

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH METODE PEMBERIAN RANSUM PADA SIANG DAN MALAM HARI TERHADAP GAMBARAN DARAH AYAM JANTAN TIPE MEDIUM DI KANDANG POSTAL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran darah (total sel darah merah, total sel darah putih, kadar hemoglobin) ayam jantan tipe medium pada pemeliharaan dengan metode pemberian ransum yang berbeda pada siang dan malam hari di kandang postal dan mengetahui pengaruh metode pemberian ransum yang terbaik terhadap gambaran darah ayam jantan tipe medium di kandang postal. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL), terdiri atas tiga perlakuan dengan ulangan sebanyak enam kali, yaitu P1: pemberian ransum 30% siang dan 70% malam, P2: pemberian ransum 50% siang dan 50% malam, P3: pemberian ransum 70% siang dan 30% malam. Data yang dihasilkan dianalisis dengan sidik ragam pada taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian ransum 30% siang dan 70% malam berpengaruh tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap total sel darah merah ($2,53$ sampai $2,76 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$), kadar hemoglobin ($10,52$ sampai $11,58 \text{ g/dl}$), dan berpengaruh nyata terhadap total sel darah putih (88.000 sampai $99.116,67 \text{ mm}^3$). Uji lanjut *Duncan* menunjukkan hasil terbaik total sel darah putih yaitu pada pemberian ransum 50% siang dan 50% malam.

Kata kunci : ransum, siang, malam, gambaran darah, ayam jantan tipe medium, kandang postal

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THE METHOD OF GIVING RATIONS DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOOD OF A MEDIUM TYPE ROOSTER IN A POSTAL CAGE

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The aim of this study was to find out the description of blood (total red blood cells, total white blood cells, hemoglobin levels) of medium-sized roosters on maintenance by giving different rations in the postal cage and to know the effect of giving the best ration to the blood type of medium rooster postal cage. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD), consisting of three treatments with replications six times, P1: giving rations 30% day and 70% night, P2: giving rations 50% day and 50% night, P3: giving ration 70 % day and 30% night. The resulting data were analyzed by variance at the level of 5%. The results showed that 30% of the day's ration and 70% of the night had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on total red blood cells (2.53 to $2.76 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$), hemoglobin levels ($10,52$ to $11, 58 \text{ g / dl}$), and significantly affected the total white blood cells (88000 to 99116.67 mm^3). Duncan's further test showed the best results for total white blood cells in P2 with a 50% daytime ration and 50% night

Keywords: ration, day, night, picture of blood, medium type rooster, postal cage