

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG MAKROALGA LAUT (*Eucheuma spinosum*) DALAM PAKAN TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS BURUNG PUYUH PETELUR

Muhammad Niko Ramadhan

20/459718/PT/08544

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tepung makroalga laut (*Eucheuma spinosum*) dalam pakan terhadap produktivitas burung puyuh. Sebanyak 125 ekor burung puyuh umur 6 minggu dibagi menjadi lima kelompok perlakuan dengan lima pengulangan. Setiap pengulangan terdiri atas lima ekor dan ditempatkan secara acak. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan satu periode yang berlangsung selama 64 hari. Perlakuan yang diberikan berupa: pakan komersil 95% + *filler* 5% (A0), pakan komersil 95% + *E. spinosum* 2% + *filler* 3% (A1), pakan komersil 95% + *E. spinosum* 3% + *filler* 2% (A2), pakan komersil 95% + *E. spinosum* 4% + *filler* 1% (A3), dan pakan komersil 95% + *E. spinosum* 5% (A4). Pemberian pakan dan air minum dilakukan secara *ad libitum*. Pengamatan produktivitas dilakukan setiap hari meliputi jumlah produksi dan berat telur, konsumsi pakan. Perhitungan produktivitas dilakukan setiap minggu meliputi *feed conversion ratio* (FCR) dan rata-rata produksi telur. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan ANOVA (analisis variansi) berdasarkan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah dengan perlakuan penambahan makroalga laut. Apabila terdapat perbedaan antar perlakuan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda *mean* menggunakan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penambahan tepung makroalga laut (*Eucheuma spinosum*) dalam pakan tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap produktivitas puyuh petelur. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah penambahan makroalga laut (*Eucheuma spinosum*) pada pakan puyuh petelur (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) pada umur 42 sampai 106 hari dengan level 2%, 3%, 4%, dan 5% tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap konsumsi pakan, produksi telur, berat telur, dan konversi pakan.

Kata kunci: Burung Puyuh Petelur, Makroalga Laut, *Feed Conversion Ratio*, Produksi Telur, Produktivitas

THE EFFECT OF ADDING SEA MACROALGAE FLOUR (*Eucheuma spinosum*) TURPLE IN THE FOOD ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LAYING QUAILS

Muhammad Niko Ramadhan

20/459718/PT/08544

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to evaluate the effect of sea macroalgae flour (*Eucheuma spinosum*) in feed on the productivity of quails. A total of 125 quails, aged 6 weeks, were divided into five treatment groups with five replications. Each replication consisted of five birds and was randomly assigned. The study lasted for 64 days. The treatments were as follows: 95% commercial feed + 5% filler (A0), 95% commercial feed + 2% *E. spinosum* + 3% filler (A2), 95% commercial feed + 3% *E. spinosum* + 2% filler (A3), 95% commercial feed + 4% *E. spinosum* + 1% filler (A4), and 95% commercial feed + 5% *E. spinosum* (A5). Feeding and drinking water were provided ad libitum. Productivity observations, including egg production and weight, and feed consumption, were made daily. Weekly calculations included feed conversion ratio (FCR) and egg production average. The data obtained were statistically analyzed using ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) based on a Completely Randomized Block Design with the treatment of sea macroalgae addition. If differences were found between treatments, Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) was used for mean difference testing. The results showed that the addition of sea macroalgae to the feed did not significantly affect the productivity of laying quails. The study concluded that the addition of sea macroalgae (*Eucheuma spinosum*) to the feed of laying quails (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) at the age of 42 to 106 days at levels of 2%, 3%, 4%, and 5% did not significantly affect the feed consumption, egg production, egg weight, and feed conversion.

Keywords: Laying Quails, Sea Macroalgae, Feed Conversion Ratio, Egg Production, Productivity