

**PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN TEPUNG BELALANG BALAM PAKAN TERHADAP  
PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN LEMAK PERUT AYAM BROILER BETINA**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan tepung belalang pada ransum ayam broiler terhadap karkas dan perlemakan ayam broiler. Sebanyak 160 ayam broiler betina strain *Lohmann* umur 2 minggu, dibagi secara acak ke dalam 5 perlakuan dengan tiap perlakuan terdiri dari 4 ulangan dan tiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor. Perlakuan pakan pada penelitian ini terdiri atas 5 macam, yaitu R0: 0% Tepung Belalang (TB); R1: 2,5 % TB; R2: 5% TB; R3: 7,5% TB; R4: 10% TB. Pakan diformulasikan isoenergi (ME= 3000 kcal/kg) dan isoprotein (Protein kasar= 23%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan pakan memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan ( $P < 0.05$ ) terhadap bobot hidup (g/ekor); (R0: 1205; R1: 1150; R2: 920; R3: 742.5; R4: 600), produksi karkas; (R0: 49,39%; R1: 46,48%; R2: 46,58%; R3: 44,06%; R4: 47,80%), lemak perut (R0: 2,04%; R1: 1,38%; R2: 1,07%; R3: 1,19%; R4: 0,89%). Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan tepung belalang hingga 2,5% pada ransum ayam broiler betina dapat menurunkan bobot hidup, produksi karkas dan lemak perut pada ayam broiler betina.

(Kata kunci: Tepung Belalang, Pakan, Karkas, Lemak abdominal, Broiler.)

**THE EFFECT OF USING GRASSHOPPER MEAL IN THE DIETS ON  
CARCASS PRODUCTION AND ABDOMINAL FAT DEPOSITION OF  
FEMALE BROILER CHICKENS**

**ABSTRACT**

The experiment was conducted to know the effect of using grasshopper meal in the diets on carcass and abdominal fat deposition. One hundred and sixty female 1-day old Lohrman broiler chicks were divided randomly into five treatments, in four replication with eight chickens each. The diets treatments were R0, R1, R2, R3, and R4, consisting of grasshopper meal 0; 2.5; 5; 7.5; and 10 % respectively. The diets were made isocaloric (3000 kcal/kg ME) and isonitrogenous (23% CP). Feed and water were given in ad libitum. The results showed that level of grasshopper meal had caused significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) on body weight; (R0: 1205; R1: 1150; R2: 920; R3: 742.5; R4: 600) (g/bird). Carcass production (R0: 49.39%; R1: 46.48%; R2: 46.58%; R3: 44.06%; R4: 47.80%), and abdominal fat (R0: 2.04%; R1: 1.38%; R2: 1.07%; R3: 1.19%; R4: 0.89%). It can be concluded that the using of grasshopper meal in diets up to 2.5% could decrease body weight, carcass production and abdominal fat deposition on female broiler chickens.

(Key word: Grasshopper meal, diets, carcass, abdominal fat, broiler.)