PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI SARI BUAH BELIMBING WULUH SEBAGAI *GREEN ADDITIVE* DALAM AIR MINUM TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN PERLEMAKAN ABDOMINAL AYAM PEDAGING

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi sari buah belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi*) sebagai *green additive* dalam air minum terhadap produksi karkas dan perlemakan abdominal ayam pedaging. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan 360 ekor *day old chick* ayam broiler jantan strain New Lohmann seri MB-202 yang dipelihara selama 35 hari. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah: air minum tanpa suplementasi aditif (kontrol negatif), air minum + 100 ppm antibiotik Tetrasiklin (kontrol positif), dan air minum + 0,45% sari belimbing wuluh. Setiap perlakuan diberikan replikasi 5 kali, masing-masing terdiri dari 6 ekor ayam di setiap kandang replikasi. Pakan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Data variabel yang diamati meliputi bobot karkas, produksi karkas, bobot lemak abdominal, dan produksi lemak abdominal. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya dianalisis statistik menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah berbasis nilai P kurang dari 5%. Data dengan perbedaan yang nyata diuji lanjut menggunakan Duncan's New Multiple Range Test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi 0,45% sari belimbing wuluh pada air minum tidak mempengaruhi bobot karkas dan persentase karkas, namun meningkatkan bobot hidup ($P<0,05$) serta menurunkan bobot lemak abdominal ($P<0,05$) dan persentase lemak abdominal ($P<0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan sari belimbing wuluh dalam air minum bermanfaat meningkatkan bobot akhir dan menurunkan perlemakan abdominal pada ayam broiler.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Fitobiotik, Lemak Abdominal, Produksi karkas, Sari belimbing wuluh

THE EFFECTS OF BILIMBI FRUIT EXTRACT SUPPLEMENTATION IN DRINKING WATER ON CARCASS PRODUCTION AND ABDOMINAL FATNESS OF BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

Aim of this research was to observe the bilimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*) fruit extract supplementation in drinking water on carcass production and abdominal fatness of broiler chickens. This study used 360 day-old male broiler chicken strain New Lohmann MB-202 that were raised for 35 days. Treatments that given were: drinking water without additive supplementation (negative control), drinking water + 100 ppm Tetracycline (positive control), and drinking water + 0.45% bilimbi fruit extract. Each treatment was replicated five times, with six birds in each replicate cage. Feed and drinking water were offered at all times (*ad libitum*). Variable data that were observed included: carcass weight, carcass production, abdominal fat weight, and abdominal fat production. The collected data were analysed statistically using completely randomized design with oneway arrangement, based on the P value of less than 5%. Duncan's New Multiple Range Test was used to further test the data with significant difference. Result showed that 0,45% bilimbi fruit extract supplementation in drinking water had no effect on carcass weight or percentage, but increased live weight ($P<0.05$), as well as reduced ($P<0.05$) abdominal fat weight and abdominal fat percentage. It might be concluded that supplementing drinking water with bilimbi fruit extract beneficially increased final weight and reduced abdominal fatness in broiler chickens.

Kata kunci: Abdominal fatness, Bilimbi fruit extract, Broiler chickens, Carcass production, Green additive