SUPLEMENTASI NUKLEOTIDA DAN EKSTRAK KUNYIT TERHADAP KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN NUTRIEN PADA AYAM BROILER

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian bertujuan mengkaji pengaruh suplementasi nukleotida dan ekstrak kunyit terhadap konsumsi dan kecernaan nutrien pada ayam broiler. Materi penelitian adalah DOC (*Day Old Chick*) ayam broiler sebanyak 168 ekor, pakan basal, nukleotida, dan ekstrak kunyit. Penelitian eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 7 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan meliputi: Kontrol negatif = Pakan basal+antibiotik *zinc bacitracin* 100 mg/hari; N_0K_0 (Kontrol positif) = Pakan basal; N_0K_1 = N_0K_0+ekstrak kunyit 600 mg/kg pakan; N_1K_0 = N_0K_0+nukleotida 250 mg/kg pakan; N_1K_1 = N_0K_0+nukleotida 250 mg/kg pakan+ekstrak kunyit 600 mg/kg pakan; N_2K_0 = N_0K_0+nukleotida 500 mg/kg pakan; dan N_2K_1 = N_0K_0+nukleotida 500 mg/kg pakan+ekstrak kunyit 600 mg/kg pakan. Variabel yang diukur yaitu konsumsi nutrien (konsumsi bahan kering, bahan organik, protein kasar, dan lemak kasar) dan kecernaan nutrien (kecernaan bahan kering, bahan organik, protein kasar, dan lemak kasar). Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi nukleotida dan ekstrak kunyit berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap konsumsi dan kecernaan nutrien pada ayam broiler. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, suplementasi nukleotida pada taraf 250 dan 500 mg/kg pakan serta ekstrak kunyit 600 mg/kg pakan mampu menggantikan *zinc bacitracin* sebagai antibiotik namun belum mampu meningkatkan konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi bahan organik, konsumsi protein kasar, konsumsi lemak kasar, kecernaan bahan kering, kecernaan bahan organik, kecernaan protein kasar, dan kecernaan lemak kasar pada ayam broiler.

Kata kunci: nukleotida, ekstrak kunyit, konsumsi nutrien, kecernaan nutrien

SUPPLEMENTATION OF NUCLEOTIDES AND CURCUMA EXTRACTS ON FEED CONSUMPTION AND NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY OF BROILER CHICKENS

ABSTRACT

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This study aims to examine the effect of nucleotide supplementation and curcuma extracts on feed consumption and nutrient digestibility of broiler chickens. The research material was DOC (Day Old Chick) broiler chickens as many as 168 tails, basal feed, nucleotides, and curcuma extracts. The experimental study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 7 treatments and 4 replications. Treatment includes: Negative control = Basal feed+zinc bacitracin antibiotic 100 mg/day; N_0K_0 (Positive control)= Basal feed; N_0K_1= N_0K_0+curcuma extracts 600 mg/kg feed; N_1K_0= N_0K_0+nucleotides 250 mg/kg feed; N_1K_1= N_0K_0+nucleotides 250 mg/kg feed+curcuma extracts 600 mg/kg feed; N_2K_0= N_0K_0+nucleotides 500 mg/kg feed; and N_2K_1= N_0K_0+nucleotides 500 mg/kg feed+curcuma extracts 600 mg/kg feed. The variables measured were nutrient consumption (consumption of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, and crude fat) and nutrient digestibility (digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, and crude fat). Data were analyzed using analysis of variance. The results showed that nucleotide supplementation and turmeric extract had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on nutrient consumption and digestibility in broiler chickens. The conclusion of this study, nucleotide supplementation at the level of 250 and 500 mg/kg feed and turmeric extract 600 mg/kg feed has was able to replace zinc bacitracin as an antibiotic but had not been able to increase dry matter consumption, organic matter consumption, crude protein consumption, crude fat consumption, dry matter digestibility, organic matter digestibility, crude protein digestibility, and crude fat digestibility of broiler chickens.

Keywords: nucleotides, curcuma extracts, nutrient consumption, nutrient digestibility