PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN RUMPUT LAUT DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP PERFORMAN AYAM PETELUR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan tepung rumput laut dalam ransum terhadap performan ayam petelur. Enam puluh ekor ayam petelur strain *Lohmann* umur 28 minggu dibagi secara acak dalam empat perlakuan. Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari lima ulangan dan setiap ulangan menggunakan tiga ekor ayam. Ransum dibagi dalam empat macam perlakuan yaitu: R0 (0% tepung rumput laut), R1 (5% tepung rumput laut), R2 (10% tepung rumput laut), dan R3 (15% tepung rumput laut). Ransum perlakuan disusun secara iso energi (2700 ME kcal/kg) dan iso protein (16%). Ransum dan air minum diberikan secara ad *libitum.* Data yang diambil meliputi konsumsi ransum, produksi telur, berat telur dan konversi ransum. Pengamatan dilakukan selama tiga bulan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi acak lengkap pola searah dan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda jarak ganda *Duncan's.* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak nyata pada konsumsi ransum, produksi telur, berat telur dan konversi ransum pada R0, Rl, R2 dan R3 dengan rerata konsumsi ransum: 115,19; 113,98; 114,70 dan 110,18g/ekor/hari, rerata produksi telur: 70,81; 68,15; 67,43 dan 69,15% rerata berat telur: 55,57; 57,66; 56,38 dan 57,91g serta rerata konversi ransum: 2,94; 2,90; 3,03 dan 2,77 untuk masing-masing perlakuan. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah penggunaan tepung rumput laut dalam ransum ayam petelur sampai level 15% dari total ransum tidak berpengaruh terhadap performan ayam petelur.

(Kata Kunci: Ayam Petelur, Performan,Tepung Rumput Laut)

UTILIZATION EFFECT OF SEAWEED IN RATION ON LAYING HENS PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to understand the utilization effect of seaweed in ration on laying hens performance. Sixty strain *Lohmann* layers of 28 weeks of age were randomly devided into four treatments. Each treatment consist of five replicates of three layers each. Ration devided into four treatments i.e. R0 (0% seaweed mill), R1 (5% seaweed mill), R2 (10% seaweed mill), R3 (15% seaweed mill). Ration was composed isoenergy (2700 ME kcal/kg) and isoprotein (16%). Feed and drink water were available ad *libitum.* Data that were taked consist of feed consumption, egg production, egg weight and feed conversion. Experiment was studied in three months. The data were analyzed stastisticaly by one way anova and continued with *Duncan's* new multiple range test. The results of this studied showed that there were no significan differences found on feed consumption, egg production, egg weight and feed conversion of R0, Rl, R2, R3 with average feed consumption: 115.19, 113.98, 114.70 and 110.18g/hen/day, average egg production: 70.81, 68.15, 67.43 and 69.15%, average egg weight: 55.57, 57.66, 56.38 and 57.91g, average feed conversion: 2.94, 2.90, 3.03 and 2.77 to each treatment. The conclusion of this research was utilization of seaweed mill in ration until 15% level gived no effect on laying hen performance.

(Key Words: Layer, Performance, Seaweed Mill)