ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh peningkatan penambahan probiotik pada pakan ayam niaga petelur afkir terhadap bobot telur dan ketebalan kerabang. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 6 Mei – 20 Juli 2024. Materi yang digunakan adalah ayam niaga petelur afkir dengan *strain Hy-line brown* umur 96 minggu sebanyak 72 ekor. Kandang yang digunakan adalah kandang battery. Pakan yang digunakan adalah pakan komersil ayam niaga petelur fase produksi dan diberikan sebanyak 110 gr/ekor. Metode penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan 6 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu (P_1) = 4 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan, (P_2) = 6 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan, (P_3) = 8 ml probiotik dalam 20 ml air per kg pakan. Variabel yang diukur adalah bobot telur dan ketebalan kerabang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis Variansi (ANAVA). Data penelitian didapatkan rataan bobot telur 67,2 ± 2,48 (P_1); 66,33 ± 2,34 (P_2); 69,83 ± 3,31 (P_3), rataan ketebalan kerabang 0,40 ± 0,02 (P1); 0,36 ± 0,01 (P2); 0,37 ± 0,01 (P3). Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan pengaruh peningkatan penambahan probiotik pada pakan ayam niaga petelur afkir berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap bobot telur dan ketebalan kerabang. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa peningkatan penambahan probiotik sampai dengan 8 ml/kg pakan pada ayam niaga petelur afkir belum mampu meningkatkan bobot telur dan ketebalan kerabang.

Kata Kunci : Ayam Niaga Petelur Afkir, Pakan, Probiotik, Bobot Telur, Ketebalan Kerabang

ABSTRACT

The research aims to examine the effect of increasing the addition of probiotics to the feed of spent commercial laying hens on egg weight and shell thickness. The research was carried out on 6 May – 20 July 2024. The material used was 72 spent commercial laying chickens with the Hy-Line brown strain aged 96 weeks. The cage used is a battery cage. The feed used is commercial feed for laying commercial hens in the production phase and is given at 110 gr/head. The research method used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 treatments and 6 replications. The treatments given were (P_1) = 4 ml probiotics in 20 ml water per kg of feed, (P_2) = 6 ml probiotics in 20 ml water per kg feed, (P_3) = 8 ml probiotics in 20 ml water per kg feed. The variables measured were egg weight and shell thickness and then analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Research data showed that the average egg weight was 67.2 ± 2.48 (P_1); 66.33 ± 2.34 (P_2); 69.83 ± 3.31 (P_3), while the average shell thickness was 0.40 ± 0.02 (P_1); 0.36 ± 0.01 (P_2); 0.37 ± 0.01 (P_3). The results of the analysis of variance showed that the effect of increasing the addition of probiotics to the feed of spent commercial laying hens had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on egg weight and shell thickness. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that increasing the addition of probiotics up to 8 ml/kg of feed in spent commercial laying hens has not been able to increase egg weight and shell thickness.

Keywords: Spent Commercial Laying Chickens, Feed, Probiotics, Egg Weight, Shell Thickness