

## **PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI MINERAL ZINC BERUKURAN NANO TERHADAP EFISIENSI PENGGUNAAN ENERGI DAN PROTEIN AYAM KAMPUNG UNGGUL BALITBANGTAN UMUR 70 HARI**

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### **INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi mineral *zinc* berukuran nano (n-Zn) terhadap efisiensi penggunaan energi dan protein ayam Kampung Unggul Balitbangtan (KUB) umur 70 hari. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan 200 ekor ayam KUB umur satu hari. Perlakuan terdiri dari: ransum basal tanpa penambahan n-Zn (n-Zn 0; kontrol), ransum basal + 15 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 15), ransum basal + 30 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 30), ransum basal + 45 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 45), dan ransum basal + 60 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 60). Setiap perlakuan ransum diberikan replikasi 4 kali, masing-masing kandang replikasi terdiri dari 10 ekor ayam KUB. Variabel yang diamati adalah konsumsi ransum, pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi energi, konsumsi protein, rasio efisiensi energi, dan rasio efisiensi protein. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan analisis variansi dan dilanjutkan dengan Duncan's new Multiple Range Test untuk data yang berbeda nyata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi mineral *zinc* berukuran nano tidak mempengaruhi rasio efisiensi energi dan rasio efisiensi protein ayam KUB. Namun demikian, perlakuan penambahan ransum dengan 30 mg/kg n-Zn meningkatkan konsumsi ransum ( $P < 0,05$ ), pertambahan bobot badan ( $P < 0,05$ ), konsumsi energi ( $P < 0,05$ ), dan konsumsi protein ( $P < 0,05$ ) ayam KUB. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa suplementasi mineral *zinc* berukuran nano pada ransum meningkatkan konsumsi protein dan energi namun tidak mempengaruhi nilai rasio efisiensi energi dan protein ransum ayam KUB umur 70 hari.

Kata kunci: Ayam KUB, Efisiensi energi dan protein, Mineral *zinc* berukuran nano, Suplementasi ransum

## **THE EFFECTS OF NANO-SIZED MINERAL ZINC SUPPLEMENTATIONS ON EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY AND PROTEIN OF 70 DAYS OLD KAMPUNG UNGGUL BALITBANGTAN CHICKENS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study was aimed to determine the effect of nano-sized zinc mineral supplementation (n-Zn) on the efficiency of energy and protein of 70-day-old Balitbangtan Superior Village (KUB) chickens. This study was conducted using 200 one-day-old KUB chickens. Treatments consisted of: basal diet without n-Zn addition (n-Zn 0; control), basal diet + 15 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 15), basal diet + 30 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 30), basal diet + 45 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 45), and basal diet + 60 mg/kg n-Zn (n-Zn 60). Each treatment diet was replicated 4 times, each replicate cage consisted of 10 birds. The variables observed were feed intake, body weight gain, energy consumption, protein consumption, energy efficiency ratio, and protein efficiency ratio. The data obtained were analyzed statistically using analysis of variance and continued with Duncan's new Multiple Range Test for significantly different data. Results showed that nano-sized mineral zinc supplementation did not affect energy and protein efficiency ratio of KUB chickens. However, basal diet supplementation with 30 mg/kg n-Zn increased feed intake ( $P < 0.05$ ), body weight gain ( $P < 0.05$ ), energy consumption ( $P < 0.05$ ), and protein consumption ( $P < 0.05$ ) of KUB chickens. It might be concluded that diet supplementation with of nano zinc increased protein and energy consumption without affecting protein and energi efficiency ratio in 70 days old KUB chickens.

**Keywords:** Diet supplementations, Energy and protein efficiency ratio, KUB chickens, Nano-sized mineral zinc