

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG TEMULAWAK DALAM PAKAN DAN LARUTAN KAYU SECANG DALAM AIR MINUM TERHADAP EFISIENSI ENERGI DAN PROTEIN AYAM PEDAGING

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tepung temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) dalam pakan dan larutan kayu secang (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) dalam air minum terhadap efisiensi energi dan protein ayam pedaging. Penelitian dilakukan dengan Rancangan acak Lengkap, dan dilanjutkan dengan Duncan's New Multiple Range Test untuk data yang berbeda nyata. Seratus ekor ayam pedaging jantan Strain New Lohmann dibagi secara acak pada 5 level pakan perlakuan, setiap level pakan di ulang sebanyak 4 kali, masing-masing dengan 5 ekor ayam. Pakan yang diberikan meliputi: pakan basal tanpa penambahan tepung temulawak (TTL) dan larutan air secang (LAS) dalam air minum (T1; kontrol), pakan basal + 0,5% TTL+ 10 g/l LAS dalam air minum (T2), pakan basal + 1% TTL + 10 g/l LAS dalam air minum (T3), pakan basal + 1,5% TTL + 10 g/l LAS dalam air minum (T4), pakan basal + 2% TTL + 10 g/l LAS dalam air minum (T5). Setiap minggu selama 35 hari ayam pedaging ditimbang bobot badan dan konsumsi pakannya. Data yang didapat kemudian digunakan untuk menghitung konsumsi protein, konsumsi energi, pertambahan bobot badan, efisiensi energi, dan efisiensi protein. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung temulawak 0,5-2% dalam pakan dan larutan kayu secang 10 g/l dalam air minum (T2-T5) tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi pakan (2236,20; 2211,65; 2107,45; 2123,60), konsumsi energi (6968,20; 6891,70; 6567,01; 6617,33), konsumsi protein (501,30; 495,79; 472,44; 476,06), pertambahan bobot badan (1102,43; 1100,25; 1095,95), efisiensi energi (18,56; 15,97; 16,84; 16,46) dan efisiensi protein (2,58; 2,22; 2,34; 2,28) ayam pedaging jantan yang dipelihara hingga umur 35 hari.

Kata kunci: Ayam pedaging, Efisiensi energi dan protein, Kayu secang, Temulawak

THE EFFECT OF DIETARY WHITE TURMERIC MEAL SUPPLEMENTATIONS IN COMBINATION WITH AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SECANG WOOD ON ENERGY AND PROTEIN EFFICIENCY OF BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to investigate the effect of dietary white turmeric meal (WTM) supplementations in combination with aqueous liquid of secang wood (ALS) on energy and protein efficiency in broilers chickens. The obtained data were then being used to calculate body weight gain, as well as the consumption and efficiency ratio of protein and energy. The obtained data were subjected to Complete Randomized Design, and continued with Duncan's new Multiple Range Tests for data with significant different. A number of 100 male New Lohmann MB 202 broiler chickens were randomly divided into 5 feeding levels, with 4 replication and 5 broiler chickens in each replication pen. The feeding treatments were: basal diet without any supplementation (T1: control diet), base diet + 0,5% WTM + 10 g/l ALS (T2), base diet + 1% WTM + 10 g/l ALS (T3), base diet + 1,5% WTM + 10 g/l ALS (T4), base diet + 2% WTM + 10 g/l ALS (T5). At the end of subsequent weeks, the data of body weight and feed intake were measured. Statistical analysis showed that dietary supplementation 0,5-2% white turmeric meal and aqueous liquid of secang wood (T2-T5) did not affect feed intake (2236,20; 2211,65; 2107,45; 2123,60), energy intake(6968,20; 6891,70; 6567,01; 6617,33), protein intake (501,30; 495,79; 472,44; 476,06), body weight gain (1291,25; 1102,43; 1100,25; 1095,95), energy efficiency (18,56; 15,97; 16,84; 16,4) and protein efficiency (2,58; 2,22; 2,34; 2,28) of broiler chicken maintained until the age 35 days.

Key words: Broiler chickens, Energy and protein efficiency, Secang woods, White turmeric