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## *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb. as Feed Additive on the Carcass and Fat Weight Percentage, Meat Nutrient, and Nutrient Digestibility of Super Kampong Chicken

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**Abstract** | The purposes were to analyze the effect of *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb. as a feed additive towards super kampong chicken (Indonesian native/local chicken - *Gallus gallus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758) and to determine the most effective level of curcuma xanthorrhiza for the chicken. Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was used in this research through experimental design. Treatments in this research covered T0: *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.0 % (parameter), T1: *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.33 %, T2: *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.67 %, and T3: *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 1.00 % with five replications. The result indicated that *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as a feed additive had a significant effect on income over feed cost and carcass weight percentage, but it had no significant effect on abdominal fat weight percentage, feed efficiency, meat dry matter content, meat organic matter, meat ash content, dry matter, and organic matter digestibility in super kampong chicken. The best treatment was curcuma by 1 % as feed additive due to the increase of carcass weight percentage by the value was 69.60 %.

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### Introduction

Raising livestock is important to sustain food production, and it is especially key in poultry farming due to its being one of the most-consumed products. Attempts to provide the best feed formula have been around from time to time, involving the vast selection of compositions, to ensure optimal

supplies. Lately, local poultry farmers have been more interested in going back to nature to provide healthier feed for their cattle without spending too much while, at the same time, maintaining their farms' outputs both qualitatively and quantitatively. The use of feed additives is therefore directed to herbal plants, as they are quite easy to locate and publicly accepted to give medicinal effects to both human and

animal – zingiber [*Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Roscoe. ex Sm], curcuma (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.), galangal [*Alpinia galangal* (L.) Wild.], and turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) are some which have been studied for this purpose (Rahayu *et al.*, 2019a, 2019b; Widodo *et al.*, 2019). The extract of zerumbet by 95 % ethanol and 10 % concentration have the best antibacterial activity against *Salmonella enteritidis*. Whereas, *Salmonella typhimurium* is effectively inhibited by extracts with 45 % ethanol and 7.5 % extract concentration (Rahayu *et al.*, 2019b). Studying specifically a species of local poultry called “ayam kampung” (Indonesian native/local chicken - *Gallus gallus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758), Widodo *et al.* (2018) stated that adding *Z. zerumbet* in the feed was not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ) in improving crude fiber digestibility, protein biological value, and nitrogen retention; yet, it was effective ( $P < 0.05$ ) in fat digestibility.

*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb, or locally popular in Java, Indonesia as “temulawak”, is high in curcumin and essential oil contents (Widodo *et al.*, 2019; Rahayu *et al.*, 2019a, 2019b). According to Dermawaty (2015) and Lee *et al.* (2008) curcuminoids in *C. xanthorrhiza* have antibacterial, anti-cancer, anti-tumor, and anti-oxidant agents. *C. xanthorrhiza* also contains essential oils – such as limonin – which can kill microbes, while flavonoid content can cure inflammation (Emadi and Kermanshahi, 2007). Curcumin, according to Rahim *et al.* (2014) and Ghalandarlaki *et al.* (2014), can shorten the acid cycle in the stomach and accelerate blood sugar release from body cells. The low level of sugar in the blood triggers a faster cycle of hunger in chickens, which helps reduce stress risk (Devaraj *et al.*, 2010; Salas *et al.*, 2012). Stimulating hunger in chickens should spur the efficiency of chicken feeding, and they can reach a higher percentage of carcass weight than general maintenance time on that account. If such a scenario works, income over feed cost should be optimized (Afzal and Khan, 2017).

*C. xanthorrhiza* supplementary feed is effective towards “ayam kampung super” (Indonesian native/local chicken - *Gallus gallus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758), is the main parameter to measure feed ability. Akhardiatio (2010) stated that giving *C. xanthorrhiza* in the feed had no significant effect to dry matter digestibility by the value about 6.28 % to 71.31 % and organic matter by the value about 71.51 % to 74.31 %. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze whether *C. xanthorrhiza* is influential in chicken meat nutrition and nutrient

digestibility and, if it is, how much of it should be the most advantageous. This study conducted to determine information on the aforementioned points.

