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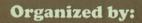
THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Empowering Local Resources for Sustainable Animal Production in Adapting to Climate Change"

Jakarta Convention Center, Jakarta-Indonesia 5-6 July 2012

















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PROCEEDING

The Second International Seminar on Animal Industry

"Empowering Local Resources for Sustainable Animal Production in Adapting to Climate Change" Jakarta Convention Center, Jakarta-Indonesia, 5-6 July 2012

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FOREWORD FROM CHAIRPERAM OF ORGANIZING COMMITTI-

Dear colleagues,

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to the Second International Seminar on Animal Industry 2012, and to Jakarta the capital city of Republic of Indonesia. This seminar is conducted by the Faculty of Animal Science - Bogor Agricultural University in collaboration with Animal Scientist's Association of Indonesia, Indolivestock 2012 Expo and Forum, Directorate General of Higher Education – Ministry of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia, Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services-Ministry of Agriculture, as well as Journal of Animal Science and Technology (Media Peternakan).

There will be 131 papers presented during the seminar consisted of 12 papers from invited speakers, and 119 papers from participants in which 72 papers will be presented orally and 47 papers will be presented as posters. The invited speakers come from several different countries including Australia, England, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and of course Indonesia. The presenters for supporting papers come from several countries namely Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey, Iran, Irak and Pakistan, as well as from 22 different universities and research institutes in Indonesia.

This is a great opportunity for all of us to share knowledge and experience regarding the advanced development of animal science and technology in different part of the world especially related to the recent climate changes which may interferes animal production system. By closely collaborating and sharing information we will be able to overcome the problems better, faster and more comprehensive.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Directorate General of Higher Education - Ministry of Education and culture for funding this seminar through Himpunan Profesi Grant, also to PT. Napindo Media Ashatama for partly funding the seminar and to Director General of Animal Livestock and Animal Health Services – Ministry of Agriculture for his support and collaboration. Thanks are also addressed to our sponsors namely PT. Nutreco, PT. Cheil Jedang, PT. Sinta Prima Feedmill, PT. Kaltim Prima Coal, CV. Swen IT. This seminar is also supported by some units of Bogor Agricultural University namely Department of Nutrition and Feed Technology, Department of Animal Production and Technology - Faculty of Animal Science, Graduate School, Diploma Program, and Graduate Business School.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the organizing committee who has been working very hard to make this seminar a successful event. For all participants, I

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apologize for the inconveniences before, during, and after the seminar. I wish all of you will have a great time and a fruitful discussion. Thank you.

Jakarta, July 5th, 2012 Chairperson of Organizing Committee Prof. Komang G. Wiryawan, Ph.D

REMARKS FROM DEAN OF ANIMAL SCIENCE FACULTY

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

First of all, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all participants of the Second International Seminar on Animal Industry 2012 to Jakarta Convention Centre. Together with us in this seminar are delegates from various parts of the world: South Africa, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, UK, Sweden, South Korea, Pakistan, United States of America, Turkey, Iran, Irak, Thailand, and a part from the local delegates, our colleagues from various universities in Indonesia: from Sabang to Merauke, representatives from the government livestock service agencies, research centre as well as businessmen.

It is an honor for me, the Dean of Faculty of Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University to be able to host such an important seminar. Let me begin by acknowledging the Napindo Media Tama Limited Corp. and Animal Scientist' Society of Indonesia for their collaboration in organizing this event. In this special occasion I would also like to express my appreciation to Dr. Ir. Suswono, MMA, the Indonesian Minister of Agriculture for his support and encouragement. We also extend our gratitude to Directorate General of Higher Education, Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture as main sponsor of this seminar. My appreciation also goes to all invited speakers for their willingness to share their knowledge and vision with us. To the contributors and sponsors, I would like to express my great thanks. To all members of steering and organizing committee, I would like to express my deep appreciation for their effort to make this event successful.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Global climate changing is a subject that is very intense we hear lately. It affects all sectors of our life including animal production system. The ability of our stakeholders to adapt to it will determine our survival. The emphasis of the seminar is on animal industry as this sector is seen as a leverage factor of the animal production system. The development of animal industry is vital in producing significant contribution of animal production system as a whole.

