

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TIGA RANSUM PABRIKAN YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS PUYUH (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*) PADA AWAL PRODUKSI

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INTISARI

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian 3 pakan pabrikan dengan merek berbeda terhadap puyuh usia 30 hari sampai umur awal produksi (60 hari). Sebanyak 270 ekor burung puyuh dibagi menjadi 3 perlakuan PA (adalah puyuh yang diberi ransum pabrik A), PB (adalah puyuh yang diberi ransum pabrikan B), dan PC (adalah puyuh yang diberi ransum pabrik C) dengan 3 ulangan, setiap ulangan ransum pabrikan menggunakan 30 ekor. Ransum diberikan secara *restricted* sesuai kebutuhan puyuh perhari. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA berdasarkan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) Pola Searah dengan perangkat lunak personal computer SPSS dan apabila beda nyata dilanjutkan dengan *Least Significant Difference* (LSD). Setelah penelitian yang telah dilakukan diketahui umur saat pertama kali bertelur PA, PB, dan PC berturut 45,7±0,47; 46,7±0,47; dan 47,3±0,94. Bobot badan saat pertama kali bertelur PA, PB, PC berturut yaitu 202±0,85; 213±3,15; dan 2082,73. Bobot telur saat pertama kali bertelur PA, PB, PC berturut yaitu 9,6±0,82; 9,7, ±0,82; 9,7±0,82. Konsumsi harian baik PA, PB, PC sama yaitu 20g/hari. Dan FCR PA, PB, dan PC berturut yaitu 2,3±0,29; 2,3±0,22; dan 3,8±0,54. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa ada pengaruh nyata($P<0,05$) pada bobot telur pertama dan FCR. Dan tidak ada pengaruh nyata($P>0,05$) pada umur pertama bertelur dan bobot badan saat pertama bertelur. Penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa PA, PB, dan PC memiliki pengaruh yang sama pada umur bertelur dan bobot badan. PA dan PB memiliki pengaruh produksi yang berbeda dengan PC terhadap bobot telur dan PA memiliki pengaruh yang berbeda dengan PB dan PC terhadap FCR.

Kata kunci : Puyuh Petelur, Produksi, Ransum Pabrikan

***THE EFFECT OF FEEDING THREE DIFFERENT
COMERCIAL FEEDS ON THE PRODUCTIVITY
OF QUAIL (*Coturnix-coturnix japonica*)
AT EARLY PRODUCTIVE AGE***

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the effect of feeding three different brands of commercial feed on quail from 30 days old to early production age (60 days). A total of 270 quails were divided into three treatment groups: PA (quails fed with feed from factory A), PB (quails fed with feed from factory B), and PC (quails fed with feed from factory C), with three replicates per treatment, each replicate consisting of 30 quails. The feeds were given in restricted amounts based on the daily nutrient requirements of the quails. Data obtained were analyzed using ANOVA based on a one-way Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with SPSS software. Further analysis was conducted using LSD if there were significant differences. The ages at first laying for PA, PB, and PC were 45.7 ± 0.47 , 46.7 ± 0.47 , and 47.3 ± 0.94 days, respectively. The body weights at the first laying period for PA, PB, and PC were 202 ± 0.85 , 213 ± 3.15 , and 208 ± 2.73 grams, respectively. The egg weights during the first laying period for PA, PB, and PC were 9.6 ± 0.82 , 9.7 ± 0.82 , and 9.7 ± 0.82 grams, respectively. Daily feed consumption for PA, PB, and PC was the same at 20 grams/day. The Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR) for PA, PB, and PC were 2.3 ± 0.29 , 2.3 ± 0.22 , and 3.8 ± 0.54 , respectively. It can be concluded from the results that there was a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on egg weight at first laying and FCR. There was no significant effect on the age of first egg laying and body weight at first egg laying. This research can be concluded that PA, PB, and PC had the same effect on laying age and body weight. However, PA and PB had different production effects compared to PC on egg weight, and PA had different effects compared to PB and PC on FCR.

Keywords: Laying Quail, Production, Commercial Feed