

ABSTRACT

Rice bran had been one of the most commonly used ingredients in livestock feed due to its high nutritional value. However, the increasing practice of adulterating rice bran with substances such as lime and rice husks had raised serious concerns regarding feed quality and safety. This study had aimed to identify and analyze indications of adulteration in rice bran that had been distributed in the Rejotangan District, Tulungagung Regency. The research had employed a descriptive approach by collecting 20 samples from 10 different villages. The Floroglucinol-HCl test had been used to detect lignin as an indicator of rice husk contamination, while a physical-sensory test had been conducted to identify the presence of lime adulteration. The results had shown that 19 out of 20 samples were adulterated 17 samples had contained rice husks, 2 samples had contained both lime and rice husks, and only 1 sample had been identified as pure rice bran. Adulteration using rice husks had been more prevalent due to their physical similarity to rice bran and their lower production cost. The Floroglucinol test had produced a red color reaction, indicating the presence of lignin, while lime adulteration had been indicated by foaming and a noticeable increase in temperature. These findings had highlighted the need for stricter quality control in animal feed production and greater awareness among consumers and feed producers to prevent the misuse of harmful adulterants.

Keywords: rice bran, feed adulteration, rice husk, lime, floroglucinol tes