

EFISIENSI PROTEIN DAN ENERGI PAKAN AYAM BROILER YANG MENDAPATKAN SUPLEMENTASI EKSTRAK DAUN SALAM PADA AIR MINUM

Zhavira Artensia
16/399202/PT/07320

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efisiensi protein dan energi pakan ayam broiler yang mendapatkan air minum dengan suplementasi ekstrak daun salam (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp.; EDS). Sebanyak 128 DOC ayam broiler Strain New Lohmann didistribusikan secara acak ke dalam 4 kelompok perlakuan dengan 4 pengulangan, dan 8 ekor ayam di setiap kandang. Seluruh ayam mendapatkan pakan basal yang sama, namun dengan perlakuan air minum yang berbeda. Perlakuan yang diberikan meliputi: air minum tanpa suplementasi bahan aditif (EDS-0; kontrol negatif), air minum + 5 mg/L antibiotik tetracycline (EDS-1; kontrol positif), air minum + 1% EDS (EDS-2), air minum + 3% EDS (EDS-3). Perlakuan air minum mulai diberikan pada saat ayam berumur 7 hari. Data konsumsi pakan, konsumsi air minum, konsumsi protein, konsumsi energi, rasio efisiensi protein, dan rasio efisiensi energi dianalisis statistik menggunakan randomized complete block design pola searah berbasis nilai $P < 0,05$. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi air minum dengan 1-3% EDS tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi pakan, konsumsi protein, konsumsi energi, dan efisiensi pakan. Namun demikian, suplementasi air minum dengan 50 mg/L antibiotik tetracycline meningkatkan rasio efisiensi energi ($P < 0,01$) dan rasio efisiensi protein ($P < 0,01$). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa suplementasi ekstrak daun salam melalui air minum dengan dosis rendah tidak mempengaruhi nilai konsumsi maupun nilai efisiensi protein dan energi pakan ayam broiler.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Efisiensi protein dan energi, Ekstrak daun salam, Suplementasi air minum

PROTEIN AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO OF BROILER CHICKENS GIVEN SUPPLEMENTATION OF BAY LEAVES EXTRACT IN THE DRINKING WATER

Zhavira Artensia
16/399202/PT/07320

ABSTRACT

Current experiment was conducted to evaluate the protein and energy efficiency ratio of broiler chickens given drinking water supplemented with bay (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp.; EDS) leaves extracts. A total number of 128 days old New Lohmann MB 202 broiler chickens were distributed randomly into 4 dietary treatments with 4 replicates and 8 chickens in each replicate pen. All birds were given a same basal diet, but with one of the following drinking water treatments: drinking water without any additive supplementation (EDS-0; negative control), drinking water + 5 mg/L antibiotic tetracycline supplementation (EDS-1; positive control), drinking water + 1% EDS (EDS-2), or drinking water + 3% EDS (EDS-3). Drinking water treatments were given from days 7 up to the end of study. Feed intake, water intake, protein intake, energy intake, protein efficiency ratio, and energy efficiency ratio of the birds were analyzed statistically by randomized complete block design with one way arrangement, based on the $P < 0.05$. Results showed that supplementation of 1-3% EDS via drinking water did not affect feed intake, protein intake, and energy intake. However, supplementation of drinking water with 50 mg/L antibiotic tetracycline increased energy efficiency ratio ($P < 0.01$) dan protein efficiency ratio ($P < 0.01$). The findings indicated that supplementing drinking water with low doses of bay leaves extract did not give any beneficial effects on the energy and protein efficiencies of broiler chickens.

Keywords: Bay leaves extract, Broiler chickens, Drinking water supplementation, Protein and energy efficiencies