

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TEPUNG TEMULAWAK DAN JAHE MERAH TERHADAP KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN, EFISIENSI NUTRIEN, DAN KUALITAS KARKAS AYAM BROILER DI DAERAH TROPIS

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tepung temulawak (TL) dan jahe merah (JM) sebagai salah satu sumber fitobiotik dalam pakan broiler dan manfaatnya terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan, efisiensi nutrisi, dan kualitas karkas ayam broiler di daerah tropis. Seratus delapan puluh ekor anak ayam broiler jantan umur sehari digunakan dalam penelitian ini dan dibagi ke dalam 5 kelompok perlakuan pakan. Ayam dipelihara di dalam kandang unggas sistem terbuka dengan suhu lingkungan 27-34°C. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah: ransum basal tanpa penambahan tepung temulawak dan jahe merah (kontrol; T1); ransum kontrol + 5 g/kg TL + 7,5 g/kg JM (T2); ransum kontrol + 10 g/kg TL + 7,5 g/kg JM (T3); ransum kontrol + 5 g/kg TL + 15 g/kg JM (T4); dan ransum kontrol + 10 g/kg TL + 15 g/kg JM (T5). Setiap perlakuan diberikan 6 ulangan, masing-masing terdiri dari 6 ekor ayam per kandang replikasi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan analisis variansi *Randomized Complete Block Design* dengan pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi tepung temulawak dan tepung jahe merah tidak mempengaruhi kinerja pertumbuhan, efisiensi nutrisi, produksi karkas, maupun perlemakan abdominal ayam pedaging. Dapat disimpulkan dari penelitian ini bahwa ketika ayam dipelihara pada kandang unggas dengan sistem terbuka pada daerah tropis, suplementasi tepung temulawak dan jahe merah hingga dosis 15 g/kg belum cukup untuk meningkatkan produktivitas ternak unggas pedaging.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Kinerja pertumbuhan, Efisiensi nutrisi, Kualitas karkas

**THE EFFECT OF TURMERIC AND RED GINGER MEAL DIETARY
SUPPLEMENTATION ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, NUTRIENT
EFFICIENCY, AND CARCASS QUALITY OF BROILER
CHICKENS IN TROPICAL AREA**

ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to find the effect of turmeric (TR) and red ginger (RG) meal as source of phytobiotics supplementation in the ration dan the effects on growth performance, nutrient efficiency, and carcass quality of broiler chickens in the tropics. One hundred and eighty male day old broiler chickens were randomly allotted into five dietary treatments. The birds were reared in an opened-system poultry house with ambient temperature between 27-34°C. The five treatments were: basal diet without turmeric and red ginger meal (control; T1); control diet + 5g/kg TR + 7.5 g/kg RG (T2); control diet + 10 g/kg TR + 7.5 g/kg RG (T3); control diet + 5g/kg TR + 15 g/kg RG (T4); and control diet + 10 g/kg TR + 15 g/kg RG (T5). Each treatment was replicated 6 times with six birds in each replicate pen. Data obtained in this study were statistically analysed using One way classification of variance analyses. Result showed that supplementation of turmeric and red ginger meal in the ration did not show any significant effect on growth performance, nutrient efficiency, carcass production, and abdominal fatness in broiler chickens. It might be concluded that when broiler chickens were raised under opened-system poultry house in tropical climate, turmeric and red ginger meal supplementation with the rate of 15 g/kg was not enough to improve poultry productivity.

Key words: Broiler chickens, Growth performance, Nutrient efficiency, Carcass quality