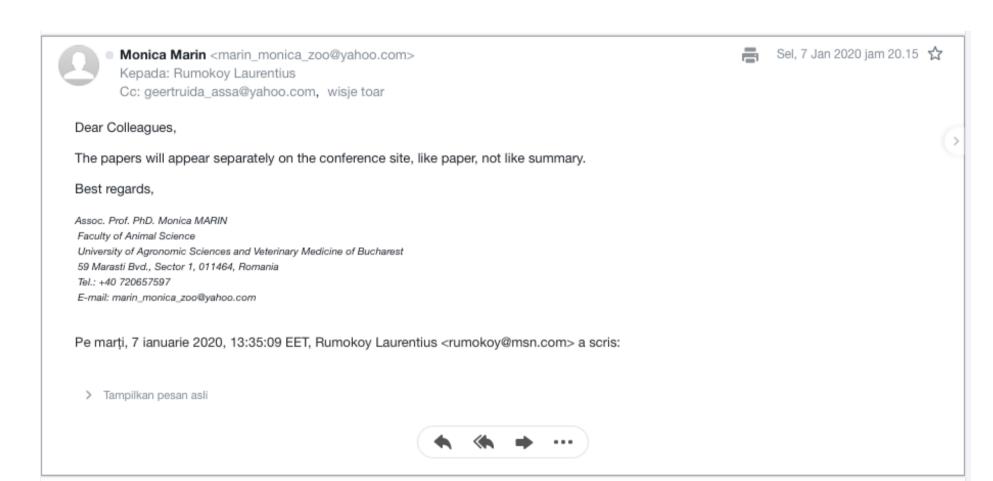
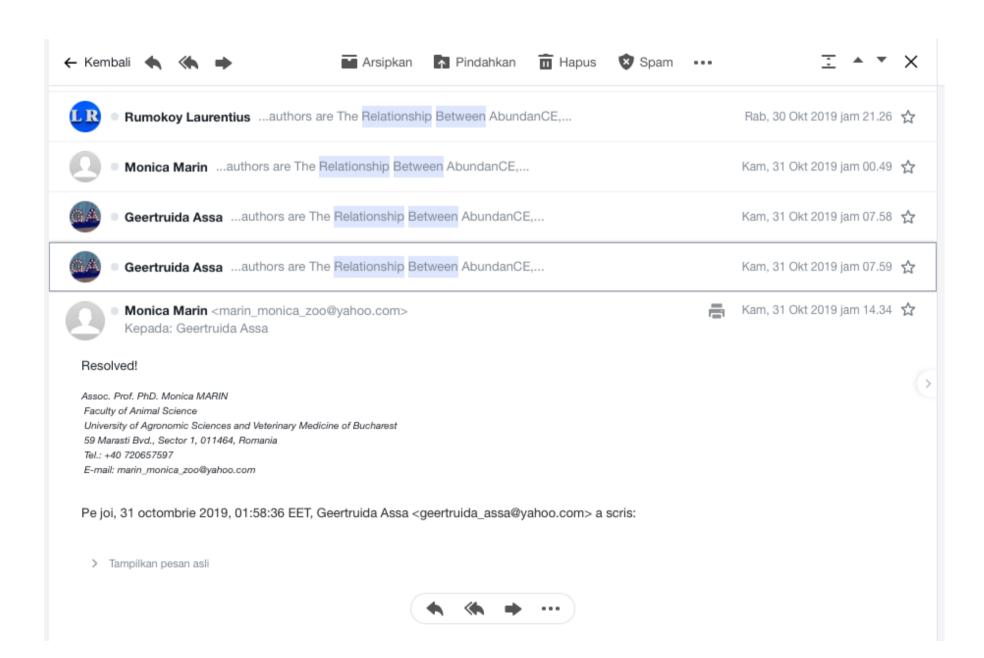
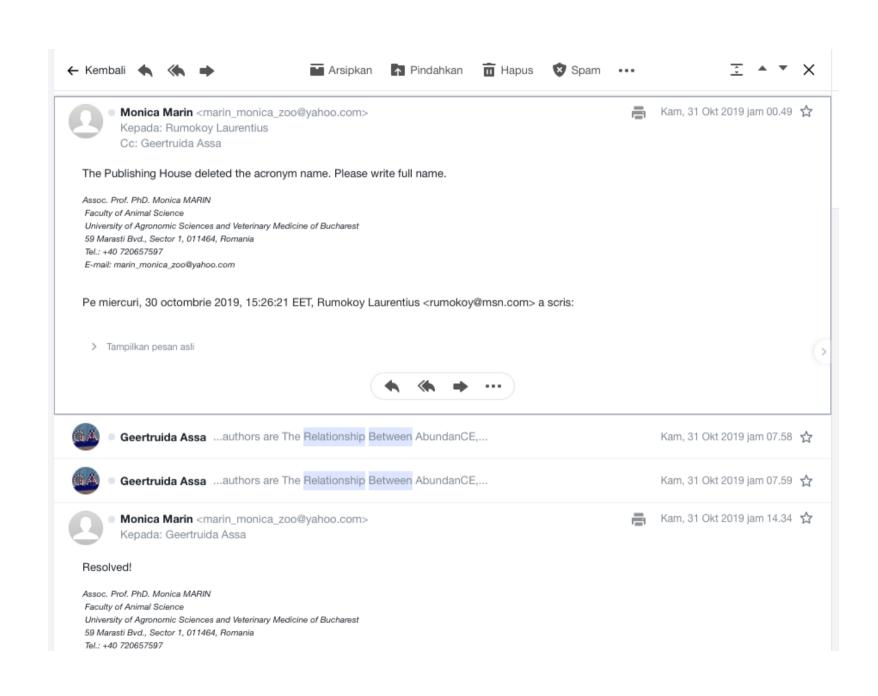
Bukti Komunikasi : Dengan Editor (Prof. Monica MARIN), 2020

