

**PENERAPAN BIOSEKURITI PADA MODEL KANDANG *OPEN HOUSE*
DAN *CLOSED HOUSE* SERTA DAMPAKNYA BAGI AYAM BROILER
(*Gallus domesticus*) DI DESA JEHEM, KABUPATEN BANGLI**

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ABSTRAK

Studi ini bertujuan yakni membandingkan massa tubuh ayam broiler di kandang *closed house* dan *open house* di Desa Jehem serta mengevaluasi keberhasilan penerapan biosekuriti pada kedua model kandang tersebut. Sampel terdiri dari 3.000 ekor ayam pada kandang *open house* dan 7.000 ekor ayam pada kandang *closed house*. Pengukuran massa tubuh dilakukan dengan mencari rata-rata massa dari seluruh sampel ayam. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan biosekuriti telah dijalankan dengan baik pada kedua jenis kandang, walaupun masih terdapat kelemahan pada upaya desinfeksi bagi pengunjung di kandang *open house*. Kendati demikian, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan dalam massa tubuh ayam antara kedua model kandang tersebut. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menggambarkan proses penerapan biosekuriti oleh peternak ayam pedaging. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah perlunya peningkatan pada praktik biosekuriti, terutama dalam konteks desinfeksi bagi pengunjung, guna meningkatkan kesehatan dan efisiensi produksi ayam broiler di peternakan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Ayam broiler", Kandang *closed house*", Kandang *open house*", Biosekuriti.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF BIOSECURITY IN OPEN HOUSE AND
CLOSED HOUSE CAGE MODELS AND ITS IMPACT FOR BROILER
CHICKENS (*Gallus domesticus*) IN JEHEM VILLAGE, BANGLI**

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ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to compare the body mass of broiler chickens in closed house and open house cages in Jehem Village and evaluate the success of biosecurity implementation in both cage models. The sample consisted of 3,000 chickens in open house cages and 7,000 chickens in closed house cages. Body mass measurements were conducted by finding the average mass of all chicken samples. The findings showed that the implementation of biosecurity has been carried out well in both types of cages, although there are still weaknesses in disinfection efforts for visitors in open house cages. However, there was no significant difference in chicken body mass between the two cage models. Data were analyzed descriptively to describe the process of implementing biosecurity by broiler farmers. The implication of this study is the need for improvement in biosecurity practices, especially in the context of disinfection for visitors, to improve the health and production efficiency of broiler chickens on the farm.

Keywords: Broiler chickens", Closed house cages", Open house cages",
Biosecurity.

