

ABSTRAK

EFEK PEMBERIAN DOSIS MINYAK ZAITUN EKSTRA VIRGIN (*Olea europaea*) DALAM AIR MINUM TERHADAP BOBOT HIDUP, BOBOT KARKAS, BOBOT *GIBLET*, DAN BOBOT LEMAK ABDOMINAL PADA AYAM BROILER

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi pengaruh serta menentukan dosis optimal minyak zaitun ekstra virgin (*Olea europaea*) dalam air minum terhadap bobot hidup, karkas, *giblet*, dan lemak abdominal ayam *broiler*. Sebanyak 100 ekor DOC strain Lohman MB 202 dipelihara selama 28 hari dengan lima perlakuan dosis minyak zaitun ekstra virgin (0 ml; 0,15 ml; 0,3 ml; 0,45 ml; dan 0,6 ml/l) masing-masing dilakukan empat ulangan. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam (ANARA) dan Polinomial Ortogonal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian minyak zaitun ekstra virgin tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap bobot hidup dan bobot karkas. Namun, terdapat pengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot *giblet* secara kuadratik dengan persamaan $y = 72,222x^2 - 56,167x + 59,6$ ($R^2 = 0,2948$) menunjukkan dosis optimum sebesar 0,388 ml/l dengan bobot *giblet* minimum sebesar 48,68 g/ekor. Selain itu, minyak zaitun ekstra virgin berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot lemak abdominal, secara linier dengan persamaan $y = -12,5x + 14,15$ ($r = 0,964$) menunjukkan bahwa seiring meningkatnya pemberian dosis minyak zaitun ekstra virgin dapat menurunkan bobot lemak abdominal. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa minyak zaitun ekstra virgin berpotensi sebagai *feed additive* alami yang aman dan efektif untuk memperbaiki efisiensi kerja *giblet* dan penurunan akumulasi lemak abdominal.

Kata kunci : ayam broiler, minyak zaitun ekstra virgin, bobot hidup, bobot karkas, bobot *giblet*, bobot lemak abdominal

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL (*Olea europaea*) DOSAGE IN DRINKING WATER ON LIVE WEIGHT, CARCASS WEIGHT, GIBLET WEIGHT, AND ABDOMINAL FAT WEIGHT IN *BROILER CHICKENS*

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This study aimed to evaluate the effects and determine the optimal dosage of extra virgin olive oil (*Olea europaea*) in drinking water on live weight, carcass weight, giblet weight, and abdominal fat weight of broiler chickens. A total of 100 day-old chicks (DOC) of Lohman MB 202 strain were reared for 28 days under five treatment levels of extra virgin olive oil in drinking water (0 ml; 0.15 ml; 0.3 ml; 0.45 ml; and 0.6 ml/L), with four replications each. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and orthogonal polynomial tests. The results showed that extra virgin olive oil supplementation had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on live weight and carcass weight. However, a significant effect ($P<0.05$) was observed on giblet weight, with a quadratic model $y = 72,222x^2 - 56,167x + 59,6$ ($R^2 = 0,2948$) indicating an optimum dose of 0.388 ml/L, resulting in a minimum giblet weight of 48.68 g/bird. In addition, extra virgin olive oil significantly ($P<0.05$) affected abdominal fat weight, where a linear relationship $y = -12,5x + 14,15$ ($r = 0,964$) showed that increasing doses of extra virgin olive oil reduced abdominal fat deposition. This study demonstrates that extra virgin olive oil has potential as a safe and effective natural feed additive to improve giblet efficiency and reduce abdominal fat accumulation in broiler chickens..

Keyword : broiler chickens, extra virgin olive oil, live weight, carcass weight, giblet weight, abdominal fat weight.