

## **SUPLEMENTASI AIR MINUM DENGAN EDS DAN EFEKNYA PADA KUALITAS FISIK DAN SENSORIS DAGING AYAM BROILER JANTAN**

Ardian Mulya Pangestu  
16/39093/PT/07211

### **INTISARI**

Penelitian suplementasi ekstrak daun salam (EDS) (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp) terhadap kualitas fisik dan sensoris daging ayam broiler bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan terhadap kualitas fisik dan sensoris daging ayam broiler. Alat dan bahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 128 ekor ayam broiler jantan yang terbagi dalam 18 petak kandang percobaan. Penelitian ini terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor ayam. Perlakuan yang diberikan terdiri dari air minum tanpa penambahan bahan aditif apapun (P0; kontrol negatif), air minum + 50 ppm antibiotik tetracycline (P1; kontrol positif), air minum + 1% EDS (P2), dan air minum + 3% EDS (P3). Perlakuan suplementasi dilakukan pada hari ke delapan pemeliharaan. Ransum yang diberikan berbasis jagung dan bungkil kedelai dengan kandungan protein kasar 22,92% dan energi termetabolis 3159,24 kcal/kg. Parameter yang diamati adalah kualitas fisik (pH, daya ikat air, keempukan, susut masak) serta kualitas sensoris daging. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap berbasis nilai  $P < 0,05$ . Data hasil penelitian suplementasi EDS pada air minum level 1% dan level 3% menunjukkan hasil yang tidak signifikan terhadap kualitas fisik dan sensoris daging ayam broiler jantan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa suplementasi EDS pada level 1% dan level 3% melalui air minum tidak memberikan efek positif terhadap kualitas fisik dan sensoris daging ayam broiler jantan umur 34 hari.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Ekstrak daun salam, Fitobiotik, Kualitas fisik daging, Uji sensoris daging

## **DRINKING WATER SUPPLEMENTATION WITH BAY LEAVES EXTRACT AND THE EFFECT ON PHYSICAL AND SENSORY QUALITY OF MALE BROILER CHICKENS**

Ardian Mulya Pangestu  
16/39093 / PT / 07211

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the effect of bay leaf extract (BLE) supplementation (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp) through drinking water on the physical and sensory qualities of broiler meat. The material used in this study was 128 male broiler chickens, which were divided into 18 experimental cage plots. This study consisted of 4 treatments in triplicate containing 8 chickens for each replication. All animals were applied different drinking water as treatments following: drinking water without additives (P0; negative control), drinking water + 50 ppm tetracycline antibiotics (P1; positive control), drinking water + 1% BLE (P2), and drinking water + 3% BLE (P3). All treatments were applied from 8 to 34-days-old. All animals were fed a ration based on corn and soybean meal with a crude protein content of 22.92% and metabolized energy 3159.24 kcal/kg. Parameters observed were physical quality (pH, Water holding capacity, tenderness, cooking loss) and sensory quality of meat. The data obtained were statistically analyzed using Completely Randomized Design and the significant different was declared at  $P < 0.05$ . Supplementation levels of BLE at the 1% and 3% through drinking water had no effect on physical and sensory qualities of broiler meat. It could be concluded that BLE supplementation at the level of 1% and level of 3% through drinking water did not have any beneficial effect on the physical and sensory quality of the meat of 34-day-old male broilers.

Keywords: broiler, bay leaf extract, fitobiotik, meat quality.