

PENCAPAIAN DEWASA KELAMIN AYAM *PULLET* YANG DIBERI PAKAN DENGAN CAMPURAN AMPAS KECAP

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan ampas kecap (AK) sebagai alternatif bahan pakan sumber protein dalam pakan ayam *pullet* petelur terhadap pencapaian dewasa kelaminnya. Sebanyak 75 ekor ayam petelur *strain Lohmann Brown* umur 12 minggu dibagi menjadi 5 perlakuan, setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 5 ekor. Kelompok perlakuan itu adalah sebagai berikut : P1 (0 % AK), P2 (7,5% AK), P3 (15% AK), P4 (22,5% AK), dan P5 (30% AK). Data yang diambil meliputi konsumsi pakan, pertambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan, umur dewasa kelamin, berat telur pada saat pertama kali ayam bertelur serta mortalitas. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis variansi Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah bila menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda *mean DMRT (Duncan's Multiple Range Test)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penggunaan campuran pakan AK dengan level yang berbeda tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan (89,33, 96,15, 87,92, 92,88, 85,74 g/ekor/hari), konversi pakan (7,74, 8,14, 7,45, 7,96, 9,02), berat badan saat dewasa kelamin (1870,00, 1916,67, 1933,33, 1946,60, 1866,67 g/ekor) dan berat telur pertama (46,22, 49,44, 46,94, 45,99, 48,77 g). Perbedaan yang nyata ($P<0,05$) terjadi pada pertambahan berat badan harian (11,53, 11,88, 11,88, 11,71, 9,58 g/ekor/hari) dan umur dewasa kelamin (162,1, 159,7, 159,5, 163,10, 173,4 hari). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa AK dapat digunakan hingga level 22,5% pada pakan ayam *pullet* tanpa mempengaruhi pencapaian dewasa kelamin.

(Kata kunci: Ayam *pullet*, Ampas kecap, Penampilan produksi, Dewasa kelamin)

SEXUAL MATURITY ACHIEVEMENT ON PULLET CHICKEN THAT GIVED WITH FEED MIXTURE KETCHUP WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine the effect of utilization ketchup waste (KW) as the alternative protein resource feed ingredient in the diets on achievement sexual maturity of pullet chicken. Seventyfive laying hens, 12 weeks old of Lohmann Brown strain were divided randomly into five groups of dietary treatments with three replication and every replication consist of five pullet chickens. The dietary treatments were those of P1 (containing 0 % KW), P2 (7,5% KW), P3 (15% KW), P4 (22,5% KW), dan P5 (30% KW). The data recorded were those of feed consumption, average daily gain, feed conversion, age of sexual maturity, body weight at sexual maturity, egg weight, and mortality. The data were those of analyzed by Analysis of Variance Completely Randomize Design (CRD) one way classification and followed by Duncan New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) if the result was significantly different. The effect of KW utilization were not significant on feed consumption (89.33 g/bird/day, 96.15 g/bird/day, 87.92 g/bird/day, 92.88 g/bird/day, 85.74 g/bird/day), feed conversion (7.74, 8.14, 7.45, 7.96, 9.02), body weight at sexual maturity (1870.00 g/bird, 1916.67 g/bird, 1933.33 g/bird, 1946.60 g/bird, 1866.67 g/bird), egg weight (46.22 g, 49.44 g, 46.94 g, 45.99 g, 48.77 g). The result was significant on average daily gain (11.53 g/bird/day, 11.88 g/bird/day , 11.88 g/bird/day, 11.71 g/bird/day, 9.58 g/bird/day) and age of sexual maturity (162.1 days, 159.7 days, 159.5 days, 163.10 days, 173.4 days). This research concluded that ketchup waste could be used until 22,5% in total diets and didn't affect sexual maturity.

(Key words: Pullet chicken, Ketchup waste, Performance production, Sexual maturity)