PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK KUNYIT SEDIAAN CAIR TERHADAP KUALITAS FISIK DAN KANDUNGAN KOLESTEROL TELUR BURUNG PUYUH

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INTISARI

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efek pemberian ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebagai fitobiotik terhadap kualitas fisik dan kandungan kolesterol telur burung puyuh. Ekstrak kunyit diberikan langsung ke ternak melalui air minum. Penelitian dilakukan dengan rancangan percobaan acak lengkap pola searah. Sebanyak 476 ekor burung puyuh betina berumur 1 hari (DOQ) dibagi dalam 7 perlakuan dengan masing-masing perlakuan menjadi 4 ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 17 ekor burung puyuh. Perlakuan mulai diterapkan pada hari ke-21. Perlakuan yang diterapkan adalah P1 (perlakuan air minum dengan penambahan *zinc bacitracin* 12g/1000ml); P2 (kontrol); P3 (air minum dengan penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebanyak 2 persen); P4 (air minum dengan penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebanyak 4 persen); P5 (air minum dengan penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebanyak 6 persen); P6 (air minum dengan penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebanyak 8 persen); P7 (air minum dengan penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair sebanyak 10 persen). Variabel yang akan dipelajari meliputi kualitas fisik telur (berat telur, tebal kerabang, dan nilai HU) dan kolesterol telur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair tidak mempengaruhi berat telur, tebal kerabang, nilai *haugh unit*, dan kandungan kolesterol telur puyuh ($P<0,05$). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan ekstrak kunyit sediaan cair tidak memberikan dampak secara signifikan terhadap kualitas fisik dan kandunga kolesterol telur puyuh.

Kata kunci : fitobiotik, ekstrak kunyit, puyuh, kualitas fisik telur, kolesterol.

THE EFFECTS OF LIQUID TURMERIC EXTRACT SUPPLEMENTATION ON THE QUALITY AND CHOLESTEROL CONTENT OF THE JAPANESE QUAIL EGGS

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to observe the effects of liquid turmeric extracts as phytobiotic on the quality and cholesterol content of the Japanese quail eggs. Extracts from the turmeric was given to the Japanese quail through a drinking water. A number of 476 female Japanese quails were raised from weeks 1 to 13 using One way arrangement of ANOVA. The birds were allotted in 7 treatments and 4 replications, with 17 quails in each replicate pen. The analysis in use is the completed randomized one way anova. The treatments were given from 21^{th} day. The treatments were applied is P1 (drinking water+ zinc bacitracin 12 mg/1000 ml), P2 (drinking water without liquid turmeric extract and zinc bacitracin), P3 (drinking water with the addition of 2 percent liquid turmeric extract), P4 (drinking water with the addition of 4 percent liquid turmeric extract), P5 (drinking water with the addition of 6 percent liquid turmeric extract), P6 (drinking water with the addition of 8 percent liquid turmeric extract), and P7 (drinking water with the addition of 10 percent liquid turmeric extract. Variables that evaluated were: egg quality (egg weight, shell thickness, and Haugh Unit value) and egg cholesterol. Results showed that supplementation of liquid turmeric extract in drinking water had no effect on egg weight, shell thickness, Haugh Unit value, and egg cholesterol ($P<0.05$). It can be concluded that supplementation of liquid turmeric extract is no impact significantly on the quality and cholesterol content of the Japanese quail.

Keywords: phytobiotic, turmeric extract, Japanese quail, egg quality, cholesterol.