

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN VITAMIN E DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP KUALITAS TETAS TELUR PUYUH

Oleh :

MOH. JAMALUDIN
NIM : 13021037

INTISARI^{*)}

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan dosis vitamin E dalam ransum terhadap kualitas tetas telur pada burung puyuh. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di kandang peternakan Dusun Candi, Desa Pakunden, Kecamatan Ngluwar, Kabupaten Magelang. Penelitian dimulai dari tanggal 20 Desember 2017-19 Februari 2018. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dengan 4 perlakuan dan setiap perlakuan diulang 4 kali. Perlakuan tersebut yaitu P1 ransum tanpa penambahan vitamin E; P2 ransum + dosis vitamin E 30 mg/kg; P3 dosis vitamin E 60 mg/kg; dan P4 dosis vitamin E 90 mg/kg. Variabel yang diamati meliputi berat telur tetas (g); fertilitas (%); daya tetas (%); dan bobot tetas (g). Data dianalisa dengan analisis variansi, bila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT (*Duncan's Multiple Range Test*). Burung puyuh yang digunakan sebanyak 128 ekor terdiri atas 16 jantan dan 112 betina umur 40 hari yang dibagi dalam 4 perlakuan pemberian vitamin E yang diulang 4 kali. Pada setiap perlakuan dan ulangan, telur hasil burung puyuh tersebut diambil sebanyak 25 butir sebagai bahan sampel analisa. Rerata nilai berat telur P1 : 10,78; P2 : 11,27; P3 : 11,31; dan P4 : 10,86 gram/butir. Rerata persentase nilai fertilitas P1 : 80%; P2 : 90%; P3 : 93%; P4 : 84%. Rerata nilai persentase daya tetas P1 : 70,09%; P2 : 75,56%; P3 : 77,42%; P4 : 71,40%. Rerata berat tetas P1: 7,89; P2 : 8,21; P3 : 8,35; dan P4 : 8,10 g/ekor. Dari penelitian dapat dinyatakan bahwa penambahan dosis vitamin E sebesar 60 mg/kg dalam ransum burung puyuh dapat nilai kenaikan berat telur, persentase fertilitas, persentase daya tetas, dan bobot tetas paling tinggi antar perlakuan. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan dosis vitamin E sebesar 30 mg/kg dalam ransum burung puyuh dapat menaikkan berat telur, persentase fertilitas, persentase daya tetas, dan bobot tetas ($P < 0,05$). Penambahan dosis vitamin E sebesar 90 mg/kg dalam ransum puyuh tidak dianjurkan. Dosis 90 mg/kg berefek negatif karena tidak dapat menaikkan berat telur, persentase fertilitas, persentase daya tetas, dan bobot tetas.

Kata kunci: Burung puyuh, Kualitas telur tetas, Vitamin E.

^{*)} Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2019.

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN E ADDITION IN THE DIET ON HATCHING QUALITY OF QUAIL EGG

MOH. JAMALUDIN
NIM : 13021037

ABSTRACT^{)*}

The aim of this research was to investigate the effect of vitamin E addition in the ration on hatching quality of quail eggs. This research was conducted at livestock farm at Candi Village, Ngluwar District, Magelang Regency. The research was started from December 20th, 2017 to February 19th, 2018. The data was analysed using a Completely Randomised Design of one way patterns with four (4) treatments and each treatment was repeated four (4) times. Those treatments namely P1 : ration without addition of vitamin E, P2 : ration + 30 mg/kg vitamin E, P3 : 60 mg/kg vitamin E and P4 : 90 mg/kg Vitamin E. The variables were observed included the weight of hatching egg (g/egg), fertility (%), hatchability (%), and hatching weight (g/quail). The data was analysed using analysis of variance, if there were significant differences then it has to be continued to DMRT (Duncan's Multiple Range Test) test. There 128 eggswere drawn consisting of 16 males and 112 females aged 40 days and divided into 4 treatments given vitamin E which was repeated 4 times. In each treatment and replication, there were 25 eggs were drawn as samples. The average of egg weight were P1 : 10,78 grams/egg, P2 : 11,27 grams/egg, P3 : 11,31 grams/egg; dan P4 : 10,86 grams/egg. The average percentage of fertility were P1 : 80%, P2 : 90%, P3 : 93%, P4 : 84%. The mean of hatchability were P1 : 70,09%, P2 : 75,56%, P3 : 77,42% and P4 : 71,40%. The average hatch weight were P1 : 7,89 (g/quail), P2 : 8,21(g/quail), P3 : 8,35(g/quail). dan P4 : 8,10 (g/quail). Based on the research concluded that the addition of 30 mg/kg kg vitamin E in quail rations could increase egg weight, percentage of fertility and hatchability, and P3 showed the highest hatch weight amongst treatment and in the other hand treatment with 90 mg/kg in ration is not recommended due to the dose did not effect on egg weight, percentage of fertility and hatchability and hatching weight.

Keywords : Quail, Hatching quality of egg, Vitamin E

^{)*} Abstract from Thesis of Animal Husbandry Degree, Animal Husbandry
Faculty of Agroindustry, University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2019.