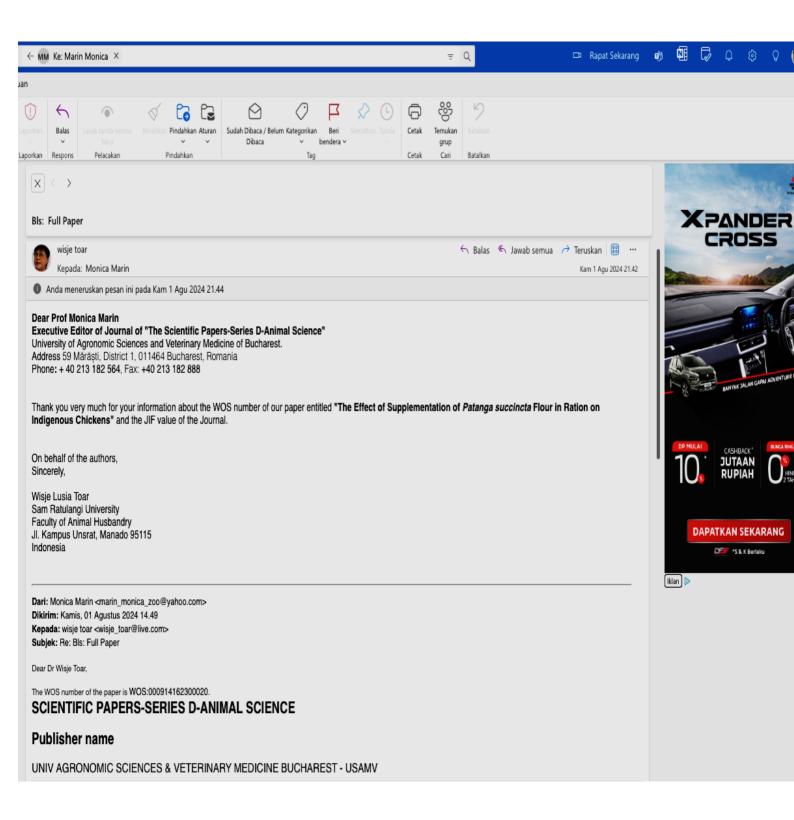
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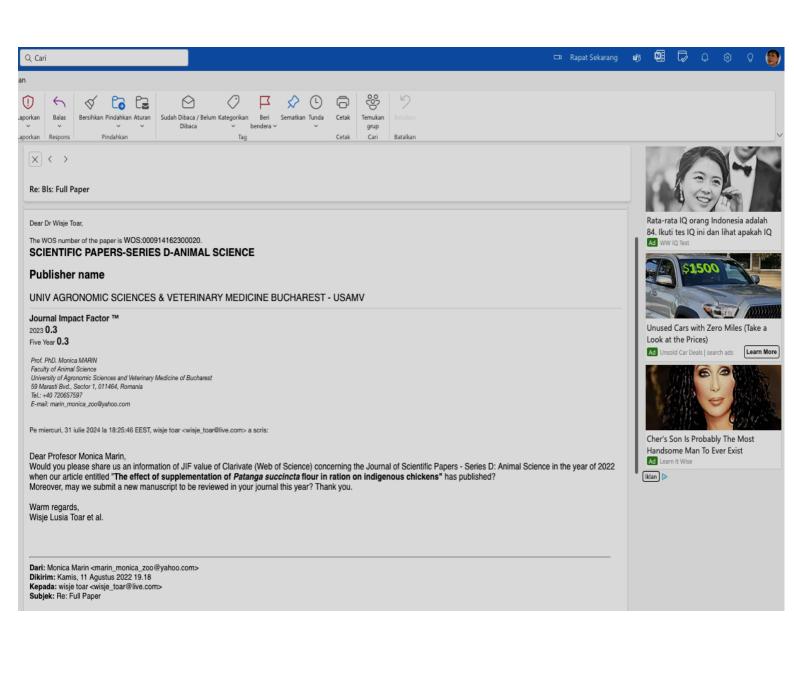
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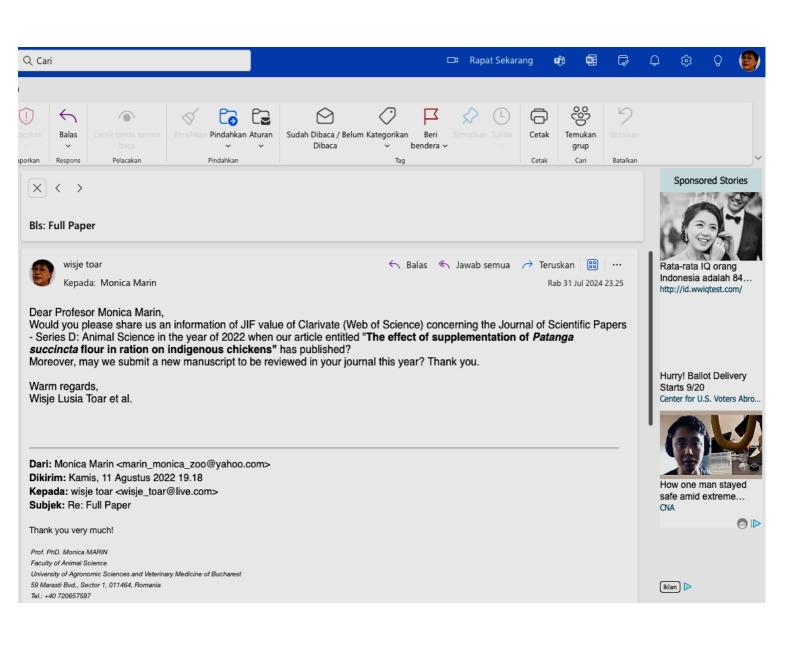