The objective of this seminar is primarily to present the development of science and technology innovations in animal industry, to disseminate the results of animal research on livestock production improvement, to broaden perspectives of stakeholders on potencies, prospects, and constrains on animal industry. Issue strategic with respect to animal breeding and genetic, feed and nutrition, animal

management and production, animal product's technology, socio-economic and policy, as well as animal disease and its prevention will also be discussed in depth.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we are all aware, the impact of globalization upon us is becoming manifest. To be able to join the mainstream, we have to improve our local competitiveness and uniqueness through optimalization of our local resources utilization. What needs to be strengthened may include persistency of culture identity since animal production systems in several countries are not only socio, technologic or economic aspects of the people. It is a culture of life.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Over the next two days, I believe you will be discussing issues and matters regarding the empowering local resources for sustainable animal production in adapting to climate change. This seminar will include discussions based on more than 119 paper presentations that cover issues and topics encompassing animal breeding and genetic, feed and nutrition, animal management and production, animal product's technology, socio-economic and policy, as well as animal disease and its prevention. I believe you will find such topics interesting. Because the speakers are well known in their respective fields and will be able to provide you with the current state of the art of animal industry development in their region.

On this occasion, we will have the opportunity to work together to improve our contribution to animal industry development for the future. We have been fortunate enough to be given a great opportunity whereby we can learn from each other. I also hope that all of you will use this opportunity to strengthen the existing network. I am sure that all participants will greatly benefit from this seminar.

Let's get our act together for excellence and quality in research so that we can improve our contribution to the development of animal industry in the future.

Wabillahi taufiq wal hidayah Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Jakarta, July 5th, 2012 Dr. Ir. Luki Abdullah, M.Sc.Agr. Dean

LIST OF CONTENTS

Foreword from Chairperson of Organizing Committee	iii
Remarks from Dean of Faculty of Animal Science	v
Seminar Program	vii
Seminar Layout	xiv
List of Contents	XV
Invited Speaker	1
GM and Non-GM Rumen Microbes in Enhancing Animal Productivity. T.S. Park, J. K. Seo, & Jong K. Ha	3
Consumer Preferences in Meat. Louw Hoffman & Donna Cawthorn	9
Improving Local Feed Resource to Increase Nutrient Availability to Support Sustainable Agriculture. E.R. Ørskov	23
Planning Dairy Development Programs in Tropical Asia. J. B. Moran & J. W Brouwer	27
Carrier Proteins in Milk: Basic and Potential Applications. Kenji Fukuda	35
Indonesia Farm Animal Genetic Resources in Adapting to Climate Change. Ronny Rachman Noor	53
Tropical Forages in Indonesia: Past experience and Future Opportunity. H.M. Shelton	64
BREEDING AND GENETICS	75
Improvement the Genetic Potential of Local Chicken By Combination of Crossbreeding, Selection Method, Cellular Analysis and Nutritional Adjustment to Produce the Candidate of Local Layer. M. Aman Yaman, Yurliasni, Zulfan, & Muhammad Daud	77
Physical Meat Characteristics of Local Thin Tail Sheep based on Calpastatin	
(CAST) Genotype Variation. M.I.A. Dagong, C. Sumantri, R.R. Noor, R. Herman, & M. Yamin.	85
Genetic Variation of the IGF1 and OPN Genes in Holstein-Friesian Dairy Cattle of Historical and Non-Historical Twins. Anneke Anggraeni, Hasanatun Hasinah, Santi Ananda Arta, Bess Tiesnamurti, Restu Misrianti, & Eryk Andreas	91
Genetic Marker Approach for Confirming the Existing Twinning Trait in PO Cattle. Endang T. Margawati, Paskah P. Agung, & Muhamad Ridwan	97

