

PENGARUH ARAS PROTEIN PAKAN ISOENERGETIK TERHADAP
PENAMPILAN, LEMAK ABDOMINAL DAN INCOME OVER
FEED COST AYAM BROILER FASE AKHIR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh aras protein (18, 23, 28 dan 33 %) pakan isoenergetik (3000 kcal ME/kg) terhadap penampilan, kandungan lemak abdominal dan *income over feed cost* ayam broiler fase akhir. Seratus dua puluh ekor ayam broiler strain *Hubbard* umur 3 minggu yang terdiri dari 60 ekor jantan dan 60 ekor betina, dibagi secara acak dalam 40 kelompok. Penelitian terbagi 4 perlakuan dengan 5 kelompok ulangan. Seluruh kelompok mendapatkan pakan yang sesuai dengan macam ransum yang diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Empat puluh ekor ayam umur 7 minggu, yang diambil dari setiap kelompok dan dipotong untuk mendapatkan data kandungan lemak abdominal. Data yang terkumpul meliputi penambahan bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, konversi pakan, efisiensi protein, bobot dan persentase lemak abdominal serta *income over feed cost*, dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 4 x 2, bila terdapat perbedaan nyata dilakukan uji banding dengan *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dengan meningkatnya aras protein pakan berpengaruh ($P < 0,01$) untuk memperbaiki penambahan bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, konversi pakan dan kandungan lemak abdominal pada ayam broiler fase akhir. Hasil *income over feed cost* menunjukkan bahwa dengan meningkatnya aras protein pakan hingga 23 % masih lebih menguntungkan untuk memperbaiki penambahan bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, konversi pakan dan untuk menurunkan kandungan lemak abdominal ayam broiler fase akhir ($P < 0,01$).

(Kata kunci : Aras Protein, Ayam Broiler, Penampilan, Lemak Abdominal, *Income Over Feed Cost*)

**THE EFFECT OF PROTEIN LEVELS OF DIETARY ISOENERGETIC
ON PERFORMANCE, ABDOMINAL FAT AND INCOME OVER
FEED COST OF FINISHING BROILER**

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to study the effect of protein levels (18, 23, 28 and 33 %) of dietary isoenergetic (3000 kcal ME/kg) on performance, abdominal fat and income over feed cost (IOFC) of finishing broilers. One hundred and twenty broiler chicks of Hubbard that consisted of 60 males and 60 females of 3 weeks old were divided into 40 groups randomly. The research divided of 4 dietary treatments by 5 replication groups. All of groups were fed *ad libitum* by dietary treatments. Forty broilers at 7 weeks old of each group treatment were sacrificed to get abdominal fat. The data collected were weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion, protein efficiency, weight and percent of abdominal fat and income over feed cost were analyzed using variance analysis of complete randomized design of factorial 4 x 2, and comparison of means by the Duncan's new Multiple Range Test. The result indicated that increasing protein levels affected ($P < 0.01$) to improving weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion and abdominal fat of finishing broilers. The result of income over feed cost indicated that increasing the protein level to 23% still to benefit for improving weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion and to reduced abdominal fat of finishing broilers ($P < 0.01$).

(Key words: Protein Level, Broiler Chicken, Performance, Abdominal Fat, Income Over Feed Cost)