

**PENGARUH LAMA PEMBATASAN PAKAN BERBASIS KONSUMSI ENERGI
TERHADAP PERFORMAN PRODUKSI AYAM BROILER
JANTAN BAN BETINA**

Hartiningsih
00/139984/PT/03995

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui performan produksi ayam broiler jantan dan betina yang diberi perlakuan perbandingan konsumsi energi selama empat dan tujuh hari. Dua races enam belas ekor ayam broiler jantan dan betina strain Lohmann secara acak dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok perlakuan dengan 3 kali ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 12 ekor. Perlakuan yang dicobakan adalah: P1 pemberian pakan *ad libitum*, P2 dan P3 pembatasan konsumsi energinya dengan $1,49 \times \text{Bib}^a$ kcal ME hari selama 7 hari mulai umur 7 hari dan 4 hari mulai umur 7 hari. Air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Selama pembatasan, pakan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum* sampai panen. Rancangan Acak Lenjap pola Faktorial digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dengan uji beda rerata *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa lama pembatasan konsumsi energi berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan dan penambahan bobot badan, tetapi tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap bobot badan dan konversi pakan. Jenis kelamin berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap penambahan bobot badan, bobot badan dan konversi pakan. Ayam broiler jantan menunjukkan penambahan bobot badan yang lebih tinggi dibanding ayam broiler betina (1797,32g/ekor vs 1648,70g/ekor), bobot badan (1972,11g/ekor vs 1805,30g/ekor), dan konversi pakan yang lebih efisien (1,72 vs 1,84). Pembatasan konsumsi energi melalui pembatasan pakan yang paling efektif adalah pada ayam broiler jantan dengan lama pembatasan empat hari.

(Kata kunci: Lama pembatasan, Konsumsi energi, Performan produksi, Ayam broiler)

**THE EFFECT OF RESTRICTED FEEDING DURATION BASED ON
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF MALE AND FEMALE BROILER
CHICKEN ON PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE**

Hartiningsih
00/139984/PT/03995

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ABSTRACT

This experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of four and seven days restricted energy consumption of male and female broilers on production performance. Two hundred and sixteen broiler chickens of Lehmann strain were randomly divided into three treatments, in three replication with 12 birds each. The treatments were: P1 fed *ad libitum*, P2 and P3 were restricted energy at $1,49 \times EL^{2/3}$ kcal ME/day for seven and four days commencing at seven days of age. Water was allowed *ad libitum*. Feed were allowed *ad libitum* after the restriction period. The results showed that the duration of energy restriction had significant differences ($P < 0,05$) on feed consumption and body weight gain, but had no significant differences on body weight and feed conversion. Sex had significant differences ($P < 0,05$) on body weight gain, body weight and feed conversion. Male broilers showed higher body weight gain than those the female (1797,32g/bird vs 1648,70g/bird), body weight (1972,22g/bird vs 1805,30g/bird), and the male had more efficient feed conversion ratio (1,72 vs 1,84). It could be concluded that the most effective energy restriction was on male broiler with four days restriction.

(Key word: Broiler chicken, Duration of restriction feeding, Energy restriction, Production performance)