

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN BUNGKIL INTI SAWIT (*PALM KERNEL CAKE*) YANG DISUPLEMENTASI ENZIM TERHADAP KUALITAS KARKAS DAN PERLEMAKAN AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Bungkil inti sawit atau *Palm Kernel Cake* (PKC) merupakan limbah ekstraksi minyak inti sawit yang ketersediaannya melimpah dan berpotensi sebagai bahan pakan ayam broiler, namun memiliki pencernaan yang rendah sehingga perlu adanya perlakuan untuk meningkatkan nilai pencernaan PKC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh PKC yang disuplementasi enzim terhadap bobot hidup, bobot karkas, persentase karkas, dan perlemakan abdominal ayam broiler umur 35 hari. Penelitian menggunakan 540 ekor ayam broiler jantan *strain Indian River* yang dipelihara di kandang penelitian *Closed House* Fakultas Peternakan UGM dan dikelompokkan secara acak dalam tiga perlakuan, setiap perlakuan terdapat enam replikasi, dan setiap replikasi terdiri dari 30 ekor ayam. Adapun perlakuan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah P0: pakan basal, P1: pakan basal dengan PKC 10% dari bahan pakan plus enzim NSPase 200 g/ton, mananase 182 g/ton, protease 130 g/ton, plus koreksi asam amino, P2: pakan basal dengan PKC 20% dari bahan pakan plus enzim NSPase 200 g/ton, mananase 182 g/ton, protease 130 g/ton, plus koreksi asam amino. Pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 35 hari. Pakan dan minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Data yang diperoleh meliputi bobot hidup (g/ekor), bobot karkas (g/ekor), persentase karkas, dan persen lemak abdominal. Data dianalisis menggunakan *analysis of variance* (ANOVA) dan apabila terdapat perbedaan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan PKC 10% dengan suplementasi enzim NSPase 200 g/ton, mananase 182 g/ton, dan protease 130 g/ton dapat meningkatkan bobot hidup, bobot karkas, dan persentase karkas serta dapat menurunkan kadar perlemakan abdominal ayam broiler jantan *strain Indian River*.

Kata kunci: Broiler, Enzim, Karkas, Palm Kernel Cake, Perlemakan

THE EFFECT OF USE OF PALM KERNEL CAKE SUPPLEMENTED WITH ENZYMES ON CARCASS QUALITY AND FATNESS IN BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

Palm kernel cake (PKC) is palm kernel oil extraction waste which is abundantly available and has the potential to be used as a feed ingredient for broiler chickens, but has low digestibility so treatment is needed to increase the digestibility value of PKC. This study aims to determine the effect of PKC supplemented with enzymes on live weight, carcass weight, carcass percentage and abdominal fat in broiler chickens aged 35 days. The research used 540 male broiler chickens of the Indian River strain which were kept in the Closed House research pen at the Faculty of Animal Science UGM and randomly grouped into three treatments, each treatment consists of six replications, and each replication consisted of 30 chickens. The treatments used in this research were P0: basal feed, P1: basal feed with PKC 10% of the feed ingredients plus NSPase enzyme 200 g/ton, mannanase 182 g/ton, protease 130 g/ton, plus amino acid correction, P2: basal feed with PKC 20% of the feed ingredients plus NSPase enzyme 200 g/ton, mannanase 182 g/ton, protease 130 g/ton, plus amino acid correction. Maintenance is carried out for 35 days. Feed and drink were provided ad libitum. Data obtained included live weight (g/head), carcass weight (g/head), carcass percentage, and percent abdominal fat. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and if there were differences, continued with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that the use of 10% PKC with supplementation of the enzyme NSPase 200 g/ton, mannanase 182 g/ton, and protease 130 g/ton could increase live weight, carcass weight, and carcass percentage and could reduce the abdominal fat content of male broiler chicken Indian River strain.

Keywords: Broiler, Enzymes, Carcass, Palm Kernel Cake, Fat