

PRODUKTIVITAS AYAM PEDAGING DENGAN PEMBATAHAN KONSUMSI  
ENERGI DI AWAL PEMELIHARAAN PADA KELOMPOK JANTAN,  
BETINA DAN JANTAN-BETINA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui produktivitas dan profil darah ayam pedaging yang diberi pembatasan konsumsi energi di awal pemeliharaan untuk kelompok jantan, betina dan jantan-betina yang dipelihara bersama dalam satu *flock*. Dua ratus enam belas ekor ayam dikelompokkan dalam dua perlakuan yaitu adalah ad *libitum* (A) dan pembatasan konsumsi energi dengan rumus  $1,49 \text{ kcal/g BW}^{2/2}$  selama 4 hari dimulai hari ke 8 (B). Setiap perlakuan terdiri atas kelompok jantan (JT), betina (BT) dan jantan-betina (JTBT) yang dipelihara bersama. Tiap kelompok diulang tiga kali, masing-masing terdiri dari 12 ekor ayam. Setelah periode pembatasan selesai, ayam kembali diberi pakan ad *libitum* sampai umur 42 hari. Data produktivitas yang diambil meliputi berat badan (g/ekor/periode), konsumsi pakan (g/ekor/periode) dan konversi pakan, sedangkan data profil darah meliputi eritrosit (juta/mm<sup>3</sup>), hemoglobin (g/dl), PCV (%), TPP (g/dl), lekosit (ribu/mm<sup>3</sup>), netrofil (%), esinofil (%), basofil (%), limfosit (%) dan monosit (%). Data dianalisis dengan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pcla faktorial dan bila terdapat perbedaan dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh pembatasan konsumsi energi dan jenis kelamin yang signifikan pada pertambahan berat badan, konversi pakan dan berat badan. Pembatasan konsumsi energi tidak berpengaruh pada konsumsi pakan setelah pembatasan dan profil darah ayam pedaging umur 42 hari, kecuali pada eritrosit ( $P < 0,05$ ).

(Kata kunci: Ayam Pedaging, Produktivitas, Pembatasan  
Konsumsi Energi, Jantan, Betina)

BROILERS PRODUCTIVITY WITH EARLY LIFE ENERGY RESTRICTION  
IN MALE, FEMALE AND MALE-FEMALE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to determine the effect of early energy restriction program on performance and blood profiles of broiler chickens. Two hundred and sixteen broilers were assigned to two groups. The control group (A) was given ad libitum access to feed from 1 to 42 d of age. Another group was restricted from 8 to 11 d of age to an energy intake of 1,49 kcal/g BW<sup>2/3</sup> kcal ME/d. After the restriction period, restricted group were given ad libitum access to feed through 42 d. Each of the control and restricted group were assigned to male (JT), female (BT) and male-female (combined sex)(JTBT) groups. There were three replicate in sex groups, each containing 12 birds. Individual body weights, body weight gains, feed intake and feed conversion were measured at 8, 12, 14, 21, 28, 35, and 42 days of age. Blood Profiles were measured at 42 d of age were erythrocytes (10<sup>6</sup>/mm<sup>3</sup>), haemoglobin (g/dl), PCV (%), TPP (g/dl), leucocytes (10<sup>3</sup>/mm<sup>3</sup>), neutrophils (%), eosinophils (%), basophils (%), lymphocytes (%) and monocytes (%) were analyzed at 42 d of age. The data were analyzed by 2 x 3 factorial analysis of variance and DMRT identified separated means at the 5% level probability. Body weight gains, feed conversions and body weights affected by feed restriction. Feed restriction didn't affect feed intake after restriction period and blood profiles, except erythrocytes (P<0,05).

(Key words: Broilers, Productivity, Energy Restriction,  
Male, Female)