

PENGARUH PERBEDAAN AWAL PEMBERIAN PAKAN DAN MINUM TERHADAP KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN DAN PRODUKSI KARKASAYAM BROILER

Diah Istiatun
12/331717/PT/06237

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja pertumbuhan dan produksi karkas ayam broiler yang mendapat perlakuan perbedaan awal pemberian pakan dan minum. Ayam broiler umur 1 hari sebanyak 144 ekor dibagi secara acak menjadi 6 kelompok, yaitu P6, P12, P18, P24, P30 dan P36 secara berurutan yaitu kelompok ayam yang diberi pakan dan minum 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, dan 36 jam setelah menetas. Setiap kelompok perlakuan diulang tiga kali dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor ayam. Data yang diukur meliputi konsumsi pakan (g/ekor), pertambahan bobot badan (g/ekor), konversi pakan, produksi karkas (g/ekor dan %), berat *yolk sac* (g/ekor dan %) serta rasio heterofil dan limfosit yang dianalisis variansi dengan rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah (*Completely Randomize Design*), dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test*. Perlakuan perbedaan awal pemberian pakan dan minum 6 jam setelah menetas (P6) terbukti menurunkan ($P < 0,05$) konsumsi pakan dan konversi pakan, serta meningkatkan ($P < 0,05$) pertambahan bobot badan, produksi karkas dan mempercepat pemanfaatan *yolk sac* dibandingkan dengan ayam yang diberi perlakuan P12, P18, P24, P30 dan P36. Rasio heterofil dan limfosit lebih besar nilainya ($P < 0,05$) pada P36 bila dibandingkan dengan ayam yang diberi perlakuan P6, P12, P18, P24 dan P30 pada umur 1 minggu, akan tetapi tidak berbeda nyata pada umur 2, 3, 4, dan 5 minggu. Perbedaan awal pemberian pakan dan minum hingga 36 jam tidak berpengaruh terhadap konsumsi air minum ayam broiler. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa perbedaan awal pemberian pakan dan minum setelah menetas lebih dari 6 jam dapat menurunkan kinerja pertumbuhan ayam broiler umur 35 hari.

Kata kunci: Broiler, Awal pemberian pakan, Kinerja pertumbuhan, Produksi karkas

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT INITIAL FEEDING AND DRINKING ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND CARCASS PRODUCTION OF BROILER CHICKENS

**Diah Istiatun
12/331717/PT/06237**

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to determine the effects of difference treatment initial feeding and drinking on growth performance and carcass production of broiler chicken. A total number of 144 day old male broiler chickens were randomly assigned into six experiment treatment groups for 35 days rearing period. The treatment were delayed access of feed and drinking water for 6 hours (P6), 12 hours (P12), 18 hours (P18), 24 hours (P24), 30 hours (P30), and 36 hours (P36). Each treatment consisted of three replications with 8 birds in each pen. Variables which observed in current study were feed intake (g/bird), body weight gain (g/bird), feed conversion, carcass production (g), yolk sac (g/bird), and the ratio of heterophile and lymphocyte. The data were subjected to One Way analysis of variance and followed by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test. The results showed that the difference initial feeding and drinking in 6 hours after hatching shown the decreased ($P < 0.05$) of feed intake and feed conversion, increased ($P < 0.05$) the body weight gain, carcass production and utilization of yolk sac compared of treatment in P12, P18, P24, P30 and P36. The ratio of heterophile and lymphocyte greater value ($P < 0.05$) in P36 compared with other treatments in the first week, but not significantly in week 2, 3, 4, and 5. The results showed that the difference of initial feeding and drinking up to 36 hours does not affect the drinking water consumption of broiler chickens. It can be concluded that the difference of initial feeding and drinking after hatching more than 6 hours can decreased growth performance of broiler chickens aged 35 days.

Keywords: Broiler, Initial feeding and drinking, Growth performance, Carcass production