

PERFORMAN PRODUKSI AYAM BROILER YANG DIBERI  
PROGRAM PEMBATASAN KONSUMSI ENERGI  
BERBASIS BOBOT BADAN PADA UMUR  
TUJUH DAN SEPULUH HARI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui performan produksi broiler jantan dan betina yang diberi program pembatasan konsumsi energi pada umur 7 dan 10 hari. Sebanyak 216 ekor DOC broiler strain Lohmann dipelihara dalam kandang brooder dengan kondisi sama. Ayam dikelompokkan pada umur 7 dan 10 hari. Penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga perlakuan yaitu P1 (*ad libitum*), P2 (pembatasan umur 7-10 hari) dan P3 (pembatasan umur 10-13 hari), masing-masing terdiri dari kelompok broiler jantan dan kelompok broiler betina, tiap kelompok terdiri atas tiga ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri atas 12 ekor ayam. Selama perlakuan pembatasan, ayam diberi konsumsi energi terbatas sebesar  $0,74 BW^{0,67}$  kcal/ekor/hari. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi konsumsi pakan, bobot badan, pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan. Data dianalisis dengan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial dan apabila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Rerata konsumsi pakan (g/ekor) pada masing-masing perlakuan berturut-turut sebesar 3.190,99; 3.021,21 dan 3.011,26 pada jantan, 3.192,14; 3.006,82 dan 2.983,43 pada betina; rerata bobot badan umur 42 hari (g/ekor) 2.001,66; 1.963,80 dan 1.908,90 pada jantan, 1.852,40; 1.733,33 dan 1.738,67 pada betina; pertambahan bobot badan (g/ekor) 1.846,71; 1.813,45 dan 1.761,79 pada jantan, 1.701,13; 1.584,34 dan 1.595,89 pada betina; konversi pakan 1,73; 1,67 dan 1,71 pada jantan, 1,88; 1,90 dan 1,87 pada betina. Pembatasan konsumsi energi pada umur 7 dan 10 hari tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap pencapaian bobot badan umur 42 hari, pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan. Jenis kelamin berpengaruh sangat nyata ( $P < 0.01$ ) terhadap pencapaian bobot badan umur 42 hari, pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan, tetapi tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap konsumsi pakan. Disimpulkan bahwa pembatasan konsumsi energi pada umur 7 dan 10 hari berturut-turut dapat menurunkan konsumsi pakan sebesar 5,56 dan 6,09%.

**Kata kunci :** Broiler jantan dan betina, Pembatasan konsumsi energi, Performan produksi

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF BROILER CHICKEN FED WITH  
ENERGY RESTRICTION BASED ON BODY WEIGHT  
AT SEVEN AND TEN DAYS OF AGE

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ABSTRACT

The study was to investigate the production performance of male and female broilers fed with energy restriction at 7 and 10 days of age. Two hundred and sixteen DOC strain Lohmann broilers were reared on brooder with the same condition. Chickens were grouped at 7 of age. This study consisted of three treatments, there were P1 (*ad libitum*), P2 (restricted at 7-10 days of age) and P3 (restricted at 10-13 days of age). All treatments consisted of male and female broilers. Each treatment consisted of three replicated groups of 12 broiler chicken. At the appropriate age chicken were given daily allowance of energy calculated according to the formula  $0.74 BW^{0.67}$  kcal/bird/day. Feed intake, body weight, gain and feed conversion were evaluated. Data for each treatment were analyzed by factorial analysis of variance. Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) was used to compare means of different treatments. The result showed that: feed intake (g/bird) 3190.99; 3021.21 and 3011.26 on male, 3192.14; 3006.82 and 2983.43 on female; final body weight (g/bird) 2001.66; 1963.80 and 1908.90 on male, 1852.40; 1733.33 and 1738.67 on female; gain (g/bird) 1846.71; 1813.45 and 1761.79, on male 1701.13; 1584.34 and 1595.89 on female; feed conversion 1.73; 1.67 and 1.71 on male, 1.88; 1.90 and 1.87 on female. Energy restriction weren't statistical different on final body weight, gain and feed conversion. Sex were statistical different ( $P < 0.01$ ) on final body weight, gain and feed conversion but no statistical different on feed intake. It was concluded that early energy restriction at 7 and 10 days of age could reduce feed consumption 5,56% and 6,09%.

Key word : male and female broiler, energy restriction, production performance