KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN AYAM BROILER YANG MENDAPATKAN PAKAN DENGAN PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG KACANG SACHA INCHI (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.)

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INTISARI

Penelitian dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui kinerja pertumbuhan ayam broiler yang mendapatkan pakan dengan penambahan tepung kacang sacha inchi (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.; KSI). Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 35 hari di kandang *semi closed house,* PT Japfa Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Materi yang dipergunakan dalam penelitian adalah: 100 ekor ayam broiler jantan umur 0 hari pada kandang *semi closed house* dan pakan penelitian. Ayam diberikan pakan *starter* komersial yang sama pada umur 0-7 hari (protein kasar 22,30% dan energi termetabolis 3150 kcal/kg). Pada umur 8-35 hari setiap ayam mendapatkan salah satu dari 4 perlakuan pakan, yaitu: pakan basal (protein kasar 21,30% dan energi termetabolis 3100 kcal/kg) tanpa penambahan tepung kacang sacha inchi (KSI) (P0), pakan basal + 0,5% KSI (P1), pakan basal + 1,0% KSI (P2), pakan basal + 2,0% KSI (P3). Setiap perlakuan pakan diberikan replikasi sebanyak 5 kali, masing-masing dengan 5 ekor ayam di setiap kandang replikasi. Pakan perlakuan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum.* Data yang diperoleh diuji statistik menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah, berbasis nilai $P<0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan pakan dengan 0,5-2,0% tepung kacang sacha inchi tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi pakan, pertambahan bobot badan, bobot badan akhir, dan konversi pakan ayam broiler. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan tepung kacang sacha inchi dalam pakan tidak mempengaruhi kinerja pertumbuhan ayam broiler.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Kacang sacha inchi*,* Kinerja pertumbuhan

GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF BROILER CHICKENS FED DIET CONTAINING SACHA INCHI (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.) PEANUT MEAL

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ABSTRACT

Current research was conducted to determine the growth performance of broiler chickens receiving diet containing sacha inchi (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.; KSI) peanut meal. The study was conducted for 35 days in a semi closed poultry house facility in the Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. A total number of 100 male day old broiler chickens were raised in a semi closed poultry house. All birds received a same commercial starter diet from days 0-7 (crude protein 22.30% and metabolizable energy 3150 kcal/kg). From days 8-35, each chicken were given one of four diet treatments: basal diet (crude protein 21.30% and metabolizable energy 3100 kcal/kg) without the addition of sacha inchi meal (P0), basal diet + 0.5% KSI (P1), basal diet + 1.0% KSI (P2), or basal diet + 2.0% KSI (P3). Each diet treatment was replicated 5 times, with 5 chicks in each replication pen. All diets and drinking water were provided for ad libitum supply. The data obtained were statistically analyzed using completely randomized design with a one-way arrangement, based on a significance level of $P<0.05$. Results showed that diet additions with 0.5-2.0% sacha inci peanut meal did not affect feed consumption, body weight gain, final body weight, and feed conversion of broiler chickens. It might be concluded that addition of sacha inchi meal to the diet did not influence growth performance of broiler chickens.

Key words: Broiler chickens, Growth performance, Sacha inchi