**Penerapan Produk Supplement Pakan Layer (SPL) Guna Meningkatkan Produktifitas dan Kualitas Telur Ayam Ras Petelur Pada Peternakan Rakyat di Desa Santong Lombok Utara**

*(Application of layer feed supplement to increase eggs production and quality on small farm in Santong Vilage North Lombok)*

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peningkatan produksi dan kualitas telur ayam ras yang dipelihara oleh peternak dengan pemberian suplemen pakan layer yang diformulasikan sendiri. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian parsitpatori rieset. penelitian menggunakan 10 orang peternak sebagai ulangan, setiap peternak dibagi menjadi dua perlakuan yaitu penerapan SPL (T1) dan suplemen biasa diterapkan peternak (T2). Variable yang diamati meliputi : produksi telur, kualitas telur bagian luar dan dalam, serta kandungan kolesterol kuning telur. Data yang diperoleh ditabulasi dengan MS-Excel dan dianalisa dengan Uji-t. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa produksi telur, bobot telur, konsumsi pakan dan konversi pakan ayam ras yang diberikan suplemen pakan buatan sendiri sebesar 1.2% (T1) berturut-turut sebesar 79.20% ± 10.08; 61.25 ± 4.65 g/butir; 120.5 ± 19.08 g/ekor/hari; dan 2.61 ± 0.97, sedangkan yang diberikan suplemen pakan yang biasa digunakan peternak (T2) berturut-turut sebesar 80.25% ± 11.35; 60.56 ± 4.84 g/butir; 119.48 ±17.78 g/ekor/hari; dan 2.71 ± 1.47, secara statistik berbeda tidak nyata (p>0.05). Haugh Unit dan tebal kerabang ayam ras yang diberikan suplemen pakan buatan sendiri sebesar 1.2% (T1) berturut-turut sebesar 90.98 ± 0.73 dan 0.43 ± 0.03 mm sedangkan yang diberikan suplemen pakan yang biasa digunakan peternak (T2) berturut-turut sebesar sebesar 91.26 ± 0.88 dan 0.42 ± 0.03 mm secara statistik berbeda tidak nyata (p>0.05). Warna kuning telur dan kadar kolesterol ayam ras yang diberikan suplemen pakan buatan sendiri sebesar 1.2% (T1) berturut-turut sebesar 13 ± 10 dan 8.10 ± 0.89 mg/g sedangkan yang diberikan suplemen pakan yang biasa digunakan peternak (T2) berturut-turut sebesar sebesar 11 ± 10 dan 9.25 ± 1.43 mg/g secara statistic berbeda nyata (p<0.05). Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa produktifitas ayam ras yang diberikan SPL sebesar 1.2% berbeda tidak nyata dengan suplemen pakan yang biasa digunakan peternak. Sedangkan warna kuning telur lebih pekat dan kadar kolesterol lebih rendah.

*Kata kunci : ayam ras, produktifitas, kualitas, kolesterol*

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**ABSTRACT**

Purpose of the study is to determine the increase of production and quality of laying hens reared by farmers with supplementing feed layer their own formulated. This research is a participatory research. The study used 10 farmers as replications, each farmer was divided into two treatments, first treatment the application of SPL 1.2% (T1) and second treatment is feed supplement commonly used of farmers (T2). Variables observed included: egg production, egg quality, and cholesterol content of egg yolks. The data obtained were tabulated with MS-Excel and statistic analyzed by t-test. The results showed that egg production, egg weight, feed consumption and feed conversion of hens was given feed supplements (SPL) were 1.2% (T1), respectively 79.20 ± 10.08%; 61.25 ± 4.65 g /egg; 120.5 ± 19.08 g /hen/day; and 2.61 ± 0.97. while hens were given feed supplements commonly used by farmers (T2) were 80.25 ± 11.35%; 60.56 ± 4.84 g egg; 119.48 ± 17.78 g/hen/day; and 2.71 ± 1.47 respectively were no significantly (p> 0.05). Hough Unit and shells thickness which were given feed supplements of 1.2% (T1) were 90.98 ± 0.73 and 0.43 ± 0.03 mm respectively, while those feed by commonly used feed supplements (T2) were 91.26 ± 0.88 and 0.42 ± 0.03 mm, statistical analysis not significantly different (p> 0.05). Egg yolks colour and cholesterol content of hens were given feed supplements 1.2% (T1) were 13 ± 10 and 8.10 ± 0.89 mg/g respectively, while those given feed supplements commonly used by farmers (T2) were 11 ± 10 and 9.25 ± 1.43 mg/g respectively, statistical analysis significantly different (p <0.05). The conclusion of the study that the productivity of hens was given 1.2% of homemade feed supplements not significantly different vs. feed supplements commonly used by farmers. While the yolk colour is more concentrated and lower cholesterol content.

*Keywords : Laying hens, productivity, quality, cholesterol*