

**PENINGKATAN KANDUNGAN PROTEIN DAN ENERGI DIBANDING MODEL
RANSUM PETERNAK TERHADAP MASSA PROTEIN
DAGING DAN BOBOT KARKAS AYAM KEDU
PERIODE STARTER**

(The Increasing of Protein and Energy as Compared to Farmer's Diet on Muscle Protein Mass and Carcass Weight in Kedu Chickens of Starting Period)

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji massa protein daging dan bobot karkas pada ayam kedu periode starter akibat perbaikan ransum dengan peningkatan protein dan energi. Penelitian menggunakan 60 ekor ayam kedu betina umur 5 minggu dengan bobot badan awal $270,43 \pm 36,94$ g. Penelitian disusun dalam rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Ransum perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu R1 = ransum dengan protein 12% dan energi 2500 kkal/kg; R2 = ransum dengan protein 16% dan energi 2600 kkal/kg; R3 = ransum dengan protein 18% dan energi 2900 kkal/kg. Data dianalisis ragam, apabila terdapat pengaruh nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji wilayah ganda Duncan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan kandungan protein dan energi ransum berpengaruh nyata ($p < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi ransum, konsumsi protein, konsumsi kalsium dan penambahan bobot badan, sedangkan kadar kalsium daging, massa protein daging dan bobot karkas tidak berbeda ($p > 0,05$).

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

ABSTRACT

The aim of present experiment was to measure muscle protein mass and carcass weight in kedu chicken of starting period due to the effect of improvement diet with the increasing of protein and energy. Sixty (60) birds of female kedu chickens of 5 weeks old with initial body weight of $270,43 \pm 36,94$ g were use as experimental animals. The experiment was arranged in a completely randomized design with 3 treatments and 5 replications. The dietary treatments were R1 = diet with 12% protein and 2500 kcal/kg metabolisable energy; R2 = diet with 16% protein and 2600 kcal/kg metabolisable energy; R3 = diet with 18% protein and 2900 kcal/kg metabolisable energy. Duncan range test was used to analyse data to determine the mean differences among treatment.

The results indicated that the increasing dietary protein and energy were significantly ($p < 0,05$) affect feed consumption, protein consumption, calcium consumption and body weight gain, however, muscle calcium, muscle protein mass and carcass weight were not affected by the treatment.

Key words: kedu chicken, dietary correction, muscle calcium concentration, muscle protein mass, carcass weight