## Materials and Methods

This research was conducted in January to March 2019, taking place at the closed house and the laboratory of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Science, the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in Tegalondo Village, Karangploso District, Malang Regency. The research materials were 100 DOCs (Day Old Chicks) of super kampung chicken from the hatchery plant in Tulungagung district. Transportation of the chicks from Tulungagung district to Malang city where research conducted was in the good condition. Commercial feed (Broiler Starter AB1 Crumble and Broiler Finisher AB2 Pellet from JAPFA) was as the main feed, and *C. xanthorrhiza* was mixed in the feed. The variables were collected at the age of the chickens at 8 wk. Nine variables used in this research to measure up the effectiveness of feed (as suggested in Widodo, 2014) were income over feed cost (IOFC), carcass weight percentage, feed efficiency, abdominal fat weight percentage, meat dry matter content, meat organic matter content, meat ash content, dry matter digestibility, and organic matter digestibility. The meat dry matter is heated in an oven at a temperature of 105 °C with continuous heating until the weight is constant. The ash content can be determined by entering the material into the furnace. The organic matter is determined by dry matter less ash content. All three variables use percentage units IOFC is income over feed costs, calculated with equation (1)

$$IOFC \text{ (IDR)} = \text{Total sales (IDR)} - \text{Feed cost (IDR)} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

The percentage of carcass weight is calculated by equation (2)

$$\% \text{ carcass weight} = \frac{\text{Weight of carcass}}{\text{The final weight}} \times 100 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

The percentage of abdominal fat weight is calculated by equation (3)

$$\text{Abdominal fat weight} = \frac{\text{Fat in abdominal}}{\text{The final weight}} \times 100 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

The digestibility of dry matter (DM), be measured by equation (4)

$$\text{Digestibility of DM} = \frac{(\text{DM consumption} - \text{DM excreta})}{\text{DM consumption}} \times 100 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

**Table 1:** Effects of adding *C. xanthorrhiza* in the feed on the carcass and fat weight percentage, meat nutrient, and nutrient digestibility of super kampong chicken.

Variable	Treatments			
	T0 (0%)	T1 (0.33%)	T2 (0.67%)	T3 (1%)
Feed efficiency	33.21±0.16 <sup>a</sup>	33.13±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	32.37±0.44 <sup>a</sup>	31.08±0.14 <sup>a</sup>
IOFC (IDR)	15208.51±1475.49 <sup>c</sup>	13686.22±971.58 <sup>bc</sup>	12057.49±1547.25 <sup>b</sup>	10194.314±1009.17 <sup>a</sup>
Carcass weight percentage (%)	54.00±4.18 <sup>a</sup>	58.80±4.02 <sup>b</sup>	61.20±2.59 <sup>bc</sup>	69.60±3.78 <sup>c</sup>
Abdominal fat weight percentage (%)	1.09±0.46 <sup>a</sup>	0.84±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	1.39±0.31 <sup>a</sup>	1.44±0.67 <sup>a</sup>
Meat dry matter content (%)	93.72±0.96 <sup>a</sup>	93.56±1.67 <sup>a</sup>	92.33±1.38 <sup>a</sup>	92.76±1.23 <sup>a</sup>
Meat organic matter content (%)	84.54±1.89 <sup>a</sup>	85.18±1.16 <sup>a</sup>	84.76±1.08 <sup>a</sup>	85.70±0.98 <sup>a</sup>
Meat ash content (%)	15.46±1.89 <sup>a</sup>	14.82±1.16 <sup>a</sup>	15.24±1.08 <sup>a</sup>	14.30±0.98 <sup>a</sup>
Dry matter digestibility (%)	77.28±4.44 <sup>a</sup>	76.07±1.95 <sup>a</sup>	77.19±3.19 <sup>a</sup>	75.23±3.61 <sup>a</sup>
Organic matter digestibility (%)	63.01±2.97 <sup>a</sup>	62.25±1.23 <sup>a</sup>	63.07±2.11 <sup>a</sup>	61.70±2.16 <sup>a</sup>

The same letter in the same line shows no differences, while different letters indicate differences.

