

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK DAUN ASAM JAWA DAN DAUN
MENIRAN DALAM AIR MINUM TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS
DAN PERLEMAKAN ABDOMINAL AYAM PEDAGING**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ekstrak daun asam jawa (*Tamarindus indica*) dan ekstrak daun meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.) dalam air minum terhadap produksi karkas dan perlemakan abdominal ayam pedaging. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan 90 ekor ayam pedaging umur 1 hari strain New Lohmann MB-202 yang dipelihara selama 35 hari. Pakan basal yang diberikan yaitu pakan komersial dengan kandungan protein kasar 21 % dan energi termetabolis 3000 kcal/kg. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah: air minum tanpa pemberian aditif pakan (P1; kontrol negatif), air minum + 100 ppm antibiotik *oxytetracycline* (P2; kontrol positif), air minum + 250 mg/L ekstrak daun asam jawa (P3), air minum + 500 mg/L ekstrak daun asam jawa (P4), air minum + 250 mg/L ekstrak daun meniran (P5), dan air minum + 500 mg/L ekstrak daun meniran (P6). Setiap perlakuan diberikan replikasi 3 kali, masing-masing terdiri dari 5 ekor ayam di setiap kandang replikasi. Data variabel yang diamati meliputi bobot hidup, bobot karkas, persentase karkas, bobot lemak abdominal, dan persentase 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 ekstrak daun asam jawa dan ekstrak daun meniran dalam air minum tidak mempengaruhi produksi dan persentase lemak abdominal. Namun demikian, pemberian air minum dengan 250 mg/L ekstrak daun meniran meningkatkan ($P < 0,05$) bobot karkas dan persentase karkas ayam pedaging umur 35 hari. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak daun meniran dapat meningkatkan bobot dan persentase karkas pada ayam pedaging.

Kata kunci: Ayam pedaging, Ekstrak daun asam jawa, Ekstrak daun meniran, Kualitas karkas, Lemak abdominal

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING WATER ADDITION WITH TAMARIN AND MENIRAN LEAVES EXTRACTS ON CARCASS AND ABDOMINAL FAT PRODUCTION OF MEAT-TYPE CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

Current study was aimed to observe the possible effect of drinking water supplementations with tamarin (*Tamarindus indica*) and meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.) leaves extracts on carcass production and abdominal fatness in meat-type chickens. A total number of 90 one-day-old unsexed New Lohmann MB-202 chicks were offered a same basal diet (21% crude protein; 3000 kcal/kg metabolizable energy) for 35 days with one of the following treatments: drinking water without any supplementation (negative control; P1), drinking water + 100 ppm Oxytetracycline (positive control; P2), drinking water + 250 mg/L tamarin leaf extract (P3), drinking water + 500 mg/L tamarin leaf extract (P4), drinking water + 250 mg/L meniran leaf extract (P5), or drinking water + 500 mg/L meniran leaf extract (P6). Each treatment was replicated three times, with five birds in each replicate pen. Variable data that were observed included: carcass weight, carcass production, abdominal fat weight, and abdominal fat production. The pooled data were further analyzed statistically using one-way fashion of completely randomized design, according to the P value of less than 5%. Result revealed that drinking water supplementations with tamarin and meniran leaves extracts did not affect abdominal fat production and percentage. However, drinking water with 250 mg/L meniran leaf extract supplementation improved ($P < 0.05$) carcass weight and carcass percentage of 35 days old meat-type chickens. It might be concluded that meniran leaf extract beneficially increased carcass weight and carcass percentage in meat-type chickens.

Keywords: Abdominal fatness, Carcass production, Meat-type chickens, Meniran leaves extract, Tamarin leaves extract