

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PROBIOTIK BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT INDIGENOUS TERHADAP KINERJA PRODUKSI PUYUH PETELUR JANTAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui efek dari probiotik Bakteri Asam Laktat (BAL) pada konsumsi pakan, pertambahan berat badan dan konversi pakan puyuh petelur jantan. Delapan puluh puyuh petelur jantan berumur 2 minggu yang tidak divaksin dibagi secara acak ke dalam empat kelompok perlakuan probiotik BAL kultur campuran yaitu *Lactobacillus murinus* (Ar3), *Streptococcus thermophilus* (Kd2), and *Pediococcus acidilactici* (Kp6). Empat perlakuan terdiri dari (T0) satu kelompok tanpa suplementasi dan tiga kelompok disuplementasi sebanyak 10^7 (T1), 10^8 (T2) dan 10^9 (T3) CFU/ml/ekor/hari yang diberikan secara oral. Semua kelompok perlakuan diulang empat kali, yang masing-masing terdiri dari lima ekor. Pakan diformulasikan tanpa antibiotik dan diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah dan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda mean Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi probiotik BAL menghasilkan perbedaan yang nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot badan dan konversi pakan, sedangkan konsumsi pakan tidak menghasilkan perbedaan yang nyata ($P > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Puyuh Petelur Jantan, Probiotik, Konsumsi Pakan, Pertambahan Bobot Badan, Konversi Pakan.

EFFECTS OF PROBIOTIC LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF MALE LAYING QUAIL

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine the effect of indigenous probiotics Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) on feed consumption, body weight gain, and feed conversion ratio of male laying quails. Eighty unvaccinated quails aged 2 weeks were assigned randomly into four treatment of supplemented groups of mixed culture probiotics LAB *Lactobacillus murinus* (Ar3), *Streptococcus thermophilus* (Kd2), and *Pediococcus acidilactici* (Kp6). The fourth treatments were (T0) one group of unsupplemented birds as control and (T1), (T2), (T3) were supplemented orally with that those probiotics as much as 10^7 , 10^8 and 10^9 CFU/ml/bird/day respectively. All of treatment groups were replicated into four, with five birds each. The antibiotic-free diet was formulated and provided *ad libitum*. Data in this research were analyzed using analysis of variance completely randomized design and followed with Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The result showed that body weight gain and feed conversion ratio were improved significantly ($P < 0,05$). However, there was no significant difference ($P > 0,05$) for feed intake.

Key Words: Male Laying Quail, Probiotic, Feed Intake, Body Weight Gain, Feed Conversion Ratio.