

**KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN DAN KUALITAS KARKAS AYAM PEDAGING
YANG MENGGUNAKAN BUNGKIL INTI SAWIT DAN BUNGKIL KELAPA
DALAM PAKAN**

INTISARI

Aynan Hismafanti Gunawan
22/510713/PPT/01260

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui efek pemberian pakan dengan penambahan bungkil inti sawit (BIS) dan bungkil kelapa (BKL) dengan level yang berbeda terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan dan kualitas karkas ayam pedaging. Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan 100 ekor ayam pedaging unsexed umur satu hari yang dipelihara pada kandang opened house. Setiap ayam pada penelitian ini mendapatkan pakan basal yang sama namun dengan salah satu dari perlakuan: pakan basal tanpa penambahan BIS maupun BKL (P0; kontrol), penambahan 5% BIS (BIS 5), penambahan 10% BIS (BIS 10), penambahan 5% BKL (BKL 5), atau penambahan 10% BKL (BKL 10). Parameter yang diteliti meliputi kinerja pertumbuhan, kualitas fisik daging, produksi karkas dan perlemakan abdominal. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Data yang berbeda nyata antar perlakuan diuji lanjut menggunakan uji Duncan's new multiple range test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan penambahan 5-10% BIS dan 5-10% BKL tidak mempengaruhi konversi pakan, pH daging, daya ikat air, keempukan daging, serta persentase komponen karkas paha atas, paha bawah, sayap, dan punggung. Namun demikian, penambahan 5-10% BIS dan 5-10% BKL meningkatkan ($P<0,01$) pertambahan bobot badan, indeks performa, kolesterol daging, bobot panen, dan lemak abdominal. Penambahan 5-10% BIS dan 5-10% BKL meningkatkan ($P<0,05$) konsumsi pakan, susut masak, dan persentase komponen karkas dada. Dapat disimpulkan dari penelitian ini bahwa penambahan pakan dengan bungkil inti sawit maupun bungkil kelapa memperbaiki beberapa variabel dalam parameter kinerja pertumbuhan, kualitas fisik daging, dan kualitas karkas ayam pedaging.

Kata kunci: Ayam pedaging, Bungkil inti sawit, Bungkil kelapa, Kinerja Pertumbuhan, Kualitas Karkas

GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND CARCASS QUALITY OF BROILER CHICKENS FED DIETS USING PALM KERNEL MEAL AND COCONUT MEAL

ABSTRACT

Aynan Hismafanti Gunawan
22/510713/PPT/01260

This study was aimed to investigate the effects of supplementing palm kernel meal (PKM) and coconut meal (CM) at varying diet levels on broiler chickens: growth performance, abdominal fat, and meat cholesterol levels. The study involved 100 unsexed one-day-old broiler chickens housed in an opened-house type. Each chicken received a same basal diet, with one of the following treatments: basal diet without addition of PKM or CM (PO; control), addition 5% PKM (PKM 5), addition 10% PKM (PKM 10), addition 5% CM (CM 5), addition 10% CM (CM 10). Parameters studied included growth performance, physical quality of meat, carcass production, abdominal fat, and meat cholesterol levels. The data were statistically analyzed using a completely randomized design with a one-way pattern. All data with significant differences between treatments were further tested using Duncan's new multiple-range test. Results indicated that diet addition with 5-10% PKM and 5-10% CM increased ($P < 0,05$) feed consumption, cooking loss, and percentage of breast. However, addition with 5-10% PKM and 5-10% CM increased ($P < 0,01$) in body weight gain, performance index, meat cholesterol levels, harvest weights, and abdominal fat content of broiler meat. Addition with 5-10% PKM and 5-10% CM did not affect broiler feed conversion, meat pH, water holding capacity, meat tenderness, and the percentage of thigh, drumstick, wing, and back carcass components. In conclusion, addition of 5-10% BIS or 5-10% BKL to broiler feed did not affect feed consumption, feed conversion, pH, meat tenderness, and carcass components (breast, thigh, back, wings) but significantly increases body weight gain, performance index, harvest weight, and cholesterol and abdominal fat levels in meat.

Keywords: Broiler chicken, Carcass quality, Coconut meal, Growth performance, Palm kernel meal.