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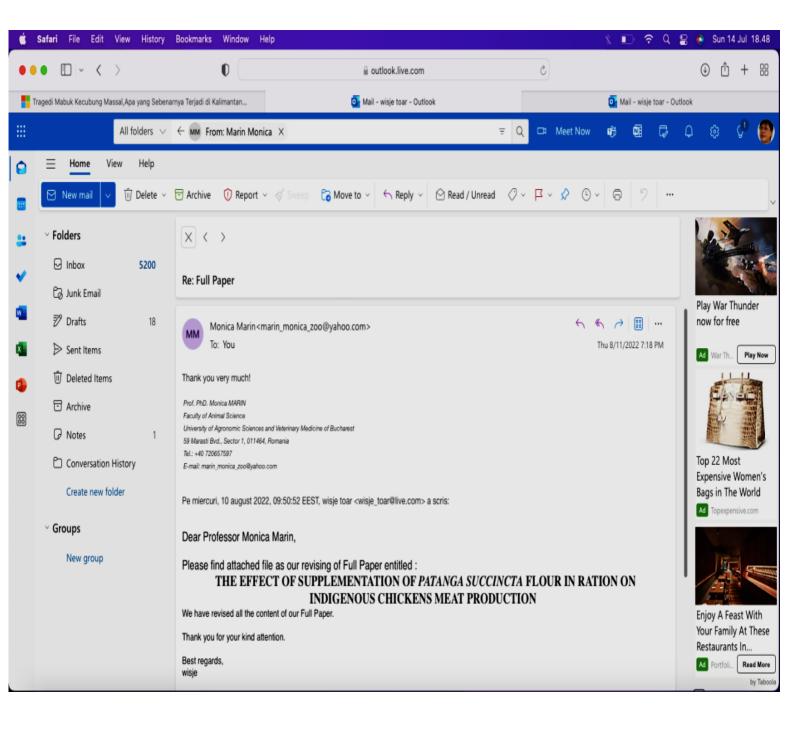
Jurnal Ilmiah Bereputasi : Jurnal Ilmiah Bereputasi, terindeks Web of Science