Identification of Holstein-Friesian Lactating Cows as Good Replacement Stocks under Small-Scale Dairy Farming in a Highland of West Java, Indonesia. Anneke Anggraeni, Tati Herawati, Subandrio, Kusuma Diwyanto, Chalid Talib, & Santi Ananda Arta	
Java, Indonesia. Maria Ulfah, Jakaria,& Restymaya Tirama Tarigan The Classification of Body Measurement on Syrian Hamster (<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>) Based on Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis. R. H. Mulyono, A. S. Tjakradidjaja, L. L. Sari, & Meliyana Phenotypic Characteristics of Legund Chickens in West Java, Indonesia. Jakaria, Maria Ulfah, & Desha Anandya Putri	
auratus) Based on Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis. R. H. Mulyono, A. S. Tjakradidjaja, L. L. Sari, & Meliyana	
Maria Ulfah, & Desha Anandya Putri	
Morphometric Performances of Thin Tail Sheep with Differences Calpastatin	
(Cast-1) Genotipees. B.W. Putra, Nurhidayat, & C. Sumantri	
FEED AND NUTRITION	
Sub Theme: Agrostology	
Production and Nutrient Uptake of Sweet Corn Treated with Manure 'plus' and Inorganic Fertilizer. Dwi Retno Lukiwati, Tri Winarni Agustini, Budi Adi Kristanto, & Surahmanto	
Indigofera zollingeriana: A Promising Forage and Shrubby Legum Crop for Indonesia. L. Abdullah, A. Tarigan, Suharlina, D. Budhi, I. Jovintry, & T.A. Apdini	
Potential of Weeds for Ruminant Feed on Rice Fields in Java. N. R. Kumalasari, E. Bergmeier, & L. Abdullah	
Mineral Balance of <i>Brachiaria humidicola</i> Pasture which is Introduced with Creeping Legumes Creeping at UP3J. Karti, P.D.M.H.K., L. Abdullah, I.K.G.Wiryawan, & Heru	
Mineral Concentration of Forage Grasses at Different Salinity Levels of Soil. Florentina Kusmiyati, Sumarsono, Karno, & Eko Pangestu]
Sub Theme: Feed Technology	1
Theobromine Content in Cocoa Pod Husk (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) Fermented by <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. in Different of Chop Sizes and Fermentation Times. F. F. Munier & H. Hartadi	1
Differences in Drying Method of King Grass (<i>Pennisetum hybrid</i>) Silage Samples Prepared for <i>in Vitro</i> Digestibility Analysis. A. Sofyan & H. Herdian	1

Effect of Prebiotic on Broiler Performance: A Meta-Analysis. Bayu Sesarahardian	1
A Model of Sustainable Ruminant Feed Industry in Jepara, Central Java. Kholishotul Fauziyah, Heri Ahmad Sukria, & Burhanuddin	1
The Effect of Effective Microorganisms-4 (Em 4) Addition on the Physical Quality of Sugar Cane Shoots Silage. Sofia Sandi, Muhakka, & Ardi Saputra Chemical and Physical Quality of Sago (<i>Metroxylon sago</i> Rottb.) Waste Based Wafer Complete Ration for Aceh Beef Cattle. Muhammad Daud, M. A. Yaman, & Zulfan	2
Quality of Vegetable Waste Silages Treated with Various Carbohydrate Sources. Wulansih Dwi Astuti, Yantyati Widyastuti, Roni Ridwan, & Elvi Yetti	2
Sub Theme: Poultry	2
Evaluation of Fermented Rice Bran-Tofu Waste by Monascus purpureus in the Diet on Performance and Quality of Meat Broiler. Nuraini, Suslina A Latif, & Ade Djulardi	2
Cholesterol Contents and Carcass Yields of Broiler Meats Fed Different Level of Garlic Meal. Hafsah, Nuun Marfuah, & Sugiarto	2
The Supplementation Effect of Fish Oil, Corn Oil, and Zinc in Fiber Ration on Cholesterol Profile, Omega-3 and Omega-6 of Alabio Duck Egg. Danang Biyatmoko	2
The Bacteriological Quality of Chicken Offal and Spoiled Egg as Feed for Catfish and Tilapia Rearing in Penang, Malaysia. Titik Budiati, Gulam Rusul, Wan Nadiah Wan Abdullah, Yahya Mat Arip, & Rosma Ahmad	2
Production Performance of Broiler Chickens Fed Glucogenic and Lipogenic Diets to Overcome Environment Temperature. E. Sulistyowati, T. Rostini, Suharlina, I. Martaguri, R. Muthia, A. Sudarman, & K. G. Wiryawan	2
Comparison of Mycotoxin Binders in The Aflatoxin B1-Contaminated Broiler Diets. B. Sundu, U. Hatta, & H.B. Damry	2
Improvement of Nutritive Values of Local Feedstuffs as Mineral Sources for Kampong Laying Hens. Khalil	2
The Content of Cholesterol, Fat, Vitamin A and E in the Meat, Liver, and Eggs in Japanese Quails Given Katuk Leaves Extract in the Diet. Siti Mawaddah, Widya Hermana, & Wiranda G. Piliang	2
The Effects of Dietary Energy Sources on Immune Organs of Broilers Exposed to Heat Stress. M. Prayuwidayati, T. Pasaribu, R. Palupi, K. G. Wiryawan, A. Sudarman, & R. Mutia	2

