



**PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN L-LISIN-HCl DALAM RANSOM  
FASE AKHIR TERHADAP PENAMPILAN  
AYAM BROILER BETINA**

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**Intisari**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa jauh penampilan (konsumsi pakan, penambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan) serta *income over feed and chick cost* ayam broiler yang mendapat ransum fase akhir dengan penambahan L-Lisin-HCl sejak ayam berumur 4 sampai 7 minggu. Sebanyak 36 ekor ayam broiler betina strain AS 101 umur 4 minggu dibagi sama banyak masing-masing 3 ekor dan ditempatkan didalam 12 kandang baterai kelompok. Berdasarkan rancangan acak lengkap setiap 3 kandang yang masing-masing sebagai ulangan digunakan untuk satu perlakuan pakan sehingga seluruhnya ada 4 perlakuan pakan. Keempat pakan perlakuan yaitu L0 (pakan komersial BR II produksi PT JAFFA COMFEED INDONESIA), L2 (BR II + 0,2% L-Lisin-HCl), L4 (BR II + 0,4% L-Lisin-HCl) dan L6 (BR II + 0,6% L-Lisin-HCl). pakan perlakuan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Semua data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis variansi dari rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dan yang berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji jarak ganda Duncan. Hasil perlakuan L0, L2, L4 dan L6 menunjukkan perbedaan yang sangat nyata ( $P < 0,01$ ) terhadap penambahan bobot badan, *income over feed and chick cost* serta perbedaan yang nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap konversi pakan tetapi pengaruh keempat ransum perlakuan terhadap konsumsi pakan menunjukkan perbedaan yang non signifikan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan L-Lisin-HCl sebanyak 0,2 sampai 0,6% dalam ransum fase akhir (BR II) untuk ayam broiler betina sejak umur 4 sampai 7 minggu dapat menaikkan penambahan bobot badan dan *Income over feed and chick cost* serta memperbaiki nilai konversi pakan tetapi tidak menurunkan nilai konsumsi pakan.

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(Kata kunci : L-Lisin-HCl, Broiler Betina, BR II, Penampilan, IOFCC).



## EFFECT OF L-LYSINE-HCl ADDITION IN FINISHER DIET ON PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE BROILERS

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### Abstract

The study was conducted to determine the effect of additional dietary synthetic L-Lysine-HCl in finisher diet on performance (feed consumption, weight gain and feed conversion) and income over feed and chick cost of broiler since four weeks up to seven weeks old. Thirty six female broiler chicks of AS 101 strain at four weeks old were randomly and equally distributed to four dietary treatments, each treatment was replicated three times with three broiler chicks per replication and we arranged in a completely randomized design. The broiler chicks were placed in battery colony cages. Four dietary treatments namely L0 (finisher diet (BR II) made by PT JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA, SIDOARJO), L2 (BR II + 0.2% L-LYSINE-HCl), L4 (BR II + 0.4% L-LYSINE-HCl) and L6 (BR II + 0.6% L-LYSINE-HCl). The diet and the drinking water were given ad libitum. Duncan's multiple range test was used to compare the means if the analyzes of the variance indicated significant differences. The result showed that the effect of dietary treatments (L0, L2, L4 and L6) were significantly different ( $P < 0.01$ ) on weight gain, on income over feed and chick cost ( $P < 0.01$ ) and on feed conversion ( $P < 0.05$ ) but they were not significantly different on feed consumption. It could be concluded that addition of L-Lysine-HCl from 0.2 up to 0.6% in finisher diet of female broiler chick at four weeks up to seven weeks old increased weight gain and income over feed and chick cost also could improve feed conversion but that addition of L-Lysine-HCl from 0.2 up to 0.6% in finisher diet of female broiler chick at four weeks up to seven weeks old could not reduce feed consumption.

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(Key word : L-Lysine-HCl, Female Broiler, BR II, Performance, IOFCC).