,253	0,282	0,429	0,076
	U3	1,088	0,317	0,271	0,270	0,634	0,076
	U4	0,932	0,251	0,232	0,195	0,235	0,120
	U5	0,938	0,265	0,232	0,202	0,465	0,127
T1	U1	0,850	0,225	0,233	0,248	0,333	0,182
	U2	1,028	0,309	0,288	0,350	0,380	0,156
	U3	0,924	0,255	0,202	0,206	0,383	0,114
	U4	0,912	0,274	0,268	0,256	0,528	0,135
	U5	0,870	0,243	0,250	0,256	0,369	0,121
T2	U1	1,111	0,305	0,268	0,247	0,356	0,133
	U2	1,138	0,303	0,290	0,262	0,400	0,182
	U3	0,745	0,290	0,239	0,230	0,404	0,160
	U4	1,012	0,280	0,277	0,262	0,412	0,157
	U5	1,270	0,281	0,223	0,261	0,434	0,161
T3	U1	1,333	0,258	0,244	0,290	0,385	0,125
	U2	0,962	0,272	0,260	0,260	0,490	0,135
	U3	1,304	0,255	0,290	0,310	0,316	0,140
	U4	1,184	0,233	0,271	0,306	0,359	0,104
	U5	1,122	0,329	0,324	0,319	0,257	0,182

Lampiran 27. Analisis Ragam Pengaruh Tepung Apu-apu (*Pistia stratiotes* L.)
terhadap Rasio Bobot dan Panjang Organ Pencernaan

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Jan 18, 2021 1:09:18 pm

Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT

Variable: PROV

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.1974514	3	0.0658171333	3.7055075989	.0338 *
Error	0.2841916	16	0.017761975		

Total	0.481643	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 0.017761975

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.1786866404

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	4	1.181	5	a
2	3	1.0552	5	ab
3	1	0.973	5	b
4	2	0.9168	5	b

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Jan 18, 2021 1:09:36 pm

Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT

Variable: DUODE

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.0029356	3	9.785333E-04	1.1870362508	.3460 ns
Error	0.0131896	16	8.2435E-04		

Total	0.0161252	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 8.2435E-04

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.0384948186

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	3	0.2918	5	a
2	1	0.2848	5	a
3	4	0.2694	5	a
4	2	0.2612	5	a

Lampiran 27. (lanjutan)

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Jan 18, 2021 1:09:44 pm

Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT

Variable: JEJENUM

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.002887	3	9.623333E-04	1.2510020583	.3244 ns
Error	0.012308	16	7.6925E-04		

Total	0.015195	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 7.6925E-04

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.0371860637

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	4	0.2778	5	a
2	3	0.2594	5	a
3	1	0.2486	5	a
4	2	0.2482	5	a

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Jan 18, 2021 1:09:51 pm

Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT

Variable: ILEUM

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.00669255	3	0.00223085	1.4406987633	.2680 ns
Error	0.0247752	16	0.00154845		

Total	0.03146775	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 0.00154845

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.0527588171

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	4	0.297	5	a
2	2	0.2632	5	a
3	3	0.2524	5	a
4	1	0.2524	5	a

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Lampiran 27. (lanjutan)

Jan 18, 2021 1:10:00 pm
 Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT
 Variable: UBESAR

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.01491655	3	0.0049721833	0.5836050052	.6343 ns
Error	0.1363164	16	0.008519775		

Total	0.15123295	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 0.008519775

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.123754363

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	1	0.4386	5	a
2	3	0.4012	5	a
3	2	0.3986	5	a
4	4	0.3614	5	a

ONE WAY ANOVA COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED

Jan 18, 2021 1:10:07 pm
 Using: D:\COSTAT\1-DATA~1.DT
 Variable: SEKA

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P

Main Effects					
T	0.00417535	3	0.0013917833	1.3500008083	.2936 ns
Error	0.0164952	16	0.00103095		

Total	0.02067055	19			

Duncan's Multiple Range Test

Factor: T

Error mean square = 0.00103095

Degrees of freedom = 16

Significance level = 5%

LSD .05 = 0.0430492171

Rank	Trt#	Mean	n	Non-significant ranges

1	3	0.1586	5	a
2	2	0.1416	5	a
3	4	0.1372	5	a
4	1	0.118	5	a

RIWAYAT HIDUP



Penulis memiliki nama lengkap Azizah Nikmah Permatasari lahir di Purwodadi, Jawa Tengah pada tanggal 23 Februari 1997. Penulis merupakan anak pertama dan putri pertama dari Bapak Luthfi Hidayat dan Ibu Tri Udiningsih. Pendidikan Taman Kanak-kanak TK Islam Terpadu Nurul Islam Tenganan tamat pada tahun 2003, Sekolah Dasar SD Islam Terpadu Nurul Islam Tenganan tamat pada tahun 2009, Sekolah Menengah Pertama di SMP Negeri 9 Salatiga tamat pada tahun 2012 dan Sekolah Menengah Atas di SMA Negeri 3 Salatiga tamat pada tahun 2015. Tahun 2015 penulis melanjutkan pendidikan di Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang pada Program Studi S1 Peternakan, Departemen Peternakan, Fakultas Peternakan dan Pertanian melalui program Seleksi Bersama Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri (SBMPTN). Penulis berhasil bertanggung jawab Laporan Praktek Kerja Lapang yang berjudul “Kajian Proses Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat Sapi Potong P 122+ di PT Andini Megah Sejahtera Boyolali, Jawa Tengah” pada bulan Januari 2019.