

## **PENGARUH FREKUENSI PEMBERIAN RANSUM TERHADAP PERFORMA AYAM PETELUR UMUR 21-27 MINGGU**

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### **INTISARI\*)**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh frekuensi pemberian ransum terhadap performan ayam petelur (konsumsi pakan, produksi telur, berat telur, FCR (*feed conversion ration*), dan IOF (*Income Over Feed*)). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 23 November 2020 – 03 Januari 2021 di Peternakan ayam petelur Bapak Suryadi, Kecamatan Panggang, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Penelitian menggunakan ayam ras petelur ras ISA Brown umur 21 minggu berjumlah 120 ekor. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dengan 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan tersebut adalah frekuensi ransum P1: 1 kali, P2: 2 kali, P3: 3 kali, dan P4: 4 kali. Data dianalisis dengan analisa varian dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan't. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengaruh perlakuan terhadap konsumsi pakan berbeda nyata ( $P>0,05$ ). Konsumsi pakan pada P1 112,17 g/hari/ekor; P2 111,01 g/hari/ekor; P3 111,01 g/hari/ekor; dan P4 111,01 g/hari/ekor. HDA diantara kelompok perlakuan berbeda tidak nyata P1 94,83%; P2 91,82 %, P3 93,97 %; P4 92,86 %. Berat telur berbeda tidak nyata P1 52,94 gram/butir; P2 50,58 gram/butir; P3 51,38 gram/butir; P4 51,22 gram/butir. FCR diantara kelompok perlakuan berbeda tidak nyata P 1 2,23; P2 2,36; P3 2,30; P4 2.32. IOF yang dihasilkan dari tertinggi P1: Rp.224.052, P3: Rp.213.531, P4: Rp.212.336, dan terendah P2: Rp.207.657. Frekuensi pemberian ransum satu kali/hari paling efisien karena menghasilkan FCR dan keuntungan diatas biaya pakan yang terbaik.

( **Kata kunci:** frekuensi, ransum, performa, Ayam Petelur)

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# THE EFFECT OF FEEDING FREQUENCY ON THE LAYER PERFORMANCE AT 21-27 WEEKS OF AGE

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## ABSTRACT\*)

This study aims to determine the effect of the frequency of feeding on the performance of laying hens (feed consumption, egg production, egg weight, FCR (feed conversion ration) and IOF (*Income over Feed*)). This research was conducted on 23 November 2020 - 03 January 2021 at Mr. Suryadi's layer chicken farm, Panggang District, Gunungkidul Regency. The study used 120 ISA Brown laying hens aged 21 weeks. The study was conducted with a completely randomized design method unidirectional pattern with 4 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments were the ration frequencies P1: 1 times, P2: 2 times, P3: 3 times, and P4: 4 times. Data were analyzed with analysis of variance and continued with the Duncan's test. The results showed that the effect of treatment on feed consumption was significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ). Feed consumption at P1 112.17 gr/day/hens; P2 111.01 gr/day/hens; P3 111.01 gr/day/hens; P4 111.01 gr/day/hens. HDA among the treatment groups was not significantly different P1 94.83%; P2 91.82%, P3 93.97%; P4 92.86%. Egg weight was not significantly different P1 52.94 gr/egg; P2 50.58 gr/egg; P3 51.38 gr/egg; P4 51.22 gr/egg. FCR between treatment groups was not significantly different P1 2.23; P2 2.36; P3 2.30; P4 2.32. The result of IOF from the highest P1: Rp.224.052, P3: Rp.213.531, P4: Rp.212.336, and the lowest P2: Rp.207.657. The frequency of giving one time ration/day is the most efficient because it produces the best FCR and profit above the cost of feed.

**(Keywords:** frequency, ration, performance, laying hens)

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