PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI ENZIM XILANASE PADA RANSUM TERHADAP PENAMPILAN PRODUKSI DAN PERLEMAKAN AYAM PEDAGING

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan enzim xilanase terhadap penampilan produksi dan perlemakan ayam pedaging. Pemeliharaan ayam dilakukan dalam kandang *baterray* selama 42 hari. Level penambahan enzim xilanase 0 g/kg, 0,75 g/kg, 1,5 g/kg dan 2,25 g/kg pakan ayam umur 14 sampai 42 hari. Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan, masing-masing ulangan terdiri dari 5 ayam. Variablel yang diamati yaitu bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, pertambahan bobot badan harian (ADG), konversi pakan (FCR) dan kadar lemak daging dan subkutan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis variansi pola searah, apabila terdapat pengaruh yang nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Penambahan enzim xilanase 1,5 dan 2,25 g/kg menurunkan FCR sebesar 6,06% dan 6,66% serta meningkatkan kadar lemak subkutan sebesar 5,45% dan 11,40% dibandingkan dengan kontrol ($P<0,05$). Tetapi penambahan enzim xilanase sampai 2,25 g/kg tidak berpengaruh terhadap bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, ADG serta lemak daging. Bobot badan ayam pedaging umur 42 hari yang disuplementasikan dengan enzim xilanase berkisar antara 1293,20 sampai 1369,53 g/ekor, konsumsi pakan antara 2638,75 sampai 2786,39 g/hari. ADG 29,72 sampai 31,63 g/ekor/hari, serta lemak daging berkisar antara 2,66 sampai 3,40%. Dari hasil penelitian dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa penambahan enzim xilanase dalam ransum ayam pedaging level 1,5 g/kg mampu menurunkan konversi pakan dan menaikkan kandungan lemak subkutan, tetapi penambahan enzim xilanase sampai level 2,25 g/kg tidak berpengaruh terhadap bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, ADG, dan lemak daging.

Kata kunci: Enzim xilanase, Ayam pedaging, Penampilan produksi, Lemak daging, Lemak subkutan

EFFECT OF XYLANASE SUPPLEMENTATION ON PERFORMANCE AND FAT CONTENT OF BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of xylanase enzyme addition on performance of broiler production and fat content. Rearing chickens in cages battery was done for 42 days. Level of supplementation of xylanase were 0 g/kg, 0.75 g/kg, 1.5 g/kg and 2.25 g/kg feed chicken age 14 days to 42 days. Each treatment consisted of 3 replicates, each replication had consisted of 5 chickens. Variables measured were weight gain, feed intake, average daily gain (ADG), feed conversion (FCR), as well as meat and subcutaneous fat content. Data were analyzed variance using one way design, if there are any real impact test followed by Duncan' Multiple Range Test (DMRT). Supplementation of xylanase 1.5% and 2.25% decreased FCR 6.06% and 6.66% but it increased subcutaneous fat content 5.45% and 11.40% compared with control ($P<0.05$). The supplementation of xylanase up to 2.25 g/kg had no effect on body weight, feed intake, ADG and meat fat content. Body weight of broiler age 42 days supplemented with xylanase were 1293.20 g/head to 1369.53 g/head, feed intake 2638.75 g/head to 2786.39 g/head, ADG ranged from 29.72 g/head/day to 31.63 g/head/day, and meat fat content ranged from 2.66% to 3.40%. It could be concluded that supplementation of xylanase 1.5 g/kg reduced feed conversion and increased subcutaneous fat content, but supplementation of xylanase up to 2.25 g/kg had no effect on body weight, feed intake, ADG, and meat fat content.

Key words : Xylanase enzyme, Broiler chicken, Performance, Meat fat, Subcutaneous fat.