Zink Suplementation on Complete Tea Waste Ration (<i>Camelia sinensis</i>) to Evaluate Performance Reproduction of Young Rabbit Does. Lilis Khotijah, T. Sari, & D.A. Astuti
Effect of Supplementation of Organic Selenium and Vitamin E in Commercial Diets on Quails Reproduction. Fitri Nova Liya, Wiranda Gentini Piliang, & Tuty L. Yusuf
Lipid Deterioration of Layer Diet That Contains Lemuru Fish Oil (Sardinella longiceps) and Turmeric (Curcuma domestica) as Antioxidant During Storage Period. Yosi Fenita
Effects of Dietary Supplementation of Natural Feed Additive on Leucocyte Profile and Lymfoid Organ of Broiler. R. Mutia, Deyusma, & D. M. Suci
Effects of Dietary Supplementation of Herbal Mixed on Ammonia and Protein Content of Laying Hen Manure. R. Mutia, A. Pujiayati, & D.M. Suci
The Effect of Feeding Fermented <i>Jatropha curcas</i> Meal on Percentage of Carcass and Giblets of Kampong Chickens. Sumiati, & Y. Yusriani
Dietary Supplementation of Andrographis Paniculata Nees Meal on Performance and Serum Cholesterol of Laying Hen. D.M. Suci, Z. Nisa, A. A. Wahdah, & W. Hermana
Effect of Mannanases-predigested Palm Kernel Meal in the Diets on Nutrient Digestibilities and Broiler Performance. B. Sundu, R. Tantu, & J. Elisabeth
Reduction of <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> in the Broiler Caecum Offered Rations Containing Banana Peel or Palm Kernel Meal. F. Sidiq, Ardiansyah, S. Nurjanah, D. Kristina, P. Kusumawati, & T. Toharmat
Sub Theme: Ruminant
Oil Palm Fronds (OPF) as Potential Affordable Source of Feeds for Ruminants Small Holder Farms. Mohammad Amizi, A., Yazid, M.E., Abdul Razak, M.N., Mohd Mansor Ismail, & Mohammed Alimul Islam
Biodegradation of coffee husk substrate during the mycelia growth of Pleurotus ostreatus and the effect on <i>in vitro</i> digestibility. Irma Badarina, D. Evvyernie, T. Toharmat, E. N. Herliyana, & L.K. Darusman
In vitro Fermentation and Bacterial Protein Synthesis in the Different Diets Supplemented with Lerak Extract plus Mineral (Ca, P, Mg, S). S. Suharti, N. Aizah, D. M. Suci, D.A. Astuti, & E. Wina
Ruminal Fungi Colonisation of Stem Tissue of Untreated and Urea Treated Rice Straw Varieties. Dwi Yulistiani
Reducing Methane (CH ₄) Emission of Sheep Fed a Diet Supplemeted With Coconut And Palm Oil. Asep Sudarman, Komang G. Wiryawan, & Agung Purnomoadi

In Vitro Digestibility of Lampoyangan Grass (Panicum sarmentosum Roxb) in Form of Hay and Silage. Fatmawati	368
Improving Production Performance of Peranakan Ongole Cows and Nutrient Digestibility of Rice Straw Based Diet with Energy-Protein Supplementation Given Separately or in Complete Feed. Suryahadi, Anita S. Tjakradidjaja, D. Sunaryo, & O. S. Astuti	374
Effect of Waste Products on Ruminal Microbe Population and Rumen Charateristics in Vitro. R.W.S. Ningrat & Khasrad	381
Evaluation of Complete Ration Silage on Performance and Quality of Goat Meat. Tintin Rostini & Irwan Zakir	384
The Potency of Sugar Cane Waste Product for Supporting Sustainable Beef Cattle Feed Resouces at Integrated Farming Center in Solok Regency, West Sumatra. Adrizal, A. Suprapto, & Mirzah	389
The Effect of Essential Oils of Spearmint on the in Vitro Rumen Fermentation, Growth, and Deaminative Activity of Amino Acid Fermenting Bacteria. Mosayeb Taghavi-Nezhad, Daryoush Alipour, Pouya Zamani, & Shahin Yadegari	394
Effect of Energy and Protein Contents of Dietary Having the Same Synchrony Index on Local Beef Cattle Performance. Hermon, Suryahadi, K.G. Wiryawan, & S. Hardjosoewignjo	400
Fermentability and Digestibility of Ration Containing Crude Curcin Extract of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. Seed Meal. Anita S. Tjakradidjaja, Komang G. Wiryawan, & Meri Afriyanti	406
Comparison Between Portable and Static Types of Silo on Silage Quality of Total Mixed Ration Containing Ramie Leaves (<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> L. GAUD). Despal, N.A. Qitri, K.B. Satoto, & I.G. Permana	413
Blood Metabolite Statues of Local Sheep Fed With <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Dewi Apri Astuti, Sri Rahayu, Budi Satoto, Rudy Priyanto, Lilis Khotidjah, Tuti Suryati, & M. Baihaqi	420
Analysis of the Kinetics Fermentability, Degradability, and Nutritive Value of Soybean Groats and Lemuru Fish Oil Protected by <i>in-Vitro</i> . J. Riyanto	425
Combination Effect of Clove and Cinnamon Oil on <i>in Vitro</i> Rumen Gas and Methane Production. M.N. Rofiq, S. Martono, M. Görgülü, & M. Boga	431
Effects of Feeding Different Level of Dietary Protein with or without Probiotics or Ionophores on Performance of Growing Kids. Muhammad Sarwar, Muhammad Aasif Shahzad, & Mahr un Nisa	438
Evaluation of Nutrient Digestibility of Goats Fed on Biofermented Cocoa Pods Using <i>Phanerochaete chrysosporium</i> Supplemented by Mangan (Mn) and Calsium (Ca). Suparjo, E.B. Laconi, K. G. Wiryawan, & D. Mangunwidjaya	447

