

**PENGARUH KEPADATAN KANDANG PADA LITTER SERUTAN
KAYU TERHADAP KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL
AYAM KAMPUNG (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kepadatan kandang terhadap karkas dan lemak *abdominal* pada ayam kampung (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) yang dipelihara pada kandang *litter* serutan kayu. Penelitian menggunakan DOC ayam kampung sebanyak 108 ekor, dengan tiga perlakuan menggunakan 3 kali ulangan yaitu kepadatan kandang 8 (P₁), 12 (P₂), dan 16 (P₃) ekor per kandang. Data yang diambil pada saat ayam kampung berumur 3 bulan yaitu berat karkas (g/ekor), persentase karkas (%) serta bagian-bagiannya, berat lemak *abdominal* (g/ekor), dan persentase lemak *abdominal* (%). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis variansi dari Rancangan Acak Lengkap pola searah dan apabila menunjukkan perbedaan, dilanjutkan dengan uji LSD. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan kandang yang berbeda berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap berat karkas (749,33; 752,00; 770,00 g/ekor), persentase berat karkas (68,58; 69,31; 70,71%), berat bagian dada (190; 188; 199,33 g/ekor), sayap (111,33; 111,33; 105,67 g/ekor), paha atas (132,67; 139,33; 130 g/ekor), paha bawah (121,33; 119; 115,67 g/ekor), persentase bagian dada (25,49; 25,04; 25,89%), sayap (14,76; 14,85; 13,74%), paha atas (17,68; 18,57; 16,91%), paha bawah (16,08; 15,79; 15,05%), berat lemak *abdominal* (4,90; 5,34; 15,96 g/ekor) dan persentase lemak *abdominal* (0,68; 0,70; 2,07%) berturut-turut untuk P₁, P₂, dan P₃. Dari penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kepadatan kandang 8, 12, dan 16 ekor per kandang tidak menurunkan berat dan persentase karkas serta bagian-bagiannya. Kepadatan kandang 8, 12, dan 16 ekor per kandang juga tidak menurunkan berat dan persentase lemak *abdominal* ayam kampung.

Kata kunci: kepadatan kandang, karkas, lemak *abdominal*, ayam kampung.

THE EFFECT OF STOCKING DENSITY ON WOOD SHAVING LITTER ON CARCASS AND ABDOMINAL FAT PAD OF NATIVE CHICKENS (*GALLUS GALLUS DOMESTICUS*)

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to determine the effect of stocking density on wood shaving litter on carcass and *abdominal* fat pad in native chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). This study used 108 day old chickens (DOC) of native chickens, with three treatments using 3 replications. All native chickens were divided into three groups and kept on different stocking density : 8, 12, and 16 birds/cage for P1, P2, and P3 respectively. Data were collected at the 3 months native chickens old were the carcass weight (g), percentage of carcass (%) and its parts, the weight (g) and percentage of *abdominal* fat pad (%). The collected data were analyzed by one way classification of variance (Completely Randomized Design), followed by testing the significant means by LSD. The results showed that the stocking had no significant effect on the carcass weight (749.33; 752.00; and 770.00 g), breast (190.00; 188.00; and 199.33 g), wings (111.33; 111.33; and 105.67 g), thighs (132.67; 139.33; and 130.00 g), drum sticks (121.33; 119.00; and 115.67 g) for P1, P2, and P3 respectively. Percentage of carcass (68.58; 69.31; and 70.71%), breast (25.49; 25.04; and 25.89%), wings (14.76; 14.85; and 13.74%), thighs (17.68; 18.57; and 16.91%), drum sticks (16.08; 15.79; and 15.05%), *abdominal* fat pad weight were (4.90; 5.34; and 15.96 g), and percentage of *abdominal* fat pad (0.68; 0.70; and 2.07%) for P1, P2, and P3 respectively. From the research it can be concluded that the stocking density of 8, 12, and 16 birds/cage do not reduce the weight and percentage of carcass and their parts. The stocking density of 8, 12, and 16 birds/cage also did not reduce the weight and percentage of *abdominal* fat pad of native chickens.

Keywords: stocking density, carcass, abdominal fat, native chickens.