

PENGARUH LEVEL PROTEIN YANG BERASAL DARI ALL GRAIN RATION DAN NON ALL GRAIN RATION TERHADAP EMMAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui level protein terbaik dengan menggunakan sumber protein yang berbeda yaitu *all grain* dan *non all grain* yang digunakan dalam pakan broiler terhadap peningkatan bobot karkas dan penurunan lemak abdominal. Ternak yang digunakan yaitu ayam broiler umur satu minggu, *unsexed*, sebanyak 160 ekor, *strain Arbor Acres* dengan lama pengamatan lima minggu. Perlakuan yang diberikan dalam penelitian ini terdiri atas lima macam yaitu R1: *non all grain ration* dengan level protein 22%; R2: *all grain ration* dengan level protein 19%; R3: *non all grain ration* dengan level protein 19%; R4: *all grain ration* dengan level protein 16%; R5: *non all grain ration* dengan level protein 16%. Rancangan yang digunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah dengan empat ulangan, setiap unit digunakan delapan ekor ayam. Untuk melihat perbedaan antar perlakuan dilakukan Uji Kontras Ortogonal. Variabel yang diamati yaitu konsumsi pakan, berat hidup, persentase karkas, dan persentase lemak abdominal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan ( $P < 0,01$ ) terhadap konsumsi pakan, berat hidup, dan persentase karkas, sedang persentase lemak abdominal tidak signifikan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pakan *non all grain* pada level protein 19% menghasilkan persentase karkas 64,99% sebaik pakan dengan level protein 22% (64,20%). Pakan *all grain* dapat digunakan pada level protein 19%, karena menghasilkan persentase karkas 66,86% dan persentase lemak abdominal 1,73%. Level protein dan sumber protein pakan menghasilkan persentase lemak abdominal yang relatif sama (2,29; 1,73; 3,20; 2,38; dan 3,50%) selama penelitian.

(Kata kunci: Broiler, Karkas, Lemak abdominal, Level protein, All grain, Non all grain)

EFFECT OF PROTEIN LEVEL FROM ALL GRAIN AND NON ALL GRAIN RATION ON BROILER **CARCASS** AND ABDOMINAL FAT

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**ABSTRACT**

The experiment was conducted to find out the optimum protein level from different protein sources namely: all grain and non all grain ration on broiler carcass and abdominal fat. One hundred and sixty broiler chickens of Arbor Arcres strain, *unsexed*, one week of age were used during five weeks observation. The ration treatments given in the experiment were R1: non all grain with 22 % protein level, R2: all grain with 19 % protein level, R3: non all grain with 19 % protein level, R4: all grain with 16 % protein level, R5: non all grain with 16 % protein level. The experiment was designed by Completely Randomized Design of One-Way Classification with four replications and eight broiler chickens each. Orthogonal Contrast test were used to determine the mean at differenttee between treatments. The variables observed were feed consumption, liveweight, carcass percentage, and abdominal fat percentage. The result of experiment indicated that experiment had significant effect ( $P < 0.01$ ) on feed consumption, liveweight, carcass percentage, and not significant on abdominal fat percentage. Non all grain ration with 19% protein resulted carcass percentage of 64,99%, which was similar to ration with 22% protein (64,20%). All grain ration with 19% protein resulted carcass percentage of 66,86% and abdominal fat percentage of 1,73%. Protein level and protein sources showed similar results on abdominal fat percentage (2,29; 1,73; 3,20; 2,38; end 3,50%).

(Key Words: Broiler, Carcass, Abdominal fat, Protein level, Ail grain ration, Non all grain  
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