Nutritive Values of Forages Evaluated Using a Mixed Bacteria Isolated From the Rumen Liquor of Buffalo. Iwan Prihantoro, Yulfita Sari, Lilis Riyanti, Triyana Enggar Sasmita, Dwierra Evvyernie, Suryani, Luki Abdullah, & Toto Toharmat
Greenhouses Gases Emissions from Dairy Cattle in Indonesia. I.G. Permana, Suryahadi, & E. Qurimanasari
Managerial and Nutritional Strategies to Minimize Lactational and Reproductive Losses in Heat-Distressed Dairy Cows. Armagan Hayirli
Performance of Friesian Holstein Cross Post Colostrums' Calves Reared Under Free Choice Feeding System. D. Diapari, L. Khotijah, K. B. Satoto, & R. Perdanayudha
Palm Kernel Cake (PKC): A Potential High Energy Feed for Farm Animals. Mohammad Amizi A, Mohammed Alimul Islam, Connie Fay Komilus, & Assis Kamu
Rumen Fermentation Characteristics and Methane Production in Sheep Fed a Total Mixed Ration Containing Coffee Residue. Budi Santoso, Nirosh Dias Senevirathne, Takehiro Nishida, & Junichi Takahashi
Ongole Crossbreed Performance Given Silage of Cattle Rumen Contens as a Feed Substitute for Grass. Engkus Ainul Yakin, Ali Mursyid Wahyu Mulyono, Ahimsa Kandi Sariri, & Sri Sukaryani
Performances and Meat Cholesterol Content of Fat Tail Sheep Fed Diets Supplemented with Sardinella Fish Oil Based Ca-soap Mixed with Herbal. A. Sudarman & D.A. Astuti
Diversity of Domestic Grasses for Sheep Browse in the Coastal District Gebang, Cirebon Residence. Muhammad Agus Setiana & M.A.K. Kusuma
Physical Characteristic and Palatability Test of Biscuit Feed for Sheep. Yuli Retnani, Eka I. Wati, & Lidy Herawati
Optimizing Vitamin-Mineral Supplementation in King Grass-Based Rations to Maximize Productivity of Bali Cattle. Ida Bagus Gaga Partama
Performance and Milk Quality of the Lactating Dairy Cow Consuming <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> , Organic Chromium and CLA as Feed Supplement. D. Evvyernie, A. Suprihantoro, M. Roni, A. Sutiarna, L. Awaliatin, T. Toharmat, I.G. Permana, Suryahadi, D. Diapari, F. Agustin, & D. Taniwiryono
Utilization of Sunflower Seeds Oil and Sardine to Get Goat's Milk Has Balanced Omega 3 and Omega 6 Ratio. A.I. Fajri, M. Arifin, E. Burton, A.C. Romadhoni, S. Syafaah, & R.R.A. Maheswari
ANIMAL MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION
Factors Affecting to Biosecurity Adoption on Laying Hen Farmers. V.S. Lestari, S.N. Sirajuddin, I. Rasyid, & K. Kasim

