

Tingkah Laku dan Performans Ayam Kampung Super (*Gallus domesticus sp*) Yang Dipelihara di Lantai Kandang Berbeda Berdasarkan Variasi Warna Bulu

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh interaksi antara warna bulu ayam Kampung Super dengan jenis lantai kandang yang berbeda. Materi percobaan yang digunakan DOC Kampung Super. Peliharaan dilakukan selama 70 hari yang dibagi kedalam 2 masa yaitu masa *brooding* selama 14 hari dan masa perlakuan selama 56 hari. Air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial 5 x 2 dengan 10 perlakuan yaitu 5 variasi warna bulu (W) (hitam, putih, coklat, hitam putih dan coklat putih) yang dipelihara di 2 lantai kandang (L) (lantai kandang litter dan lantai kandang slat) masing-masing kandang berisikan 3 ekor ayam, terdapat 10 perlakuan, masing masing perlakuan diulang 4 kali sehingga terdapat 40 unit percobaan sehingga DOC yang dibutuhkan 120 ekor. Variabel penelitian yang diukur dan diamati terdiri dari tingkah laku ternak (intensitas mematuk, lama waktu ternak ke tempat pakan, *roaming*, dan *pecking order*), performans (konsumsi pakan, total pertambahan bobot badan (selama 8 minggu), bobot panen (70 hari), konversi pakan, dan *indeks performance*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interaksi antara warna bulu dengan jenis lantai kandang terhadap variabel intensitas mematuk dan *pecking order*. Variasi warna bulu sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) terhadap intensitas mematuk, *roaming*, dan konsumsi pakan, serta berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot panen, namun berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap pertambahan lama waktu ternak ditempat pakan, *pecking order*, bobot badan (PBB), konversi pakan dan *indeks performance* ayam Kampung Super. Perlakuan lantai kandang berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap semua variabel penelitian. Kesimpulan pada penelitian adalah ayam warna bulu ada kaitannya dengan genetik, genetik seperti gen (*SORCS2*) akan berhubungan dengan tingkat agresivitas, agresivitas harus didukung dengan sistem lantai kandang yang sesuai, sehingga terdapat interaksi kedua faktor tersebut terhadap tingkah laku intensitas mematuk dan *pecking order*, semua ayam berdasarkan variasi warna bulu dapat dipelihara pada lantai kandang slat maupun litter.

Kata Kunci : Ayam Kampung Super, Warna bulu, Lantai Kandang, Performans, Tingkah Laku Ternak

The Behavior and Performance of Super Kampung Chicken (*Gallus domesticus* sp) reared on the floor of the cage is different based on the variation of feather color

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of the interaction between the color of Kampung Super chicken feathers with different types of cage floors. The experimental material used was 120 DOC Kampung Super consisting of 5 variations of coat color which were reared on 2 different floors of cages so that there were 10 experimental units, each experimental unit was repeated 4 times so there were 40 experimental units. Pets were carried out for 70 days which were divided into 2 periods, namely the brooding period for 14 days and the treatment period for 56 days. Drinking water is provided ad libitum. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) with a 5x2 factorial pattern with 10 treatments, namely 5 variations of coat color (W) (black, white, brown, black and white and brown white) which were reared on 2 floors of cages (L) (floor of litter cages and slat cage floor) each cage contained 3 chickens, there were 10 treatments, each treatment was repeated 4 times so that there were 40 experimental units so that the DOC needed was 120 birds. The research variables that were measured and observed consisted of livestock behavior (pecking intensity, length of time for animals to feed, roaming, and pecking orders), performance (feed consumption, total body weight gain (8 week), final weight (70 days), feed conversion, and index performance. Results of research showed that there was an interaction between coat color and floor type on pecking intensity and pecking order variables. Variations in coat color were highly significant ($P < 0.01$) on the intensity of pecking, roaming and feed consumption, and had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on harvested weight, but had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on growth long time livestock to place feed, pecking order, body weight (PBB), feed conversion and performance index of Kampung Super chickens. The cage floor treatment had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on all research variables. The conclusion of the study is that chicken coat color has something to do with genetics, genetics such as genes (SORCS2) will be related to the level of aggressiveness, aggressiveness must be supported by an appropriate cage floor system, so that there is an interaction of these two factors on the behavior of pecking intensity and pecking orders, all chickens based on feather color variations can be kept on slat or litter cage floors.

Keywords: Kampung Super Chicken, Feathers Colors, Cage Floors, Performance, Livestock Behavior