

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh peningkatan penambahan probiotik pada pakan ayam niaga petelur afkir terhadap bobot yolk dan albumen. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah ayam niaga petelur strain *Hy line Brown* umur 96 minggu sebanyak 72 ekor, probiotik RABAL, pakan komersil ayam niaga petelur fase produksi dengan merk dagang HL88 yang diproduksi oleh PT New Hope Indonesia dengan kandungan nutrisi kadar air (13%), protein (17%), lemak 3%, serat kasar (7%), abu (14%), kalsium (3,25-4,25%), dan fosfor total dengan enzim (0,55%). Rancangan penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan 6 ulangan yaitu P₁: 4 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan, P₂: 6 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan, P₃: 8 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan. Adaptasi pakan dilakukan selama 1 minggu dan pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 8 minggu percobaan. Variabel yang diamati adalah bobot yolk dan albumen. Data yang diperoleh dilakukan analisis variansi ANAVA untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan terhadap parameter, apabila perlakuan berpengaruh nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut Beda Nyata Jujur (BNJ). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata bobot yolk P₁: 16,37 ± 0,3 g; P₂: 16,29 ± 0,64 g; dan P₃: 17,47 ± 0,91 g, sedangkan rata-rata bobot albumen P₁: 39,79 ± 1,89 g; P₂: 39,91 ± 1,67 g; dan P₃: 41,8 ± 2,81 g. Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan pengaruh peningkatan penambahan probiotik pada pakan ayam niaga petelur afkir berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot yolk, tetapi tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap bobot albumen ($P > 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian peningkatan penambahan probiotik pada pakan ayam niaga petelur afkir dengan dosis 8 ml/kg pakan dapat meningkatkan bobot yolk sebesar 6,72%, namun belum dapat meningkatkan bobot albumen.

Kata Kunci : Probiotik, Pakan, Bobot Yolk, Bobot Albumen, Ayam Niaga Petelur Afkir.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of increased addition of probiotics to spent commercial laying hens feed on yolk and albumen weights. The research materials used were 72 96-week-old Hy line Brown strain commercial hens, RABAL probiotics, commercial feed for commercial laying hens in the production phase with the HL88 trademark produced by PT New Hope Indonesia with nutrient content of water (13%), protein (17%), fat 3%, crude fiber (7%), ash (14%), calcium (3.25-4.25%), and total phosphorus with enzymes (0.55%). The research design used a completely randomized design (CRD) with 3 treatments and 6 replicates, namely P1: 4 ml probiotic in 20 ml water per kg feed, P2: 6 ml probiotic in 20 ml water per kg feed, P3: 8 ml probiotic in 20 ml water per kg feed. Feed adaptation was done for 1 week and rearing was done for 8 weeks of experiment. The observed variables were yolk and albumen weight. The data obtained were subjected to ANOVA analysis of variance to determine the effect of the treatment on the parameters, if the treatment had a significant effect then continued with the Honestly Significant Differences (HSD) further test. The results showed the average weight of yolk P1: 16.37 ± 0.3 grams; P2: 16.29 ± 0.64 grams; and P3: 17.47 ± 0.91 grams, while the average albumen weight P1: 39.79 ± 1.89 grams; P2: 39.91 ± 1.67 grams; and P3: 41.8 ± 2.81 grams. The results of the analysis of variance showed that the effect of increased addition of probiotics to the commercial chicken feed had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on yolk weight, but no significant effect on albumen weight ($P > 0.05$). The conclusion of the research is that the increased addition of probiotics to the spent commercial laying chicken feed with a dose of 8 ml/kg of feed can increase yolk weight by 6.72%, but not able to increase albumen weight.

Keywords: Probiotics, Feed, Yolk Weight, Albumen Weight, Spent Commercial Laying Hens.