PENINGKATAN PROTEIN RANSUM DENGAN ENERGI YANG SAMA DIBANDINGKAN MODEL RANSUM PETERNAK TERHADAP MASSA PROTEIN DAGING DAN BOBOT KARKAS AYAM KEDU

(The Increasing in Dietary Protein with Similar Energy Level as Compared to Farmer's Diet of Muscle Protein Mass and Weight Carcass in Kedu Chicken)

Ningsih Natalia Kurniawan
Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur masa protein daging dan bobot karkas ayam kedu periode starter yang mendapatkan perbaikan ransum dengan peningkatan protein dan energi yang sama. Penelitian menggunakan ayam kedu betina berumur 5 minggu dengan bobot awal 277,20 ± 50,42 g. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perbedaan antar perlakuan diuji dengan uji jarak berganda Duncan. Ransum perlakuan yang digunakan yaitu R_1 = ransum dengan protein 12% dan energi 2478,78 kkal/kg; R_2 = ransum dengan protein 16% dan energi 2600 kkal/kg; R_3 = ransum dengan protein 18% dan energi 2600 kkal/kg. Parameter yang diamati meliputi konsumsi ransum, konsumsi kalsium, kadar kalsium daging, massa protein daging, bobot karkas dan pertambahan bobot badan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan protein ransum berpengaruh nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap konsumsi ransum, konsumsi kalsium dan petambahan bobot badan tetapi tidak terhadap kadar kalsium daging, massa protein daging dan bobot karkas.

Kata kunci: protein ransum, kadar kalsium daging, massa protein daging, bobot karkas, ayam kedu

ABSTRACT

This experiment aimed to measure muscle protein mass and carcass weight in kedu chicken of starting period given correction diet with the increasing dietary protein and isoenergy. The experimental animals were used 60 birds of female kedu chicken of 5 weeks old, with initial body weight of 277,20 ± 50,42 g. A completely randomized design with 3 treatments and 5 replications. The mean differences among treatments were analyzed by Duncan range test. The dietary treatments were R_1 = diet with 12% protein and energy metabolisable 2478,78 kcal/kg; R_2 = diet with 16% protein and energy metabolisable 2600 kcal/kg; R_3 = diet with 18% protein and energy metabolisable 2600 kcal/kg. The observed parameters were feed consumption, calcium consumption, muscle calcium concentration, muscle protein mass, carcass weight and body weight gain.

The results indicated that the increasing in dietary protein were significantly improve (P<0,05) to feed consumption, calcium consumption and body weight gain, but there were no effect on muscle calcium concentration, muscle protein mass and carcass weight.

Key word: diet protein, muscle calcium concentration, muscle protein mass, carcass weight, kedu chicken