The digestibility of organic matter (OM) can be measured by equation (5)

$$\text{Digestibility of OM} = \frac{(\text{OM consumption} - \text{OM excreta})}{\text{OM consumption}} \times 100 \dots (5)$$

The research method employed in this study was the experimental designed on Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with five replications. The treatments were prepared by *C. xanthorrhiza* tubers were made into powder and mixed with the feed as: T0, *C. xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.0 % (serving as the control); T1, *C. xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.33 %; T2, *C. xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 0.67 %, and T3, *C. xanthorrhiza* as feed additive 1.00 %.

The data were then analyzed using Variance Analysis (ANOVA), and the results were delivered following the Least Significant Difference (LSD).

## Results and Discussion

The results of curcuma addition in the feed of the studied super kampong chicken came out with varying results as listed in Table 1.

Based on Table 1 that the IOFC and carcass weight percentage of super kampong chicken were significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) affected by *C. xanthorrhiza*. On the other hand, the abdominal fat weight percentage, feed efficiency, meat dry matter content, meat organic matter content, meat ash content, dry matter digestibility, organic matter digestibility were non significantly affected by *C. xanthorrhiza*. Opposing

trends between IOFC and carcass weight percentage appear in the LSD test. Regarding IOFC, the T3 result was significantly different from T2, T1, and T0, while T2 was non-significantly different or similar to T1 but different from T0, and T1 was similar to T0. The best IOFC overall value was obtained by T0. As for carcass weight percentage, the T0 result was different from T1, T2, and T3, while T1 was similar to T2 but different from T3, and T2 was similar to T3. The best Carcass Weight Percentage overall value, therefore, goes to T3. It can be inferred from the description that although *C. xanthorrhiza* additive in feed does not increase the value of IOFC (which is regarded as cost waste in feed), it helps to optimize meat formation (which is potential to output growth). Due to the additive, T1, T2, T3 required higher costs than T0, and they were different from one another.

Sinurat *et al.* (2009) stated that feed consumption, feed price, body weight, and selling price were influential towards chicken's IOFC value, while Kalamkar (2012) revealed that the high price of feed could reduce farmers' income. Despite being able to produce a higher rate of body weight, the *C. xanthorrhiza* additive is not that efficient in other aspects. Yet, its involvement in a range of 0 % to 1 % does not add much to feed cost, which is in line with Choe *et al.* (2010)'s statement that herbal additives should not be a matter of concern in the feed price increase.

The best outcome regarding the variable of carcass weight percentage (69.60 %) was found in T3, which

had comprised *C. xanthorrhiza* 1%. This result is higher than the result from Akhardiato (2010) that stated the percentage of broiler carcass weight at 5 wk of age varies from 56% to 66% of body weight. This proves that at the respective percentage, *C. xanthorrhiza* adding can increase the carcass weight optimally and, consequently, improve the performance of super kampong chicken.

*C. xanthorrhiza* rhizome contains active compounds including terpenoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, essential oils, phenols, and curcuminoids, which function as antimicrobials often used in traditional herbal remedies. Referring to Stoilova *et al.* (2007) curcumin, a polyphenolic compound derived from *C. xanthorrhiza* rhizome, was reported to have natural anti-oxidant functions and help to improve digestive tract conditions as well as to reduce cholesterol content by facilitating nutrient absorption, cholesterol degradation, and cholesterol elimination. Curcumin compounds stimulate a higher amount of dilute bile secretion, which is important to digestion. Should more enzymes be produced to digest starch and fat, more nutrients will be available to be absorbed by microvilli in the intestine (Jantan *et al.*, 2012). However, the compounds are proven not capable of reaching the optimal target of organic matter level increase in super kampong chicken meat.

The presence of curcumin compounds stimulates the production of bile and facilitates the secretion of bile. In our study, the use of *C. xanthorrhiza* of 1% was more effective for accelerating the absorption of nutrients. In Sugiharto *et al.* (2017)'s research, giving turmeric to broiler by level 3% tended to increase bile production up to 6%; it means that the higher the *C. xanthorrhiza* level is given, the lower the carcass weight percentage will be. The study of Suriya *et al.* (2012) about color and texture, finding that chicken fed with curcuma additives produces smoother meat chicken texture.

