

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TEPUNG KUNYIT TERHADAP
BERAT DAN PERSENTASE KARKAS, BAGIAN-BAGIAN
KARKAS, DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL KALKUN
(*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

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INTISARI^{*)}

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian tepung kunyit dalam ransum terhadap berat dan persentase karkas, bagian-bagian karkas serta lemak abdominal kalkun (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Penelitian dilaksanakan di Dusun Pundak Tegal, Kembang, Kecamatan Nanggulan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, dan Laboratorium Produksi Ternak, Fakultas Agroindustri Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan mulai dari 20 Januari – 16 Maret 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah, perlakuan yang digunakan terdiri dari 3 level yaitu P1 (kontrol/tanpa penambahan tepung kunyit), P2 (dengan penambahan tepung kunyit 0,5% dari ransum) dan P3 (dengan penambahan tepung kunyit 1% dari ransum), masing-masing perlakuan diulang 3 kali. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA), variabel yang diamati yaitu berat potong, berat dan persentase karkas, dada, punggung, sayap, paha, dan lemak abdominal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian tepung kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) dalam ransum berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap berat dan persentase karkas, bagian-bagian karkas, namun dapat menurunkan berat dan persentase lemak abdominal kalkun (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian tepung kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) dalam ransum dengan level pemberian 0%, 0,5%, dan 1% tidak berpengaruh terhadap berat dan persentase karkas, bagian-bagian karkas, namun dapat menurunkan berat dan persentase lemak abdominal kalkun (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Kata kunci: Kalkun, karkas, bagian-bagian karkas, tepung kunyit.

^{*)}Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2021

**THE EFFECT OF TURMERIC FLOUR GIVING ON CARCASS, PARTS OF
CARCASS, AND ABDOMINAL FAT WEIGHT AND PERCENTAGE OF
TURKEY (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

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ABSTRACT*)

This study aimed to determine the effect of turmeric flour giving in the ration on carcass, part of carcass, and abdominal fat weight and percentage of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). The research was conducted in Pundak Tegal hamlet, Kembang, Nanggulan District, Kulon Progo Regency, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, and laboratory of Animal Husbandry Faculty of Agroindustry Mercu Buana Yogyakarta University. This research was conducted from January 20th to March 6th 2020. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) one way pattern. The treatment used consisted of 3 levels, namely P1 (control/without the addition of turmeric flour), P2 (with the addition of 0,05% turmeric flour of the ration) and P3 (with the addition of 1% turmeric flour of the ration), each treatment was repeated 3 times. Data were analyzed using *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA), the observed variable were body weight, weight and percentage of carcass, chest, back, wings, thighs, and abdominal fat. The result showed that turmeric flour (*Curcuma domestica*) giving in ration had non significant effect ($P>0,05$) on weight and percentage of carcass, carcass parts, yet not decreased abdominal fat weight and percentage of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Based on the result of the study, it could be concluded that turmeric flour (*Curcuma domestica*) giving in ration with levels of 0%, 0.5%, and 1% administration has no effect on weight and percentage of carcass, carcass parts, yet not decreased abdominal fat weight and percentage of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Keywords :Turkey, Carcass, Parts of Carcass, Turmeric Flour.

*) Abstract of S1 Animal Husbandry Thesis, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agroindustry, University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2021.