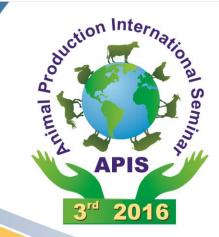
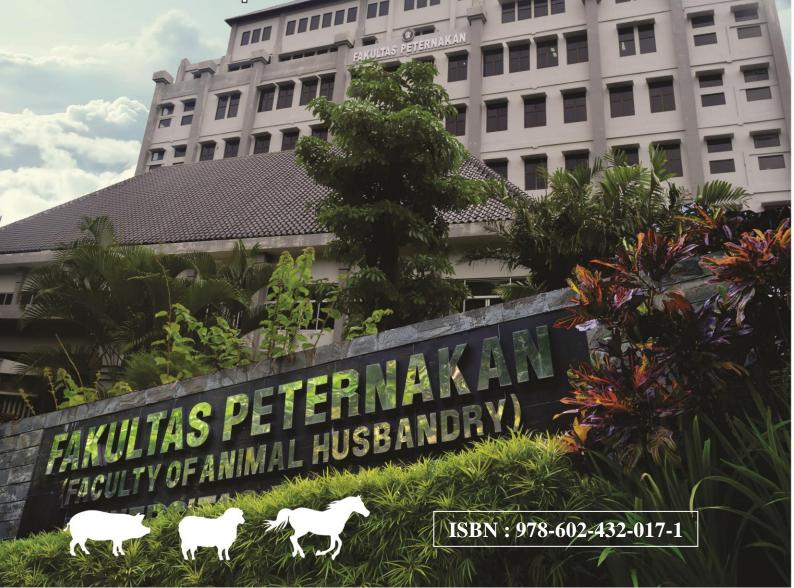
PROCEEDING



The 3rd Animal Production International Seminar
The 3rd ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production
3rd APIS & 3rd ARCAP – 2016

Enhancing Synergistic Roles of Stakeholders for Development of Sustainable Livestock Production



Perpustakaan Nasional: Katalog dalam Terbitan (KDT)

Proceeding 3^{rd} Animal Production International Seminar (3^{rd} APIS) & 3^{rd} ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (3^{rd} ARCAP)

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RECTOR SPEECH

Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarakatuh Distinguished Guests and Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great previlege and pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome on behalf of Brawijaya University and to say how grateful we are to the organizing committee of The Third Animal Production International Seminar (3rd APIS) and The Third ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (3rd ARCAP) who made this important event happening from today onward. Your attendance in this conference will not be enough before exploring the serendipity of Batu city which has attracted so many visitors in the recent years. It offers you many attractive places to visit varying from leisure facilities to smallholder dairy farms that relevant to the topic of this conference.

The issues of livestock production and food security have been a hot topic of debates all over the world to challenge our capability to feed human population living on earth that is believed will reach 25 billion people by the middle of this millineum. The global call on quality human resources especially in developing countries may not be achieved without adequate supply of animal protein. This has urged animal scientists to make significant effort to increase animal production by inventing new technologies and approaches but have no negative impact on our natural resources because the majority of smallholder farmers face with scarcity of cultivable land to produce adequate quantity and quality fodder for their animals. The practice of uncontrolled fodder scavenging from forest and open land may provoke a serious natural disaster such as landslide, flood and loss of water resources for human beings. Through this stage I would like to extend my concern to all distinguished guests and delegates to pay more attention on sustainable development of animal production that assures our young generation lives on earth safely and happily.

As the rector of Brawijaya University, I am also delighted to welcome you in our green campus sometime in the middle of the conference to hasten mutual collaboration between Brawijaya University and either national or international partners. We are fully aware that in a modern life higher education quality should be built on the basis of collaboration for many reasons. Brawijaya University has 14 faculties that can be grouped into four science trees, that is engineering, humanity, economics, and life sciences. They have been growing significantly not only in the number of student enrollements but many prestigeous achievement on research findings, student competitions and administrative transparency are our flagships in the last ten years. Nevertheless, we also realize that first and foremost constraint for any institution is the limit of resources and thereby underpinning the importance of establishing mutual collaboration. It is our opportunities to meet delegates from varying places of origin that open initial discussion for further networking on relevant topics of interests concordance to the main topic of this conference and beyond.

To conclude my address, once again I would like to express my sincere gratitudes to all delegates, partners and conference committee who have made this important international conference occurs. I do hope that your stay and partcipation in these seminar and conference will be fruitful and unforgettable.

By the name of Almighty Allah Swt. I declare that $\,$ The Third Animal Production International Seminar (3^{rd} APIS) and The Third ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (3^{rd} ARCAP) are officially open.

Thank you very much Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh.

Batu, 19 October 2016 Brawijaya University Rector

Prof.Dr.Ir. Mohammad Bisri, MS.

Assalaamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Praise be to Allah, that the International Seminar 3rd-APIS could be held this year. This seminar is a routine agenda of the Faculty of Animal Husbandry UB held every three years, and this time held on October 19 to 21, 2016.

For participants come from outside the city of Malang, I proudly would like to say Welcome to the city of Malang and also on the beautiful campus of the University of Brawijaya, especially in the Faculty of Animal Husbandry. I'm sure the cool atmosphere of Malang and Batu, the participants will be able to feel a distinct impression and more enthusiastic in participating in the seminar

When we viewed from a trip APIS, we note that there is significant progress in every APIS's event. It can be noted by increasing the number of participants who submit their abstract / full paper and spread of country or university / institution they came from. This shows that the APIS is increasingly recognized by the researchers or academics community, and but on the other hand might be the number of researchers who want to publish scientific work is also increased.

Now, APIS not only belong to the Faculty of Animal Husbandry University of Brawijaya, but also belong to the universities and researchers in the world who require publish their qualified scientific paper immediately.

APIS is a very effective medium to introduce each other between researchers, as well as a very efficient medium for the information and experiences exchange among the participants. Through the APIS we can know the topics of research being conducted by other researchers in different regions or countries, so that we can develop our future research directions and topic. We can also use APIS meeting as a medium for constructing the research collaboration and networking with researchers from other institutions for strengthening our research foundation. By APIS meeting, some information about new and important problems in the livestock farming and their solutions in the field can be summarized, so it is be expected to be able to overcome some of the problems of animal farming. I am sure, that the scientific information presented in APIS are very important way out of various scientific problems and in practical condition. So that by referring to the new findings of the researchers stated in their scientific works will be able to immediately increase the efficiency of farm businesses and increase in profits for farmers.

Finally, we congratulate to have nice conference and wish all participants having good days for a better future.

Thank you, Malang, October 13, 2016

Dean of the Faculty of Animal Husbandry University of Brawijaya

Prof. Dr.sc.agr. Ir. Suyadi, MS.

WELCOME MESSAGE

Following the success of the First and Second Animal Production International Seminar (1st and 2nd APIS) held in 2010 and 2013, respectively, and based on the proposition during the International Representatives Steering Committee Meeting, The ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (ARCAP) Committee, and Malaysian Society of Animal Production (MSAP), hence, it will be held Collaborative Seminar of The Third Animal Production International Seminar (3rd APIS) and The Third ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (3rd ARCAP) at Shining Batu city, East Java Province, Indonesia from 19 to 21 October 2016 with the theme of Improving the Synergistic Roles of Stakeholders for Development of Sustainable Livestock Production.

Sustainable development has become globally interesting issue in the last decades, since the environmentally failure of green revolution in agriculture and in some other aspects of development. The developments have been blamed to result in environmental degradation and global climate change (global warming) that dangers for the sustainability of life. Hence, the concept of sustainable developments that are environmentally, economically, socially and finally lively friendly must be practiced in all aspects of development, and as a never ending process to result in the most promising outputs for either the present or the future sustainable lifes.

Livestock production is very well known to have very important and strategic roles for human life as well as the environment. Livestock production is as important source of high quality foods for human, where its requirement must continuously increase and cannot be stopped due to the continuous increase of the human population. Livestock production provides income for most of small farmers in the villages and industries. Livestock also functions as traction, fertilizer, investment or saving, social prides, wool, and fur. However, livestock production has recently been blamed for its contributions to the land degradation and the global climate changes. Livestock production has been blamed to degrade 70% of rain forest area in Amazon, contributes 18% of green house gas, and competing in the use of potential materials either for human food or renewable fuel.

Thus, to improve the important and strategic functions and contributions of livestock production, it is our great honors and pleasures to invite stakeholders in livestock production including scientists, practitioners, decision makers as well as farmers and industries to attend This 3rd Animal Production International Seminar (3rd APIS) and The Third ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (3rd ARCAP) held in the most interesting agriculture complex and exotic tourism city of Shining Batu, East Java Province, Indonesia from 19 to 21 October 2016. The Shining Batu city that is located in the valley of nonactive volcanoes complex, is also known as the oldest dairy cattle production center in Indonesia and also as livestock production center where small, medium, and large scale of livestock production and industries present including dairy cattle, beef cattle, goat, sheep, poultry, pigs, and rabbits.

The seminar is supposed to be a chance for the participants to discuss and exchange the newest information on animal science and technology for improving the prospects and copping the challenges in animal production for its sustainable development. In addition, the seminar will be as a site in establishing and refreshing contacts among animal scientists as well as practitioners for the development of sustainable livestock production.

We strongly expect your active support and participation for the success of the seminar. Finally, we are looking forward to seeing you all in the most interesting city of Shining Batu and enjoying our wonderful traditions, cultures, cuisines, and scenery.