From Table 1, the treatment of *C. xanthorrhiza* addition had given no significant effect ( $P > 0.05$ ) on feed efficiency, abdominal fat weight percentage, meat dry matter content, meat organic matter content, meat ash content, dry matter digestibility, and organic matter digestibility in super kampong chicken. The determining variable in the value of feed efficiency was feed consumption and body weight gain. Since the average feed consumption between treatments

was only slightly different and the increase in body weight between treatments was nearly the same, the feed efficiency value was therefore almost the same; conclusively, the treatment did not bring significant effect. The feed consumed must be given as much as possible because the feed affects the weight gain. This is following the opinion of Chukwuji *et al.* (2006) stated that giving feed for chicken is important because of the basic needs that affect the body weight gain of chicken.

Based on Table 1, the average abdominal fat weight percentage between treatments in super kampong chicken was almost the same. This result is consistent with the study of Golla *et al.* (2014), stating that the addition of *C. xanthorrhiza* to feed with a level of 2% did not have a significant effect on the abdominal fat weight percentage. It is also under the opinion of Daneshyar *et al.* (2011) that the higher the level of *C. xanthorrhiza* added, the abdominal fat weight percentage would be the lower.

From Table 1, the addition of *C. xanthorrhiza* in the feed had no significant effect on the content of meat dry matter, meat organic matter, and meat ash of super kampong chicken. This shows that the average between treatments was almost the same, causing the *C. xanthorrhiza* adding to work less effectively. *C. xanthorrhiza* can accelerate gastric emptying so that hunger arises and, consequently, stimulate appetite (Yu *et al.*, 2012). However, from Table 1, we can know the curcumin and essential oils in the *C. xanthorrhiza* still cannot influence optimally to increase the content of dry matter, organic matter, and an ash content of super kampong chicken meat.

Based on Table 1, *C. xanthorrhiza* can improve meat quality but has not been able to increase the meat dry matter content, meat organic matter, and meat ash content. The results of this study were in line with Samadi *et al.* (2019) stated the addition of *Z. zerumbet* containing curcumin to the herbal mixture had no significant effect on the ash content of chicken meat. The addition of *Z. zerumbet* containing curcumin in the herbal mixture on the value of ash content in chicken meat was 5.84%. Nutrient content in the feed given during maintenance was relatively the same so that each treatment was relatively the same effect on the meat ash content (Saili *et al.*, 2019).

According to Table 1, the addition of *C. xanthorrhiza*

in the feed did not significantly affect the dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility of super kampong chicken. This shows that the nutrient content in the feed, curcumin, and essential oils found in *C. xanthorrhiza* still may not optimize antibacterial function. The antibacterial mechanism reduces the bacterial population in the digestive tract of super kampong chicken so that the digestive tract organs are prevented from diseases caused by *Escherichia coli* (Patzko *et al.*, 2012).

## Conclusions and Recommendations

*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as a feed additive has a significant effect on income over feed cost and carcass weight percentage, but it has no significant effects on abdominal fat weight percentage, feed efficiency, meat dry matter content, meat organic matter content, meat ash content, dry matter digestibility, and organic matter digestibility in super kampong chicken. The best treatment level should be *C. xanthorrhiza* by 1 % as a feed additive. The recommendation is the chicken should be given *C. xanthorrhiza* as a feed additive by 1 % due to the best percentage of carcass.

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## Novelty Statement

Research on *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* as a feed additive to super kampong chickens is never conducted, most research has been done in the broiler. The addition of *C. xanthorrhiza* in feed can improve meat tissue, which shows the optimization of protein in meat formation and ultimately increases carcass weight in the super kampong chicken.

## Author's Contribution

WW, IDR and AS conceptualized and designed the study, elaborated the intellectual content, performed

literature search, data acquisition, data analysis, statistical analysis, and manuscript preparation. ADA, HS and SS defined the intellectual content, carried out literature search, experimental studies, and manuscript review. WW and AY performed manuscript editing and guarantor.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article

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