



**PEMGARUH PERBEDAAN WAKTU PEMBATASAN PAKAN
TERHADAP KINERJA AYAM BROILER**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan waktu pembatasan pakan secara kuantitatif terhadap kinerja ayam broiler betina. Sebanyak 96 ekor DOC broiler strain Lohmann umur dua minggu dikelompokkan dalam empat perlakuan yaitu R.0 (kontrol), R.I (pembatasan 20% mulai umur 3-4 minggu), R.II (pembatasan 20% mulai umur 4-5 minggu), R.III (pembatasan 20% mulai umur 5-6 minggu), diluar waktu pembatasan pakan ayam diberi pakan *ad libitum*. Tiap kelompok terdiri dari tiga ulangan, dan setiap ulangan berisi delapan ekor ayam. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi konsumsi pakan, penambahan berat badan, dan konversi pakan, serta IOFCC. Data dianalisis dengan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola searah, apabila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata dilanjutkan uji dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata konsumsi pakan pada masing-masing perlakuan berturut-turut sebesar 2951,53; 2703,80; 2644,53; 2607,76 (g/ekor), rerata penambahan berat badan sebesar 1685,46; 1577,16; 1525,29; 1470,92 (g/ekor), konversi pakan sebesar 1,75; 1,71; 1,73; 1,77. Pembatasan pakan sebesar 20% ketika ayam berumur 3-6 minggu memberikan pengaruh yang sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) terhadap konsumsi pakan, begitu pula dengan penambahan berat badan memberikan pengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$), tetapi tidak berpengaruh terhadap konversi pakan. Dari penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa pembatasan pakan secara kuantitatif sebesar 20% selama 2 minggu pada saat ayam berumur 3 sampai 4 minggu dapat menghemat pakan sebesar 8,39% tanpa menurunkan kinerja ayam broiler betina.

Kata kunci : Pembatasan pakan, Konsumsi pakan, Pertambahan berat badan, Konversi pakan.



**THE EFFECT TIME DIFFERENCE OF RESTRICTED FEEDING
ON BROILER CHICKEN PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

The study was to investigate the effect of quantitative restricted feeding of time difference on female broiler chicken performance. Ninety six of DOC Lohmann strain of broilers two week of age randomly divided into four treatments namely R.0 (control), R.I (20% restricted starting at 3-4 week of age), R.II (20% restricted starting at 4-5 week of age), R.III (20% restricted starting at 5-6 week of age), Fed were given ad libitum before and after treatments. Treatment consisted of three replications, and eight chicken each. Feed intake, gain weight, feed conversion and IOFCC were analyzed by one way analysis of variance and Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) was used to compare differences among treatments. The results showed that means of feed intake 2,951.53; 2,703.80; 2,644.53; 2,607.76 (g/bird) respectively, gain 1,685.46; 1,577.16; 1,525.29; 1,470.92 (g/bird), feed conversion 1.75; 1.71; 1.73; 1.77 respectively. Feed restriction up to 20% at 3-6 week had significantly differences (P<0.01) on feed intake, gain weight (P<0.05), but had not significant differences on feed conversion. It was concluded that 20% restricted feeding 2 week at 3 to 4 week of age saved feed intake 8.39%.

Key word: Feed restriction, Feed intake, Gain weight, Feed conversion.