

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH WAKTU PEMBERIAN MULTIENTZIM MELALUI AIR MINUM TERHADAP KONSUMSI RANSUM, PERTAMBAHAN BERAT TUBUH, DAN KONVERSI RANSUM PADA AYAM KAMPUNG ULU

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh waktu pemberian multienzim melalui air minum terhadap konsumsi ransum, penambahan berat tubuh, dan konversi ransum ayam kampung ULU. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Januari--Maret 2025 bertempat di kandang *Open House*, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu P0 (air minum tanpa multienzim/kontrol), P1 (air minum dengan multienzim pada minggu ke 1--2), P2 (air minum dengan multienzim pada minggu ke 2--4), P3 (air minum dengan multienzim pada minggu ke 4--6), dan P4 (air minum dengan multienzim pada minggu ke 1--7). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA (*Analysis of Variance*). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan waktu pemberian multienzim melalui air minum tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap konsumsi ransum, penambahan berat tubuh, dan konversi ransum pada ayam kampung ULU. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pemberian multienzim melalui air minum dengan durasi waktu yang berbeda belum mampu memberikan perbedaan signifikan terhadap performa ayam kampung ULU secara statistik.

Kata kunci : waktu pemberian multienzim, performa ayam kampung ULU, ayam kampung ULU, multienzim

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF TIME OF GIVING MULTIENZYM THROUGH DRINKING WATER ON RATION CONSUMPTION, BODY WEIGHT GAIN, AND RATION CONVERSION IN ULU VILLAGE CHICKENS

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This study aimed to determine the effect of multienzyme administration timing through drinking water on feed intake, body weight gain, and feed conversion in ULU native chickens. The research was conducted from January to March 2025 at the Open House poultry housing, Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. A completely randomized design (CRD) with pattern was used, consisting of 5 treatments and 4 replications. The treatments were as follows: P0 (drinking water without multienzymes/control), P1 (drinking water with multienzymes during weeks 1–2), P2 (drinking water with multienzymes during weeks 2–4), P3 (drinking water with multienzymes during weeks 4–6), and P4 (drinking water with multienzymes during weeks 1–7). The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results showed that the timing of multienzyme administration through drinking water had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on feed intake, body weight gain, or feed conversion in ULU native chickens. This indicates that administering multienzymes through drinking water at different durations has not been able to produce a statistically significant difference in the performance of ULU native chickens.

Keywords: multienzyme administration time, performance of ULU native chicken, ULU native chicken, multienzyme.