WoS Number of the Paper : WOS:000914162300020









THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTATION OF PATANGA SUCCINCTA

FLOUR IN RATION ON INDIGENOUS CHICKENS MEAT PRODUCTION

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- Abstract

■ This study aimed to observed the effect of supplementation of Patanga succincta flour in ration on meat production of local chickens. A total of 48 indigenous chickens were used until eight weeks old. The animals were divided in a same number into two groups: a group as control (CG) and the other group (TG) received a supplementation of P. succincta flour with a concentration of 0.5kg supplemented in 100 kg of ration. The variables observed were: body weight, feed consumption, FCR and carcass percentage. The results indicated that the supplementation of P. succincta flour in ration gave a significant effect (P<0.05) on FCR and body weight, while there was a non-significant effect on carcass percentage and feed intake between chickens in control group and treatment group. We concluded that the supplementation of P. succincta flour up to 0.05% into the basal diet could have a positive effect on a FCR value and carcass percentage of native chickens reared in closed cages ¶

Key words: insect, Patanga succincta, indigenous chickens, meat production.

Section Break (Continuous)

### INTRODUCTION

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• The type of native chickens is a type of livestock that is still cultivated by the farmers, especially in rural areas having biodiversity as a natural source for livestock feed.

- The native chickens have fond of hunting various types of insects and other animals as their natural source of feed.
- This livestock utilize also fruits and some byproduct materials as feed. The insects are
  scattered and can be found cosmopolitan and to
  be considered as feed for poultry (Kawasaki et
  al., 2019). Insects are abundantly available in
  nature. The use of insects in animal husbandry
  can be seen as a wise action in anticipating
  problems in the distribution of animal feed
  ingredients that compete with human needs for
  food as linked to the scientific report of
  Ordoñez-Araque and Egas-Montenegro (2021);
  Rumokoy et al. (2019).
- Many of the insects have a great potential to be oriented as animal feed (Toar and Rumokoy, 2021) because their nutrient compounds which are important for livestock production especially in poultry feeding as reported by Sogari et al.

(2019); Rumokoy et al., (2020); Van Huis et al. (2013)

- The act of using insects for the development of chicken production today is starting to get quite a positive response.
- Jagtap et al. (2021) put forward the importance of insects to be used as animal feed while paying attention to the role of the economy and the environment impact.

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# MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fresh adults of *P. succinta* were obtained from the agriculture environment in Minahasa area. ¶ Swing-Net-trap was used in collecting these insects, and then dried in direct sunlight from 9 AM until 3 PM for five days and then proceed with grinding this material to produce the *P. succincta* flour (PSF). The basal ration was 10% yellow corn of commercial ration The concentration of PSF as 5% mixed in basal ration of native chicken. The basal ration was composed by 90% of commercial ration and 10% of yellow corn. ¶

 A total of forty-eight of day-old native chickens were reared until eight weeks in this experiment. various types of insects and other animals as their natural source of feed.

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### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The average feed intake accumulation of the chickens in control group (Po) was 440 gr as shown in Figure1, tended to be lower consumption then in treatment group (P1) which reached 456 gr although it has recorded a nonsignificant difference (P>0.05) consumption between the evaluated groups. The results showed that 0.05% supplementation of PSF in ration could not yet affects the feed consumption of chickens. The use of natural resources in livestock can be provided without having a negative impact on livestock. This is in line with various opinions from various parties that have been previously reported. Thomas et attention to the role of the economy and the environment impact.

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supplementation up to 0.05% did not give a different impact, Figure 4 shows that the P1 sample in general tended to have a higher carcass presentation than the control group Po. It is possible to increase the production of meat as measured by carcass percentage by increasing the level of supplementation of this insect meal in the ration.

These results support the expectation of using insect products for livestock development utilizing surrounding natural resources, in addition to contributing to the development of chicken farms which various countries have obtained legality to apply insect as animal feed (Rumokoy et al., 2022).

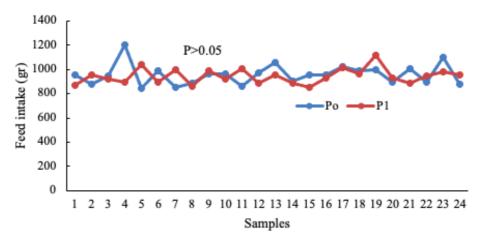


Figure 1. Accumulative of feed consumption of chickens

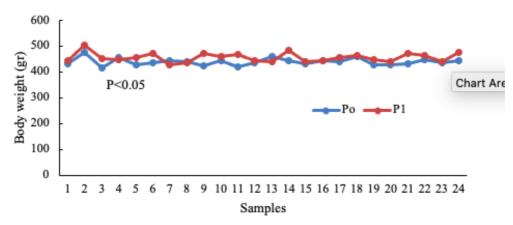


Figure 2. Body weight of experiment chickens

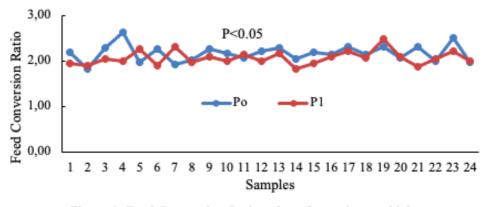


Figure 3. Feed Conversion Ratio value of experiment chickens

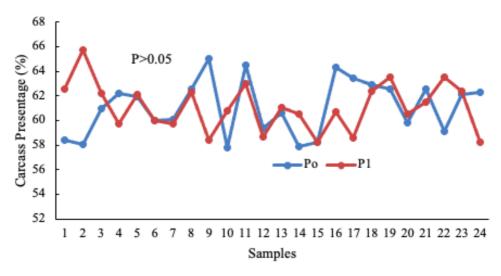


Figure 4. Meat Production of The Evaluated Chickens

### CONCLUSIONS

We concluded that the supplementation of Patanga succincta insect meal up to 0.05% into the basal diet could have a positive effect on a FCR value and carcass percentage of native chickens reared in closed cages.

#### RECOMENDATION

Based on the results of this study, we are interested to disclose a possibility next step in exploring the role of this insect substances on the metabolism and immunity effect of chickens.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our gratitude to 'Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat' of Sam Ratulangi University regarding the financially support to this research work through a PNBP Budget Academic Year 2022.

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