

**PENGARUH BERBAGAI LUAS BATERE DAN UMUR AYAM
TERHADAP PRODUKSI DAN KUALITAS TELUR**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai luas batere dan umur ayam terhadap produksi dan kualitas telur ayam petelur. Seratus delapan ekor ayam petelur strain lohman umur 41 minggu dibagi secara acak ke dalam kelompok perlakuan luas batere T1; T2 dan T3 masing-masing adalah 990; 1215 dan 1485 cm²/ekor. Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan dan setiap ulangan mempergunakan 12 ekor. Faktor umur dibagi menjadi 3 kali siklus produksi 28 hari yaitu umur 45; 48 dan 52 minggu masing-masing sebagai Periode I/PI; Periode II/PII dan Periode III/PIII. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan (gram/ekor/hari), produksi telur (%), konversi pakan, berat telur (gram), nilai HU dan persentase berat kerabang. Data tersebut dianalisis variansi dengan rancangan lengkap pola faktorial (3X3), jika hasilnya berbeda nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT (*Duncan Multiple Range Test*). Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin luas batere ukuran sampai ukuran 1485 cm²/ekor dapat meningkatkan persentase berat kerabang, konversi pakan dan menurunkan produksi telur, berat telur dan nilai HU tetapi tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi pakan harian. Semakin tua umur ayam selama penelitian (41-52 minggu) mampu meningkatkan produksi telur, persentase berat kerabang dan menurunkan konversi pakan dan nilai HU tetapi tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi pakan dan berat telur. Dari hasil analisis juga diperoleh bahwa luas batere dan umur tidak saling berinteraksi terhadap produksi dan kualitas telur.

Kata kunci: Ayam petelur, Luas batere, Umur ayam, Produksi dan Kualitas telur.

**THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS CAGE SPACE AND LAYER AGE
ON PRODUCTION AND EGG QUALITY**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this experiment was to determine the effect of various cage space and layer's age on production and egg quality. One hundred and eighty layer's Lohmann strain were 41 week of age, randomly divided into 3 group of treatments cage space; T1, T2 and T3 each were 990; 1215 and 1485 cm²/birds. Each treatment consisted of 3 replications and 12 birds each replication. Age factor was divided into 3 times 28 days production cycles, that were age 41-44; 45-48 and 48-52 week each as Pi/Period I; PII/period II and PHI/period III. Variables being observed were feed consumption (g/birds/day), egg production (%), feed conversion, egg's weight (gr), HU value and egg shell percentage. Data were analysed by analysis with factorial (3x3) and followed by DMRT (Duncan Multiple Range Test). The result of treatment indicated that feed conversion, egg shell percentage increased by increasing cage space up to 1485 cm²/birds, apposite on egg production, egg weight and HU value. Feed consumption was not affected by cage space. Egg production and egg shell percentage increased by increasing layer's age in experiment (41-52 weeks), apposite on feed conversion and HU value. Feed consumption and egg weight were not affected by age of layer. There were not found and interaction between age layers and cage space on egg production and egg quality.

Keywords: Layer, Cage space, Layer's age, Production and Egg quality.