The Perception of Beef Cattle's Farmers on Implementation of Artificial Insemination in Three Central Areas of Beef Cattle in Indonesia. Mursyid Ma'sum & Amiruddin Saleh	541
The Characteristic of Farming System for The Walik Chicken in West Java, Indonesia. Maria Ulfah, Sri Mulatsih, & Neng Mega Nurapriani	548
Effect of Climate Change on Livestock Production in Pakistan. Muhammad Younas, Kashif Ishaq, & Iftikhar Ali	554
Performance of Pre-weaning Javanese Thin-Tail Lambs under Semi-Intensive Management at Different Age and Sex. M. Baihaqi, S. Rahayu, & Y. Saputra	562
Development Strategy of Small-scale Beekeeping (Case Study in Kampong Nyalenghor, District Pagerageung, Tasikmalaya Regency). V. Chadizaviary, L. Cyrilla, & H. C. H. Siregar	568
ANIMAL PRODUCT'S TECHNOLOGY	573
Protein Quality of Fermented Beef by <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> 1B1. I. I. Arief, R.R.A. Maheswari, T. Suryati, & N. Kurniawati	575
Cashmere Quality of Raeini Goats Kept by Nomads in Iran. H.R. Ansari-Renani, J.P. Mueller, B. Rischkowsky, S.M. Seyed Momen, O. Alipour, M. Ehsani, & S. Moradi	581
Properties of Salt Coagulated Cheese Produced by Calcium Chloride and Calcium Propionate. Aphirak Phianmongkhol & Tri Indrarini Wirjantoro	587
Wool Fibre of Local and Crossbred Sheep: Production, Processing Technique and Performance. Mohamad Yamin & Sri Rahayu	593
Fiber Quality of Carpet-wool Sheep Breeds. H. R. Ansari-Renani & S. Moradi	599
Training Programme of Biogas to Minimize Environmental Pollution in the Tempok Village Sub Tompaso District. Femi H. Elly	606
Microbiological Characteristic and Antimicrobial Activity of Koumiss Against Salmonella typhimurium and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. R. Yahya, R. A. Maheswari, & R. H. Mulyono	612
Potency of Wool Handicrafts Production in Indonesia. Mohamad Yamin & Sri Mulatsih	618
Physical, Chemical, and Microbiological Characteristics of Healthy Drink that Contains Honey and Duck Egg Yolk in Difference Age. Z. Wulandari, R.R.A. Maheswari, & S.M. Anggraini	624
Microbiological Quality of Probiotic Yoghurt Jelly Drink During Storage in Refrigerator. G.S. Adhitama, R.R.A. Maheswari, & Z. Wulandari	631

Tenderness and Cooking Loss of Yearling Brahman Cross and Mature Ongole Cross Beef Treated Tenderizing Method. Tuti Suryati, Irma Isnafia Arief, & Bernadeth Nenny Polii.	6
Bombyx mori Silkworm Pupae Protein Isolate and Its Application on High Protein Powdered Milk. A.U. Abdullah, Ribka, H.T. Utomo, A. Febriani, M.T. Syaputra, & R.R.A. Maheswari.	6
SOCIAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION	6
Productivity of Kalung Crickets (<i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i>) Cultivation (Case Study in Central and East Java). Y. P. Rahmawati, H. C. H. Siregar, & L. Cyrilla	6
Public Perception in Thai Native Chicken (Pradu Hang-Dum Chiang Mai) via Food Contests. Aphirak Phianmongkhol, Tri Indrarini Wirjantoro, Charan Chailungka, Chartri Prathum, & Amnuay Leotaragul	6
Trade Performance of Meat and Meat Preparation Sector in Malaysia: The Case of Non-Ruminant. Mohd Mansor Ismail & Mohammad Amizi, A	6
Integration of Cattle-coconut Farming in South Minahasa Regency. Artise H.S. Salendu, Maryunani, Soemarno, & B. Polii	6
Applicative Model in Utilizing Mulberry Plant as a Worth Feed Resource for Increasing Farmers' Income. Syahrir, S. & A. Natsir	6
ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE PREVENTION	6
Anatomy and Morphometry of Reproductive Organ of Male Mouse Deer (<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>). Najamudin, Amrozi, Srihadi Agungpriyono, & Tuty Laswardi Yusuf	6
Effectiveness of <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> 2B4 as Biocontrol to Prevent <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> Infection on Laying Hens. Niken Ulupi, Irma Isnafia Arief, Bram Brahmantiyo, & Kharisma Eka Riwayati	6
List of Participant	6
List of Committee	7
Index of Author	7
Acknowledgment	7
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Integration of Cattle-coconut Farming in South Minahasa Regency

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Abstract

Coconut plantation is a source of income of South Minahasa community. Land under coconut plantation is utilized for the development of cattle farming in an integrated cattle-coconut plantation system. System integration is maintained in cattle under coconut trees, the land planted with forage and cattle waste used as fertilizer. While non-integration system is the land under a coconut tree is used for forage and cattle waste is used as fertilizer. The problem is how the benefits of system integrated cattle-coconut. The objective of this study was to analyze the benefits of system integrated cattle-coconut. District and Subdistrict purposively determined by consideration of having the largest cattle population. Number of respondents consisted of 86 of farmers are determined based on the ownership of at least 2 cattle and had to sell cattle. Data analysis was using descriptive analysis. Coconut lands are managed either by owners or tenants amounted to 10 935 trees (an average of 165.68 trees per respondent). Coconut land for grazing cattle borrowed amount to 2250 trees (an average of 112.50 trees per respondent). The results showed that the average farmer earned income non integrated system of Rp 16,583,767.54 per year. The average income earned on the system integration of Rp 21,658,525.52 per year. In conclusion, cattle-coconut plantation integration system provides benefits such as availability of feed resources under coconut, improve soil fertility and as an alternative source of income.

