PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK DAUN MINDI (*Melia azedarach L.*) MELALUI AIR MINUM TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL AYAM BROILER JANTAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ekstrak daun mindi (EDM) melalui air minum terhadap produksi karkas dan lemak abdominal ayam broiler. Penelitian ini menggunakan 120 ekor ayam broiler jantan strain Lohmann MB 202. Pakan basal yang diberikan berbasis jagung kuning dan bungkil kedelai dengan kandungan energi termetabolis sebesar 3089,69 kcal/kg dan kandungan protein kasar 21,34%. Ayam broiler jantan ditempatkan secara acak dalam lima perlakuan yang terdiri dari: air minum tanpa penambahan aditif pakan (kontrol negatif; KN), KN+antibiotik *Tetracycline* (P1), KN+0,5% EDM (P2), KN+1%EDM (P3), KN+2%EDM (P4). Setiap perlakuan terdiri atas 4 ulangan dan masing-masing ulangan terdiri atas 6 ayam. Pada umur 35 hari, seluruh ayam di setiap kandang perlakuan ditimbang untuk mendapatkan data bobot panen, konsumsi pakan dan efisiensi pakan. Satu ekor ayam dengan bobot badan mendekati nilai median dari setiap kelompok kandang dipilih untuk diambil datanya, yang meliputi: bobot karkas, persentase karkas, bobot lemak abdominal, dan produksi lemak abdominal. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan Randomized Completely Block Design berbasis nilai P kurang dari 5%. Data dengan perbedaan yang nyata diuji lanjut menggunakan Duncan's new Multiple Range Test. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan aditive pakan tidak mempengaruhi bobot panen, bobot karkas, dan persentase karkas. Akan tetapi, penambahan 1,0% ekstrak daun mindi melalui air minum menurunkan bobot lemak abdominal ($P<0,001$) dan persentase kadar lemak abdominal ($P<0,001$). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan ekstrak daun mindi dgn dosis rendah melalui air minum dapat bermanfaat menurunkan bobot lemak abdominal ayam broiler umur 35 hari.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Ekstrak daun mindi, Lemak abdominal, Produksi karkas

THE EFFECTS OF MINDI (*Melia azedarach* L.*)* LEAVES EXTRACT SUPPLEMENTATIONS THROUGH DRINKING WATER ON CARCASS AND ABDOMINAL FAT PRODUCTION IN MALE BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

This research was cunducted to investigate the effects mindi leaves extract (EDM) supplementations through drinking water on carcass quality and abdominal fatness of male broiler chickens. A hundred and twenty male Lohmann MB 202 broiler chickens were used for a 35 days feeding trial. The yellow corn-soybean basal diet contained 3089.69 kcal/kg metabolizable energy and 21.34% crude protein was used in current study. All birds were given the same basal diet, but with one of five drinking water treatments: pure drinking water (negatif control; NC), NC+Tetracycline (positive control; P1), NC+0.5% EDM (P2), NC+1% EDM (P3), or NC+2% EDM (P4). Each treatment consisted of four replications with six birds in each replicate pen. At days 35, all birds and the remaining feed were weighed to measure the final body weight, feed consumption, and feed efficiency. One bird with body weight close to the median body weight of each pen were chosen and slaughtered to determine carcass weight, carcass yield, abdominal fat and percentage of abdominal fat. The obtained data were statistically analized using Randomized Completely Block Design based on the P-value for less than 0.05. All data with significant defferent were then subsequently analyzed using Duncan's new Multiple Range Test. Result showed that drinking water supplementation with 0.5-2.0% EDM did not give any significant effect on the parameters observed. However, drinking water supplementation with 1.0% EDM decreased abdominal fat weight ($P<0.001$) and percentage ($P<0.001$) of 35 days old broiler chickens. It might be concluded that low dose mindi leaves extract supplementation through drinking water has beneficial effect to reduce the abdominal fatness.

Keyword: Abdominal fatness, Broiler chickens, Carcass production, Mindi leaves extract