

PENGARUH TEPUNG KUNIR PUTIH (*Curcuma mangga* Val.) TERHADAP KINERJA AYAM PEDAGING

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INTISARI^{*)}

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tepung kunir putih dalam ransum terhadap kinerja ayam pedaging. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dengan 4 perlakuan, setiap perlakuan diulang 3 kali, dan setiap ulangan berjumlah 5 ekor ayam pedaging. Perlakuan tersebut yaitu P0 tanpa tepung kunir putih, P1 tepung kunir putih 0,5%, P2 tepung kunir putih 1%, dan P3 tepung kunir putih 1,5%. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan, penambahan bobot badan, *Feed Conversion Ratio* (FCR), lemak abdominal, lemak subkutan, karkas, *Income Over Feed and Chick Cost* (IOFCC) dan mortalitas. Data dianalisis dengan analisis variansi, bila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata antar perlakuan maka diuji lanjut dengan *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rerata nilai konsumsi pakan P0 : 91,28, P1 : 87,68, P2 : 87,41, P3 : 79,17 gram/ekor/hari. Rerata nilai penambahan bobot badan P0 : 57,95, P1 : 54,99, P2 : 56,80, P3 : 50,13 gram/ekor/hari. Rerata nilai konversi pakan P0 : 1,57, P1 : 1,59, P2 : 1,53, P3 : 1,57. Rerata nilai lemak abdominal P0 : 3,25%, P1 : 2,85%, P2 : 2,50%, P3 : 1,87%. Rerata nilai lemak subkutan P0 : 0,44%, P1 : 0,39%, P2 : 0,23%, P3 : 0,06%. Rerata nilai karkas P0 : 69,33%, P1 : 70,74%, P2 : 73,80%, P3 : 70,53%. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan tepung kunir putih dalam ransum pada level 1% dapat mempertahankan kinerja konversi pakan dan persentase karkas ayam pedaging, serta dapat menurunkan kadar lemak abdominal dan subkutan.

Kata kunci : Tepung kunir putih, Kinerja, Ayam pedaging, Lemak abdominal, Lemak subkutan.

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THE EFFECT OF WHITE TURMERIC (*Curcuma mangga* Val.) FLOUR ON
BROILER PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT*)

This study was aimed to determine the effect of white turmeric flour in ration on the performance of broiler. The research design used a completely randomized design of one way pattern with 4 treatments and each treatment was repeated 3 times. The treatments were P0 without white turmeric flour, P1 white turmeric flour 0.5%, P2 white turmeric flour 1%, P3 white turmeric flour 1.5%. The variables observed included feed intake, gain, feed conversion ratio (*FCR*), abdominal fat, subcutaneous fat, carcass, and mortality. The data were analyzed by variance analysis, when there was a significant difference between treatments then continued by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The chicken was used as many as 60 heads divided into 4 treatments of white turmeric flour repeated 3 times, each replication consisted of 5 heads. Average feed intake P0: 91,28, P1: 87,68, P2: 87,41, P3: 79,17 gram/head/day. Average of gain P0: 57,95, P1: 54,99, P2: 56,80, P3: 50,13 gram/head/day. Average feed conversion P0: 1,57, P1: 1,59, P2: 1,53, P3: 1,57. Average abdominal fat value (%) P0: 3,2, P1: 2,8, P2: 2,5, P3: 1,8. Average subcutaneous fat value (%) P0: 0,44, P1: 0,39, P2: 0,23, P3: 0,06. Average value of carcass (%) P0: 69,3, P1: 70,6, P2: 73,7, P3: 70,5. From the research concluded that the addition of white turmeric flour in the ration at the level of 1% could maintain feed conversion performance and the percentage of broiler carcass, and decrease level of abdominal and subcutaneous fat.

Keywords: White turmeric flour, Performance, Broiler, Abdominal fat, subcutaneous fat.

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