

PENGARUH TINGKAT PENGGUNAAN PROBIOTIK PADA RANSUM TERHADAP BOBOT AKHIR, PERSENTASE KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL AYAM BROILER

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ABSTRAK

Ransum yang diberikan pada ayam broiler harus mampu diserap dengan baik agar produktivitas ternak berjalan secara optimal. Probiotik menjadi bahan pertimbangan untuk digunakan dalam ransum karena mengandung mikroorganisme yang menguntungkan sistem pencernaan ayam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tingkat penggunaan probiotik pada ransum terhadap bobot akhir, persentase karkas dan lemak abdominal ayam broiler. Penelitian dilakukan di Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Padjadjaran yang dilaksanakan selama 35 hari. Percobaan dilakukan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan empat perlakuan yaitu, P0 (ransum tanpa pemberian probiotik), P1 (ransum dengan pemberian probiotik 0,25 %), P2 (ransum dengan pemberian probiotik 0,50 %), dan P3 (ransum dengan pemberian probiotik 0,75 %), masing-masing perlakuan diulang lima kali. Parameter yang diukur adalah bobot akhir, persentase karkas dan persentase lemak abdominal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata bobot akhir pada perlakuan P0 (952,8 g), P1 (962,4 g), P2 (997,8 g), dan P3 (1155,4 g). Rata-rata persentase karkas pada perlakuan P0 (61,59 %), P1 (63,90 %), P2 (65,15 %), dan P3 (66,85 %). Rata-rata persentase lemak abdominal pada perlakuan P0 (2,17 %), P1 (1,98 %), P2 (1,81 %), dan P3 (1,48 %). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan probiotik *Heryaki powder* dalam ransum sebanyak 0,75 % menghasilkan bobot akhir dan persentase karkas paling tinggi, serta persentase lemak abdominal yang paling rendah.

Kata kunci :probiotik, bobot akhir, persentase karkas, lemak abdominal

INFLUENCE OF PROBIOTIC IN RATION TO FINAL BODY WEIGHT, CARCASS PERCENTAGE AND ABDOMINAL FAT ON BROILER

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ABSTRACT

The rations given to broiler should be able to be absorbed properly for livestock productivity. Probiotics is consideration for use in ration because it contains a beneficial microorganisms at chicken digestive system. This study aims to determine the effect of the level of probiotic use on rations to the final weight, the percentage of carcass and abdominal fat broiler chickens. This study aims to determine the effect of the level of probiotic use on the ration on final weight, percentage of carcass and abdominal fat broiler chicken. The study was conducted at the Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Padjadjaran University, which was held for 35 days. The experiment was conducted using a completely randomized design with four treatments namely, P0 (ration without probiotics), P1 (ration with 0.25% probiotics), P2 (ration with 0.50% probiotics), and P3 (ration with probiotics 0.75%), each treatment was repeated five times. Parameters measured were final weight, percentage of carcass and percentage of abdominal fat. The results showed that the average final weight in treatment P0 (952.8 g), P1 (962.4 g), P2 (997.8 g), and P3 (1155.4 g)) The average percentage of carcass in treatment P0 (61.59%), P1 (63.90%), P2 (65.15%), and P3 (66.85%). The average percentage of abdominal fat in treatment P0 (2.17%), P1 (1.98%), P2 (1.81%), and P3 (1.48%). Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the use of probiotics *Heryaki* powder in the ration as much as 0.75% produces the final weight and the highest percentage of carcass, and the lowest percentage of abdominal fat.

Keywords: probiotics, final body weight, carcass percentage, abdominal fat.