

SIBLI SOSEBA. 04141811028. PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG DAUN BIDARA (*Ziziphus Mauritiana* Lamk) DALAM RANSUM BROILER TERHADAP PERSENTASE KARKAS, LEMAK ABDOMINAL DAN INCOME OVER FEED AND CHICK CHOST PADA KEPADATAN KANDANG YANG BERBEDA

Pembimbing : Dr. Sri Utami, S.Pt.,M.Sc

: Sulasmi. S.Pt.,M.Si

RINGKASAN

Daun Bidara memiliki kandungan metabolit sekunder yang terdiri dari alkaloid, glikosida, saponin, tanin, flavanoid dan minyak esensial. Senyawa alkaloid dalam daun bidara dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai anti bakteri dan anti fungi dalam daun bidara dapat menghambat kinerja mikroorganisme merugikan didalam saluran pencernaan, sehingga dapat meningkatkan konsumsi pakan dan produktivitas dari ayam pedaging. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui adanya pengaruh penambahan tepung daun Bidara (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk) yang dapat mengatasi stres akibat kepadatan kandang terhadap persentase karkas, lemak abdominal dan *income over feed and chick chost* pada kepadatan kandang yang berbeda. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah percobaan lapang dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial 3 x 3. Perlakuan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 3 perlakuan dengan kepadatan kandang yang berbeda yaitu: 0,06, 0,08 dan 0,10 m²/ekor, kemudian diulang sebanyak 4 kali, Setiap kelompok terdiri dari 5 ekor Broiler, sehingga Broiler yang digunakan adalah 180 ekor. Perlakuan penelitian sebagai berikut: R0 = 100% konsentrat, R1.=1% pemberian level aditif tepung daun Bidara + 99% konsentrat. R2= 2% pemberian level aditif tepung daun Bidara + 98% konsentrat. Variabel yang diamati adalah persentase karkas, lemak abdominal dan *income over feed and chick chost* Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini dianalisis variasi dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap pola faktorial 3x3. Apabila terdapat perbedaan rata-rata yang nyata antara perlakuan, analisis dilanjutkan *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) menurut *Stell and Torrie* (1993). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemberian tepung daun Bidara tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap persentase karkas, lemak abdominal dan *income over feed and chick chost*

Kata Kunci :Feed Aditif Tepung Daun Bidara (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk) Broiler, Persentase Karkas, Lemak Abdominal, *Income Over Feed And Chick Chost* dan luas lantai

SIBLI SOSEBA.04141811028. DDITION OF BIDARA LEAF FLOUR (Ziziphus Mauritiana Lamk) IN BROILER RATE ON THE PERCENTAGE OF CARCASS, ABDOMINAL FAT AND INCOME OVER FEED AND CHICK CHOST IN DIFFERENT CAGE DENSITIES

Advisor : Dr. Sri Utami, S.Pt.,M.Sc
: Sulasmi. S.Pt.,M.Si

SUMMARY

Bidara leaves contain secondary metabolites consisting of alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, tannins, flavonoids and essential oils. Alkaloid compounds in bidara leaves can be used as anti-bacterial and anti-fungal in bidara leaves can inhibit the performance of harmful microorganisms in the digestive tract, so as to increase feed consumption and productivity of broilers. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of adding Bidara leaf flour (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk) which can overcome stress due to cage density on the percentage of carcass, abdominal fat and income over feed and chick chost at different cage densities. The research method used was a field experiment with a completely randomized design (CRD) with a 3 x 3 factorial pattern. The treatments used in this study were 3 treatments with different cage densities, namely: 0.06, 0.08 and 0.10 m²/head, then repeated 4 times. Each group consisted of 5 broilers, so the broilers used were 180 tails. The research treatment was as follows: R0 = 100% concentrate, R1.=1% given the additive level of Bidara leaf flour + 99% concentrate. R2 = 2% giving Bidara leaf flour additive level + 98% concentrate. The variables observed were the percentage of carcass, abdominal fat and income over feed and chick chost. The data obtained in this study were analyzed for variation using a 3x3 factorial completely randomized design. If there is a significant average difference between treatments, the analysis is continued by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) according to Stell and Torrie (1993). The results of this study showed that the provision of Bidara leaf flour had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on the percentage of carcass, abdominal fat and income over feed and chick chost.

Keywords: Broiler Bidara Leaf Flour (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk) Feed Additive, Carcass Percentage, Abdominal Fat, Income Over Feed And Chick Chost and floor area