

PENGARUH LEVEL PROTEIN YANG BERASAL DARI ALL GRAIN RATION DAN NON ALL GRAIN RATION TERHADAP PENAMPILAN AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui level protein terbaik dengan menggunakan sumber protein yang berbeda (*all grain* dan *non all grain ration*) terhadap penampilan ayam broiler. Penelitian ini menggunakan ayam broiler 160 ekor strain AA (CP 707) yang ditempatkan secara acak ke dalam 5 kelompok kandang perlakuan 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% dan R5: *non all grain ration* dengan level protein 16%. Masing-masing kelompok perlakuan terdiri dari 4 ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor ayam. Ayam dipelihara sampai umur 6 minggu. Variabel yang diamati adalah konsumsi pakan, penambahan berat badan, konversi pakan (FCR) dan persentase lemak abdomen. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan Analisis Variansi Rancangan Acak Pola Searah dan bila terdapat perbedaan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Kontras Ortogonal. Dari hasil Uji Kontras menunjukkan bahwa level protein berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan, semakin tinggi level protein pakan maka konsumsi pakan dan penambahan berat badan semakin tinggi. Sumber protein pakan berpengaruh sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) terhadap konsumsi pakan dan penambahan berat badan, pakan *non all grain* menunjukkan konsumsi pakan dan penambahan berat badan yang lebih tinggi dibanding pakan *all grain*. Level protein dan sumber protein pakan tidak berpengaruh terhadap konversi pakan dan persentase lemak abdomen ayam broiler selama penelitian.

Kata kunci : Level protein, *All grain ration*, *Non all grain ration*, Penampilan, Broiler.

EFFECT OF LEVEL PROTEIN FROM ALL GRAIN AND NON ALL GRAIN ON BROILER'S PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to find out the optimum protein level from different protein sources (all grain and non all grain) on performance of broiler chicken. One hundred and sixty broiler chickens Arbor Acres strain divided on five treatments. Each treatment had four replications and each replication consists of eight chickens. Five treatments 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 variables observed were feed consumption, gain weight, feed conversion and abdominal fat percentage. Data were analysed by analyses Various of Completely Randomised Design One-Way Classification and then by Orthogonal Contrast Test. The result experiment indicated that protein level had significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on feed consumption and gain weight. The 19% crude protein increased feed consumption and gain weight. Protein sources had very significant ($P < 0.01$) increased on feed consumption and gain weight, non all grain had better effect than that all grain. Protein and sources protein had not effect on feed conversion and abdominal fat percentage.

Key word : Protein level, All grain ration, Non all grain ration, Performance, Broiler.