ABSTRACT

Effect of Coriander Seed (Coriander sativum Linn) as Diet Ingredient on Broilers Performance in Tropical Region

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This study was conducted to determine the potential effect of coriander seed as growth promoting substance in broiler chicks in tropical region. One hundred and twenty (1-day old) commercial broiler chicken (Cobb; CP 707) were divided into groups of 40 birds in each and randomly assigned to four treatment diets with three replicates. Birds were fed experimental diets containing 0% (R0), 1% (R1), 2% (R2), and 3% (R3) coriander seeds. Water and feed were provided ad libitum during the experiment. The study was conducted over five weeks. The first week until the third week is the starter phase and the fourth to fifth week of the grower phase. Parameters observed in this study were final body weight, body weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion ratio and mortality. Results showed that inclusion 2% of coriander seed significantly (P<0,01) improve body weight, body weight gain and significantly (P<0,05) improve feed consumption while for feed conversion ratio were not significantly (P>0,05) in starter phase. There were no significantly (P>0,05) for body weight, body weight gain, consumption and feed conversion among the treatments in grower phase. Therefore, at starter phase inclusion of 2% coriander seeds in broiler diets could be beneficial for improving broiler performance during heat stress (tropical region).

Keywords: broiler performance, coriander seed, heat stress