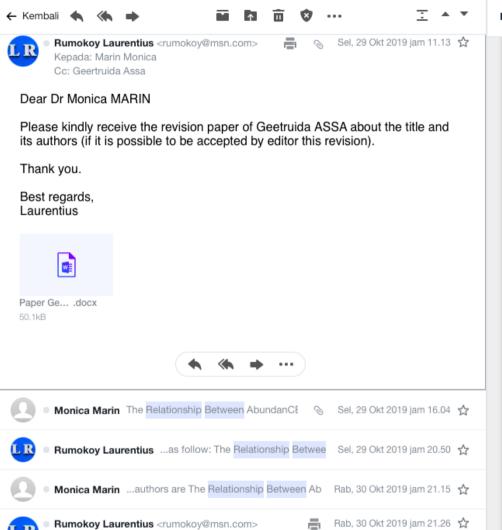
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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABUNDANCE, DIVERSITY WITH COWS SKIN DEFECT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT ALTITUDE, HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE IN THE REGION OF SOUTHERN MINAHASA

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Abstract

This study aims to study the relationship between diversity and abundance of flies with cow skin defects according to differences in temperature and humidity in North Sulawesi. This research was carried out in two different regions: in the highland region, and in the lowland region. In the highland data was collected in cattle farms in Minahasa District such as in Modoinding. The activities in lowland realized in South Minahasa Regency such as in Tengah, Poigar. Identification of fly species carried out according to differences the temperature and humidity. The results showed that insect abundance in cows skin defects was significantly effected by Humidity (P = 0.034) but was not influenced by altitude (P = 0.044) or temperature (P=0.154). Cow skin defect was influenced by often factors. The diversity has a significant influence by altitude (P=0.034) and temperature (P=0.164) but was not the same to the humidity (P=0.134). It was obtained accordingly of the contract of the co

Keywords: abundance, diversity, path analysis, skin defect.

INTRODUCTION

Flies as ectoparasites in cattle in Indonesia have become a priority for mitigation, but still lack on information such as a list of species that are existing cow skin defects in this area, including their biological and ecological geographical distribution. Koningsberger (1903), revealed the infestation of flies to livestock in Indonesia and reported findings in the form of Tabanus rukcuntris flies, Chrysops dispar. Stomoxys Calcitrans and Incentatobis exigua sp. Partoutomo et al (1981), reported that the types of flies found in cattle located in North Sulawesi were. Haematobia Irritansff. exigua, Sarcophagi sp., Musca conducens.