

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN HERBAL JAHE (*Zingiber officinale*), KUNYIT (*Curcuma Domestica* VAL.) DAN TEMULAWAK (*Curcuma Xanthoriza* ROXB) TERHADAP KUANTITAS KARKAS BROILER

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RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pemberian herbal Jahe (*Zingiber officinale*), Kunyit (*Curcuma Domestica* VAL), Temulawak (*Curcuma Xanthorrhiza* ROXB) pada air minum terhadap kuantitas karkas ayam broiler. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli-Agustus 2023 Politeknik Negeri Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan *Analysis of variance* (ANOVA) menggunakan *Statistical Package for the Social Science* (SPSS) versi 29, yang disusun menjadi 8 perlakuan dengan masing-masing 3 ulangan. Perlakuan tersebut adalah P0 (Tanpa pemberian herbal Jahe, Kunyit dan Temulawak), P1 (Pemberian herbal Jahe), P2 (Pemberian herbal Kunyit), P3 (Pemberian herbal Temulawak), P4 (Pemberian herbal Jahe dan Kunyit), P5 (Pemberian herbal Jahe dan Temulawak), P6 (Pemberian herbal Kunyit dan Temulawak), P7 (Pemberian herbal Jahe, Kunyit dan Temulawak). Data yang diambil dalam penelitian ini adalah data kuantitas karkas yang meliputi bobot akhir, bobot karkas, persentase karkas dan bobot organ visceral. Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian herbal jahe, kunyit dan temulawak dalam air minum tidak berbeda nyata terhadap bobot akhir dan bobot karkas, pemberian herbal jahe dan temulawak terhadap persentase karkas menghasilkan persentase terbaik sebesar 74,60% dan pemberian herbal kunyit terhadap bobot organ visceral menghasilkan bobot terbaik sebesar 124,16 g/ekor.

Kata Kunci : Broiler, Karkas, Jahe, Kunyit, Temulawak

EFFECT OF GIVING HERBAL GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*), TURMERIC (*Curcuma Domestica* VAL.) AND TEMULAWAK (*Curcuma Xanthoriza* ROXB) ON THE QUANTITY OF BROILER CARCASSES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effects of adding herbal supplements of Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Turmeric (*Curcuma domestica* VAL), and Temulawak (*Curcuma zanthorrhiza* ROXB) to drinking water on the quantity of broiler carcasses. The research was conducted from July to August 2023 at Politeknik Negeri Lampung. The study employed Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 29. The experimental design consisted of 8 treatments, each with 3 replications. The treatments were P0 (No herbal supplement: Ginger, Turmeric, or Temulawak), P1 (Ginger herbal supplement), P2 (Turmeric herbal supplement), P3 (Temulawak herbal supplement), P4 (Ginger and Turmeric herbal supplements), P5 (Ginger and Temulawak herbal supplements), P6 (Turmeric and Temulawak herbal supplements), P7 (Ginger, Turmeric, and Temulawak herbal supplements). The data collected in this study includes carcass quantity data, which encompasses final weight, carcass weight, carcass percentage, and visceral organ weight. Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the administration of herbal ginger, turmeric, and temulawak in drinking water did not show significant differences in final weight and carcass weight. However, the administration of herbal ginger and temulawak resulted in the best carcass percentage of 74,60%, while the administration of herbal turmeric yielded the highest visceral organ weight of 124,16 gram.

Keywords : Broiler, Carcass, Ginger, Turmeric, Temulawak