Keywords: cattle, coconut, integrated	Keywords.	cattle,	coconut,	integrated	
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Introduction

Coconut is one of the agricultural commodities that dominate in South Minahasa regency. Coconut is a source of income of most people in the region and it is

sold in the form of copra. According to Supadi and Nurmanaf (2006), coconut as a strategic commodity has a social role, cultural and economic life of society. Land under coconut farmers utilized for the development of beef cattle. Waste of food crops is a source of feed, whereas cattle manure used for soil fertility improvement under a coconut tree. This farming system is known as crop-livestock integration.

System of crop-livestock integration has many advantages such as availability of food resources, reduce the cost of weed control, improved soil fertility, increase crop yields and principal divides the risk of loss (Mansyur *et al.*, 2009). These benefits can increase the productivity of land is higher, thus providing greater benefits for the farmer. Integrated of farming is effort related, mutually supportive, mutually reinforcing and mutually beneficial (synergistic). Ramrao (2006) concluded that the integrated farming system is the most profitable.

According Channabasavanna *et al.* (2009) that the Integrated Farming System are very productive and profitable. Since 1977, the integrated farming system has been claimed to reduce land degradation and productivity compared with conventional rice-based system. Integrated livestock farming is the development of the livestock resource use that can reduce the risk of having the principles of sustainability efforts (Soedjana, 2007). In this case, Rajasekaran *et al.* (1991) introduced a system of natural resource management for sustainable agricultural development.

The problem of cattle farming in South Minahasa is that the cattle is traditionally maintained by grazing system that tied under the coconut trees and move around. Based on these problems, this study aimed to analyze profitability of the cattle–coconut integration farming in South Minahasa.

Materials and Methods

The research was conducted in South Minahasa Regency using the survey method. The Minahasa Regency was purposively selected for the study as the Regency was a centre for coconut production and cattle farming in North Sulawesi. The districts in South Minahasa was determined by purposive sampling; Sinonsayang and Tenga districs were the districts with the largest cattle population (BPS South Minahasa, 2011). Peasant farmers in every village of the sample was restricted to coconut farmers who owned at least 2 (two) heads of cattle and had to sell cattle. There were as many as 86 respondents. The type of data used were cross section and time series data. The data collection techniques were by interviews with cattle farmers and direct observation in the field. The collected data were analysed using descriptive analysis method.

Results and Discussion

The results showed that in South Minahasa the number of coconut trees owned

by farmer ranged between 30 - 1000 trees for a total of 13.185 trees. Coconut lands were managed either by owners or tenants that amounted to 10.935 trees, or an average of 165.68 trees per farmer. Meanwhile the borrowed land for cattle grazing was managed by the tenants and coconut trees numbered 2250 or an average of 112.50 trees per farmer. Coconuts was processed into copra. Coconut production per tree was about 20-40 pieces. To produce 100 kg of copra, 400-450 coconuts were required depending on the size of the coconuts. The copra prices prevailing in the study area ranged from Rp 570.000 to Rp 980.000 per 100 kg copra. The price would be different when the farmers sold the copra to the coconut oil factory which greatly affected the income of the farmer.

Cattle sales made in the "blantik" market in the village Ongkaw; the trader who arrived at the site was a farmer and sold the cattle to other farmer. The price of cattle depends upon the price of beef which is about Rp 50.000-Rp 70.000 per kg. Income from livestock enterprises that consume waste and grass that are not qualified. If the land under coconut trees used to grow quality grass then the income would be higher. Land use under the coconut to serve as a cover crop forage. According to Rahim (2006), cover crops is an act of conservation at the time instead of the growing season.

The average land area for maize cultivation was 0.9 ha and the planting of corn was in a 1-3 year period. Most of the farmers' cattle (66 respondents or 76,74%) planted corn under coconut trees with an area of 0,71 ha on average. The number of respondents who grew corn instead of under the coconut trees as much as 20 respondents (23,26%) with an area of dry land on average 0.87 ha. The income of the farmer from the three farms which were not integrated can be seen in Table 1.

