EFEK PENAMBAHAN BUAH LERAK (*Sapindus rarak*) SEBAGAI ADITIF PAKAN TERHADAP PERLEMAKAN AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan buah lerak (*Sapindus rarak*) sebagai sumber saponin pada perlemakan ayam broiler. Ayam broiler jantan sebanyak 60 ekor dibagi ke dalam 4 kelompok perlakuan penambahan buah lerak sebagai sumber saponin. Masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan dan setiap ulangan menggunakan 5 ekor ayam. Level penambahan saponin buah lerak pada ransum, yaitu 0,00%; 0,02%; 0,04%, dan 0,06% BK. Parameter yang diamati adalah lemak abdominal, lemak subkutan, dan lemak daging (daging dada dan daging paha). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis variansi pola searah dan jika menunjukkan perbedaan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan saponin buah lerak hingga level 0.06% tidak berpengaruh nyata pada lemak abdominal, lemak subkutan, dan lemak daging, baik dada maupun paha dan juga performans. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan saponin buah lerak hingga level 0,06% belum mampu menurunkan kadar perlemakan ayam broiler dan tidak berpengaruh negatif terhadap performans ayam broiler.

Kata kunci : Buah lerak (*Sapindus rarak*), Saponin, Perlemakan, Ayam broiler

EFFECT OF LERAK FRUIT (*Sapindus rarak*) ADDITION AS FEED ADDITIVE TO BROILER FATNESS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was conducted to determine the effect of *Sapindus rarak* utilization as saponin source concerning to broiler fatness. Sixty male broiler chickens 2 weeks old were divided into four groups of different level of addition of saponin from Sapindus rarak. Each treatment consisted three replication and each replications consisted of five broiler chickens. Level of saponin addition were 0.0%, 0.02%, 0.04% and 0.06% dry matter feed-based. Collected data were abdominal fat percentage, subcutaneous fat content, and fat content of breast and thigh meat. Data were analyzed using one way design, the significancy of differences were tested by Duncant's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The result from this research showed that the addition of saponin from *Sapindus rarak* up to 0.06% did not affect on abdominal fat, subcutaneous fat and meat fat, both breast and thigh meat. It could be concluded that the addition *Sapindus rarak* saponin up to 0.06% did not decreased the fatness of broiler chicken and as well as broiler performance.

Keywords : Lerak (*Sapindus rarak*), Saponin, Broiler chicken, Fatness.