

## ABSTRAK

**Erlin Laleno. 2020. Pengaruh Warna Cahaya yang Berbeda terhadap Pertambahan Bobot Badan, Konsumsi Ransum, dan Efisiensi Ransum Pada Ayam Kampung Super Fase Finisher. Skripsi. Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Dibimbing Oleh Suparmin Fathan dan Syukri I. Gubali.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh warna cahaya yang berbeda terhadap pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi ransum, efisiensi ransum pada ayam kampung super fase finisher. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan, sehingga terdapat 20 unit percobaan. Setiap ulangan ditempati 4 ekor ayam, sehingga jumlah ayam kampung super yang digunakan sebanyak 80 ekor. Perlakuan yang digunakan P1 (warna cahaya putih), P2 (warna cahaya kuning), P3 (warna cahaya hijau), P4 (warna cahaya merah) dan P5 (warna cahaya biru). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *analysis of varians* (ANOVA) dan jika hasilnya berpengaruh nyata, akan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, tidak ada pengaruh yang nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) terhadap variabel pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi ransum dan efisiensi ransum ayam kampung super fase finisher. Pertambahan bobot badan tertinggi diperoleh pada perlakuan dengan menggunakan warna cahaya merah dengan nilai rata-rata 190 gr/ekor/minggu. Konsumsi ransum tertinggi terdapat pada perlakuan dengan menggunakan cahaya warna putih 11,500 gr/ekor/hari. Efisiensi ransum terbaik terdapat pada perlakuan dengan menggunakan warna cahaya merah 17,02. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa warna cahaya yang berbeda tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi ransum, dan efisiensi ransum ayam kampung super fase finisher.

**Kata Kunci :** Ayam Kampung Super, Warna Cahaya, Bobot Badan, Konsumsi Ransum, Efisiensi Ransum.

## ABSTRACT

**Erlin Laleno. 2020. The Influence of Different Light Color toward the weight gain, ration consumption, and ration efficiency of Super Native Chicken in Finisher Phase. Skripsi. Study Program of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, State University of Gorontalo. The principal supervisor is Suparmin Fathan, and the co-supervisor is Syukri I. Gubali.**

The research was aimed at investigating the influence of different light color toward the weight gain, ration consumption, and ration efficiency of super native chicken in the finisher phase. It applied Completely Randomized Design consisting of 5 treatments and 4 repetitions; hence there were 20 units of experiment. Since each repetition consisted of 4 chickens, 80 native chickens were used in this experiment. The treatments were P1 (white light), P2 (yellow light), P3 (green light), P4 (red light), and P5 (blue light). The data that had been collected were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA), and if the result significantly influenced, it would be continued to the least significant difference test (LSD). Findings reveal that there was not any significant influence ( $P < 0,05$ ) of the use of different light color toward the weight gain, ration consumption, and ration efficiency of super native chicken in finisher phase. The highest weight gain was found on red light treatment by having an average value of 190 gram/chicken/week. The highest ration consumption was found on white light treatment by having the average value of 11.500 gram/chicken/day. The most efficient ration was found on red light treatment by having the score of 17,02. Therefore, it can be concluded that the different use of light color does not give any significant influence toward the weight gain, ration consumption, and ration efficiency of super native chicken in the finisher phase.

**KEYWORDS: Super Native Chicken, Light Color, Body Weight, Ration Consumption, Ration Efficiency**

