PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN HIDROLISAT TEPUNG BULU KOMERSIAL DALAM RANSUM BROILER JANTAN PERIODE AWAL TERHADAP KINERJA DAN *INCOME OVER FEED COST*

SUHARTANTY RINDRASARI IK
02982/PT

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan hidrolisat tepung bulu komersial (HTBK) dalam ransum broiler jantan periode awal terhadap kinerja dan nilai ekonomi *income over feed cost* (IOFC). Tujuh puluh lima ekor broiler jantan strain *Hubbard* umur satu hari dibagi dalam lima kelompok perlakuan ransum. Tiap perlakuan diulang lima kali dan tiap ulangan terdiri dari tiga ekor ayam. Kelima perlakuan ransum tersebut adalah RO (ransum kontrol tanpa HTBK), R1 (mengandung 2,5% HTBK), R3 (mengandung 5,0% HTBK), R3 (mengandung 7,5% HTBK) dan R4 (mengandung 10,0% HTBK). Kelima ransum perlakuan disusun atas isoenergi (3000 kcal ME/kg) dan isoprotein (23% PK). Ransum dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi konsumsi pakan, pertambahan bobot badan, konversi pakan dan IOFC. Semua data kecuali IOFC dianalisis dengan analisis variansi dari rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan HTBK dalam ransum tidak berpengaruh secara nyata terhadap variabel yang diukur. Penggunaan HTBK hingga aras 7,5% dalam ransum broiler jantan periode awal tidak berpengaruh negatif terhadap kinerja dan IOFC.

(Kata kunci = Hidrolisat tepung bulu komersial, Broiler jantan periode awal, Ransum, Kinerja , *Income Over Feed Cost*)

EFFECT OF COMMERCIAL FEATHER MEAL HYDROLYSATE IN RATION OF STARTING MALE BROILER ON PERFORMANCE AND INCOME OVER FEED COST

SUHARTANTY RINDRASARI IK
02982/PT

Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of commercial feather meal hydrolysate used in ration of starting male broiler on performance and income over feed cost (IOFC). Seventy five male day old chicks of Hubbard strain were devided into five ration treatmens. Each treatment was replicated five times with three broilers per replication. Five dietary treatments namely RO (control ration without hydrolysate commercial feather meal) and the four rations were classified based in the hydrolysate commercial feather meal levels (R1 = 2.5%; R2 = 5.0%; R3 = 7.5%; R4 = 10.0%). The broiler ration treatments contained isocalorie (3000 kcal ME/kg) and isoprotein (23 % CP). The ration and drinking water were given *ad libitum*. The collected data were feed consumption, weight gain, feed conversion and IOFC. All data except for IOFC were analyzed using analysis of variance of one way completely randomized design. The result showed that the effect of commercial feather meal hydrolysate in ration were not significantly different on feed consumption, weight gain dan feed conversion. It could be concluded that the use of commercial feather meal hydrolysate in ration of starting male broiler was not given negative effect on performance and IOFC, the using especially until level of 7.5%.

(Key words = Commercial Feather Meal Hydrolysate, Starting Male Broiler, Ration, Performance, Income Over Feed Cost)