The Utilization of Temulawak and Sambiloto as Feed Additives for Local Chickens

Desmayati Zainuddin [1], Nurliani Bernawie [2], M Januwati [2], Anna Sembiring [2])

[1] Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production
E-mail : balitnak@indo.net.id

[2] Indonesian Research Institute of Plant Medicinal and Aromatic
E-mail : criec@indo.net.id

ABSTRACT

Herbal medicines are one of main material for traditional medicines. Indonesian traditional medicines are commonly used by human for alternative medicines to increase body resistance, prevention and recovery, but in the last decade varied largely to nutritional supplements. In this research utilization of herbal medicines powder purpose is mixed into standard diets of local chicken as feed additive. A research was conducted to evaluate the use of *temulawak* and *sambiloto* (*Andrographis paniculata*) for local chicken production. The ration comprised of 6 treatments, namely (1) control, (2) control + 0.5% (*temulawak* and turmeric), (3) control + 0.5% (*temulawak* and turmeric) + 0.25% *sambiloto*, (4) control + 0.5% (*temulawak* and turmeric) + 0.5% *sambiloto*, (5) control + reference additive (0.05% Herbagro 311 commercial), and (6) control + 0.025% *Morinda citrifolia* extracts commercial. Each treatment had 5 replications to 8 birds (4 male and 4 females) in each treatment. The chickens were allocated in colony battery cages of 8 birds. The observation of body weight, feed consumption, feed conversion ratio, carcass weight percentage (male only), and chicken mortality was conducted up to 10 weeks. The blood HI titer to ND's disease and AI (avian influenza), hematology analyses was acquired. The result showed that body weight gain of R3, R5, and R6 were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher than R1 (control), R2, and R4. The feed conversion ratio of R3, R5, and R6 were significantly ($P<0.05$) more efficient than the R1, R2, and R4. Based on the hemagglutination inhibition titers to AI, the chickens in the growing period did not contaminated by AI virus for all treatments, although that chickens had not been AI-vaccined.

Keywords: feed additive herbs, animal health, local chicken

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