

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN LARUTAN ASAM SITRAT SEBAGAI *ACIDIFIER* PADA AIR MINUM TERHADAP PROFIL DARAH (ERITROSIT, HEMOGLOBIN, HEMATOKRIT) AYAM KAMPUNG UNGGUL BALITNAK (KUB)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan larutan *acidifier* asam sitrat dalam air minum terhadap profil darah (Eritrosit, Hemoglobin dan Hematokrit atau *Packed Cell Volume (PCV)* dan mengetahui kadar suplementasi larutan *acidifier* asam sitrat sampai dengan dosis 1,5% dalam air minum ayam KUB. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan yaitu P0; air minum tanpa penambahan asam sitrat (Kontrol), P1; air minum dengan penambahan 0,5% asam sitrat, P2; air minum dengan penambahan 1% asam sitrat dan P3; air minum dengan penambahan 1,5% asam sitrat. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis of variance dengan taraf 5% apabila perlakuan berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) maka diuji lanjut dengan uji BNT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan asam sitrat berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap kadar eritrosit darah, namun tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,005$) terhadap kadar hemoglobin darah dan kadar hematokrit darah. Kesimpulan dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan yaitu pemberian suplementasi *acidifier* berupa asam sitrat dalam air minum sampai dengan dosis 1,5% tidak mempengaruhi jumlah hematokrit dan jumlah hemoglobin, tetapi berpengaruh terhadap jumlah eritrosit pada ayam KUB umur 1--8 minggu. Dari hasil uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) didapatkan bahwa perlakuan P0 berbeda tidak nyata dengan perlakuan P1, P2 dan P3. Pada perlakuan P1 tidak berbeda nyata dengan P2, tapi berbeda nyata dengan P3. Pada perlakuan P3 nilai sel darah merah tertinggi

Kata kunci: *Acidifier*, Asam sitrat, Ayam KUB dan Darah.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ADDING CITRIC ACID SOLUTION AS AN ACIDIFIER IN DRINKING WATER ON BLOOD PROFILE (ERYTHROCYTES, HEMOGLOBIN, HEMATOCRIT) OF BALITNAK (KUB) SUPERIOR NATIVE CHICKENS.

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This study aims to determine the effect of adding citric acid acidifier solution in drinking water to blood profile (Erythrocytes, Hemoglobin and Hematocrit or Packed Cell Volume (PCV) and to determine the levels of supplementation of citric acid acidifier solution up to a dose of 1.5% in drinking water of KUB chickens. The method used in this study was using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments and 5 repetitions, namely P0; drinking water without the addition of citric acid (Control), P1; drinking water with the addition of 0.5% citric acid, P2; drinking water with the addition of 1% citric acid and P3; drinking water with the addition of 1.5% citric acid. The data were analyzed using analysis of variance with a level of 5% if the treatment was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) then tested further with the BNT test. The results showed that the addition of citric acid had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on blood erythrocyte levels, but had no significant effect ($P > 0.005$) on blood hemoglobin levels and blood hematocrit levels. The conclusion from the research that has been done is that the provision of acidifier supplementation in the form of citric acid in drinking water up to a dose of 1.5% does not affect the amount of hematocrit and the amount of hemoglobin, but does affect the number of erythrocytes in KUB chickens aged 1--8 weeks. From the results of the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test, it was found that the P0 treatment was not significantly different from the P1, P2 and P3 treatments. In treatment P1 was not significantly different from P2, but significantly different from P3. In the P3 treatment the highest red blood cell value.

Keywords: Acidifier, Blood, Citric acid and KUB chicken