In Table 1, it turns out that the average income earned per respondent of Rp 15.899.081,29 per year. This income is obtained by the system of diversification of farming systems. According to Rota and Sperandini (2010) that the system consists of components of plant diversification and free-living animals at the same time. In this case, the integration of crops and livestock is primarily to minimize risk and resource recycling.

Table 1. Average relative export, relative import and relative trade advantage for selected meat and meat preparation sectors in Malaysi

Sources of Income	Amount (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/Year/Respondent)	%
Coconut Farming	871,987,077.30	10,137,896.25	63.77
Cattle Farming	64,174,413.10	746,214.11	4.69
Corn Farming	206,180,500.00	2,397,447.67	15.08
Labor of Cattle	225,107,000.00	2,617,523.26	16.46
Total Income	1,367,448,990.40	15,899,081.29	100

The integrated production process showed that land under coconut trees could be used for fodder crops (forage or legume). Dolev and Kimhi (2010), land area is a determinant factor of the viability of agriculture. One Ha of land under coconut trees covering an area of 0,8 ha planted with forage grass seed needs of 16,000 cuttings. The average land area owned, managed and borrowed by farmers according to the results of this study was 0.71 ha of grass cuttings Brachiaria mutica requiring as many as 11,360 cuttings. Technological innovation in the animal feed crop-livestock Integration Systems Waste-Free (SITT-BL) according to Haryanto (2009) provides an exciting opportunity to clean green and agricultural development. Grasses that can be generated as much as 85.2 tons / year is equivalent to 6.67 AU/year, with cut and carry system.

If the land under coconut trees planted forage then the respondent may obtain income from these forages. If the grass produced can be sold to other farmers then the respondent will earn income of Rp 35.328.093.00 per year per respondent.

Cattle manure in the study area was only allowed on agricultural lands and not used as compost. In an integrated production process then all the existing waste utilized by the principle of zero waste. In this case, no waste is wasted and the manure can be processed to generate income for farmers and their families. Inefficient use of inputs according to Asche *et al* (2008) may worsen the environmental impact. Fleckinger and Glachant (2011) suggested that each manufacturer must collect and process-related waste products.

Some research indicates that a cattle can produce as much as 10 kg of faeces per cattle per day. Impurities can be processed into compost by 3 kg. If the price of compost is assumed to be Rp 3.000 per kg in a day then the revenue that the amount of Rp 9.000. The average of ownership of 3.4 cattle will produce 10.2 kg of compost for the revenue obtained is Rp 11.169.000/year. Compost can be expressed as an alternative income for farmers who had only left the plantation lands or in the yard. Another advantage is the compost can be used by farmers to substitute artificial fertilizer prices higher. The benefits of compost is to improve

Tabel 2. Farmer Income on Integration Cattle-Coconut Farming in South Minahasa Regency

Sources of Income	Amount (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/Year/Respondent)	%
Coconut Farming	871,987,077.30	10,137,896.25	16.90
Cattle Farming	64,174,413.10	746,214.11	1.25
Forage Farming	3,038,215,998.00	35,328,093.00	58.88
Compost Business	960,534,000.00	11,169,000.00	18.61
Labor of Cattle	225,107,000.00	2,617,523.26	4.36
Total Income	5,160,018,488.40	59,998,725.62	100

soil fertility owned by farmers in the study area. Organic fertilizer / compost derived from mixed Chromalaena and manure can replace about 50% of chemical fertilizers (Urea and SP-36) (Abdullah and Puspitasari, 2007). Provision of organic materials from manure and crop residues can improve soil physical properties (Prasetyo and Suriadikarta, 2006). The income of farmers as a respondent in an integrated cattle-coconut farming can be seen in Table 2.

As shown in Table 2, the average income of the farmer obtained an integrated farming system was Rp 59.998.725,62 per year. This income was greater than the farming of cattle-coconut that is not integrated. According Salendu and Elly (2011) that sustainable livestock development in North Sulawesi could be implemented by developing models of coconut-cattle integration. Rota and Sperandini (2010) suggested that the high integration of crops and livestock are often considered as a step forward. Ahmed et al (2011) states that the pattern of integrated farming is the best farming system in terms of resources, efficiency, productivity, production and food supply.

Conclusion

Based on the research results it could be concluded that the income received by farmers with cattle-coconut integration system was greater than that with the non-integration system. Cattle-coconut integration system provides benefits such as availability of feed resources under coconut, improve soil fertility and as an alternative source of income.

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