PENINGKATAN PERFORMAN AYAM BROILER BETINA FASE AKHIR DENGAN PENAMBAHAN DL-METIONIN DALAM PAKAN KOMERSIAL

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan DL-metionin dalam pakan komersial terhadap performan (konsumsi pakan, pertambahan berat badan, konversi pakan), *income minus feed and chick cost* dan persentase lemak abdominal ayam broiler fase akhir. Tiga puluh enam ekor ayam broiler betina strain AS 101 umur empat minggu dibagi secara acak dan sama banyak ke dalam empat perlakuan pakan, setiap perlakuan terdiri atas 3 ulangan dan ditempatkan di dalam 12 kandang baterai kelompok. Empat pakan perlakuan adalah Mg (pakan komersial broiler fase akhir/BR II produksi PT JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA), M_2 (BR II + 0,2% DL-metionin), M_4 (BR II + 0,4% DL-metionin) dan Mg (BR 11+ 0,6% DL-metionin). Keempat pakan perlakuan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum.* Data yang didapat dilakukan analisis variansi dari rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dan bila berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji jarak ganda *Duncan.* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan pakan Mg, M_2, M_4 dan Mg berbeda nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan dan berbeda sangat nyata ($P<0,01$) terhadap pertambahan berat badan dan persentase lemak abdominal, tetapi berbeda tidak nyata terhadap konversi pakan dan *income minus feed and chick cost.* Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan penambahan DL-metionin sebanyak 0,4 dan 0,6% ke dalam pakan komersial (BR II) untuk ayam broiler betina fase akhir dapat meningkatkan konsumsi pakan dan pertambahan berat badan serta dapat menurunkan persentase lemak abdominal, tetapi penambahan sebanyak 0,2 sampai 0,6% tidak menyebabkan perubahan terhadap konversi pakan dan *income minus feed and chick cost.*

(Kata kunci : DL-metionin, Pakan Komersial, Broiler, Performan).

INCREASING PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE FINISHING BROILERS WITH ADDITION OF DL-METHIONINE IN COMMERCIAL RATION

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the addition efects of DL-methionine in commercial ration on performance (feed consumption, weight gain, feed conversion), income minus feed and chick cost and percentage of abdominal fat weight of finishing broiler. Thirty six female broiler chicks of AS 101 strain at four weeks old were randomly and equally distributed to four dietary treatments, each treatment et al of 3 replication and were placed in 12 battery colony cages. The four dietary treatments were M_0 (finishing commercial ration /BR II made by TP JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA), H_2 (BR II + 0.2% DL-methionine), M_4 (BR II + 0.4% DL-methionine) and M_6 (BR II + 0.6% DL-metnionine). The diets and the drinking water were given ad libitum. Duncan test was used to compare the means if the analises of the variance indicated significantly different. The results showed that the effect of dietary treatments (M_0, M_2, M_4 and M_6) were significantly different ($P<0.05$) on feed consumption and ($P<0.01$) on weight gain and percentage of abdominal fat weight, but there were not significantly different on feed conversion and income minus feed and chick costs. It could be concluded that addition DL-methionine from 0.4 up to 0.6% could increase feed consumption and weight gain, reduced percentage of abdominal fat weight, but the addition of DL-methionine from 0.2 up to 0.6% seemed to maintain feed conversion and income minus feed and chick cost.

(Key word : DL-methionine, Commercial Ration, Broiler, Performance).