

PENGARUH KETEBALAN LITTER PADA KANDANG *CLOSED HOUSE* TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN PERSENTASE LEMAK ABDOMINAL AYAM BROILER

Kanya Listuhayu Nugrahenny
16/399134/PT/07252

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ketebalan litter terhadap produksi karkas dan persentase lemak abdominal ayam broiler di kandang *closed house*. Sebanyak 1440 ekor *day old chicks* (DOC) dibagi secara acak menjadi 4 kelompok perlakuan. Setiap kelompok perlakuan dilakukan pengulangan sebanyak 12 kali, masing-masing terdiri dari 30 ekor ayam broiler. DOC ditempatkan pada salah satu dari empat perlakuan ketebalan awal alas litter dari bahan sekam yaitu: 5, 10, 15, atau 20 cm yang di pelihara selama 28 hari. Ketebalan sekam tersebut dipertahankan dengan penambahan sekam setiap 4 hari pada 2 minggu pertama dan setiap 2 hari pada 2 minggu berikutnya. Variabel data yang diamati dari penelitian ini adalah: bobot karkas, persentase karkas, dan persentase lemak abdominal. Data dianalisis variansi menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah, dan dilanjutkan dengan Duncan's Multiple Range Test jika terdapat perbedaan antara perlakuan. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan ketebalan litter tidak mempengaruhi persentase karkas dan persentase lemak abdominal, namun litter dengan tebal 20 cm memberikan bobot karkas lebih baik daripada KL 5, KL 10, dan KL 15 ($P < 0,05$). Berdasarkan penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa perbedaan ketebalan alas litter tidak mempengaruhi produksi karkas dan persentase lemak abdominal, namun perlakuan ketebalan litter 20 cm memberikan bobot karkas yang lebih baik daripada ketebalan litter 5 cm, 10 cm, dan 15 cm.

(Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Ketebalan litter, Persentase lemak abdominal, Produksi karkas)

THE EFFECTS OF LITTER THICKNESS ON CARCASS PRODUCTION AND ABDOMINAL FAT PERCENTAGE OF BROILER CHICKENS IN CLOSED HOUSE SYSTEM

Kanya Listuhayu Nugrahenny
16/399134/PT/07252

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to determine the effects of litter thickness on carcass production and abdominal fat percentage of broiler chickens in closed house system. One thousand four hundred and forty day old chickens (DOC) were divided randomly into four treatments and were kept for 28 days rearing period. Each treatment was given twelve replications with thirty birds in each replicate pen. Each bird was placed on one of four rice husk litter bedding: thickness treatments: 5, 10, 15, or 20 cm. All litter bedding treatment were maintained to be on constant thickness by adding rice husk once per four days in the first two weeks and once per two days in the following 2 weeks. The variable data collected were carcass weight, carcass percentage, abdominal fat percentage. Data were analyzed statistically by one way classification of variance analysis using a completely randomized design, and followed by Duncan's multiple range test for all data with significant difference. Results showed that the difference in litter thickness did not give any effect on carcass percentage and abdominal fat percentage. However, broiler chickens which were raised on 20 cm litter thickness had higher carcass weight than that of 5, 10, or 15 cm litter thickness treatment ($P < 0,05$). It can be concluded that litter thickness had no effect on carcass percentage and abdominal fat percentage, but 20 cm showed better carcass weight amongs the other treatments.

(Keywords: Abdominal fat percentage, Broiler chickens, Carcass production, Litter thickness)