SPEECH FROM CHAIRMAN OF APIS 2016

Bismillahirrohmaanirrohiim

Assalamualaikum wa rohmatullahi wa barokaatuh

Our sincerely Rector of Brawijaya University, Dean of Faculty of Animal Husbandry Brawijaya University, very important invited person, keynote speakers, and all of the participants,

In this opportunity, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, I would like to express my deeply thanks and welcoming all of you to attend this Third Animal Production International Seminar and The Third ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production (APIS & ARCAP-2016).

The theme of this seminar is **Improving the Synergistic Roles of Stakeholders for Development of Sustainable Livestock Production**. As all of us are aware that sustainable development in all of aspects of our live are very-very important to create a better live not only for ourselves generation but also more importantly for our next-next generations. Especially for the development of livestock production, it is not only targeted for the production of sufficient quantity of good quality foods including meat, milk, and egg but also to minimize its contribution to the degradation of environment. As it is very well known that livestock production is not only produce many fruitful functions our live but also has been blamed to cause land degradation, water and air pollution, and to contribute to the global climate change.

For those from this seminar we would like to expect that we can give and share our knowledge, technology, and experiences to give our contribution for the development of sustainable livestock production.

As I got the data from our secretary that this seminar is attended by not less than 300 participants from many different countries including Sudan, Iran, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Australia, and of course from all over Indonesia from North Sumatera to West Papua; from different discipline of livestock production including livestock production systems, feeds and nutrition, genetic, breeding, and conservation reproduction, environment and waste management, products processing and food safety, socio-economic and agribusiness of livestock, and veterinary and health care; and from different types of stakeholder including scientists, practitioners, decision makers as well as farmers and industries. For those, I would like again to express my deeply thanks to all of the participants. Please, enjoy our seminar and our most interesting city of Shining Batu and enjoying our wonderful traditions, cultures, cuisines, and scenery.

And finally, last but not least, I wish to thank to all sponsors who have contributed for financial support, to our partner institutions and especially to the organizing committee member who have been working very hard to prepare and ensure the success of this international seminar.

Good Luck and Wassalamualaikum wa rohmatullahi wa barokaatuh.

Chairman

Dr.Ir. Marjuki, M.Sc.

WELCOME SPEECH FROM MSAP PRESIDENT

Welcome Speech From MSAP President

It is indeed my pleasure to welcome you to the 3rd ARCAP (Asean Regional Conference on Animal Production) to be held in the Shining City of Batu, Malang from 19th – 22th October 2016. Malaysian Society of Animal Production is proud to be a co-organizer of this conference. ARCAP was mooted by the then president of MSAP Dr Abu Hassan Muhammad Ali, in 2013 and the first ARCAP conference was held in Kuching, Sarawak in June 2014. Representatives from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, The Phillipines, Vietnam, Singapore, Laos and Myanmar were among the invited speakers. Brunei and Cambodia has yet to name their representatives. ARCAP was originally planned to be held every two years in different Asean countries but initially this system was not practical as some member countries were not represented during earlier meetings. The formation of ARCAP was to develop a network within the Asean region, providing a platform where scientists and livestock stakeholders can discuss, collaborate and exchange ideas and information on animal production specific to this region. At present ARCAP is somewhat a loose organization of societies of animal production in the Asean region and therefore look forward to receiving voluntary members to be actively involved. MSAP organized the first and second ARCAP conferences, and fortunately the Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Universitas Brawijaya, has volunteered to organize the 3rd ARCAP conference in Batu, Indonesia in conjunction with their 3rd APIS. It is hoped that future ARCAP conferences will be will be hosted by other member countries.

Before I end, I would like to thank the organizing committee, and all those involved, for their hard work to make this joint conference a success. Thanks are due to Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Universitas Brawijaya, for providing all the necessary facilities and support for the success of this conference.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all participants of this conference for your support and enthusiasm and hope that you have a fruitful and enjoyable conference.

Prof Dr Abd Wahid Haron
President MSAP 2016/2017

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Correlations between Crude Protein/Total Digestible Nutrients Ratio and Commercial Cuts Weight and Percentage of Thin Tailed Lambs

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Abstract

This study was conducted to studythe relationship between crude protein and total digestible nutrients (CP/TDN) ratio and shoulder, leg, and loin weight and percentage of thin tailed lambs. Twenty four heads of three months old male thin tailed lambs with initial body weight (BW) 14.19 ± 0.17 kg were fattened by feda complete feed contained three levels of crude protein (CP; 12, 14 and 16%) and two levels of total digestible nutrients (TDN; 60, 70%) to give six ratios of CP/TDN. After 3 months fattening period, the lamb was slaughtered and commercially cut into 8 parts including shoulder, leg, and loin, and then weighed. The data was analyzed by correlation regression to determine the correlation between CP/TDN ratio and shoulder, leg, and loin weight and percentage of weaning lambs carcass. The results showed that the CP/TDN ratio in feed has a medium correlation value with the shoulder weight (r=0.57), shoulder percentage (r = 0.42), and leg weight (r = 0.43), while low correlation was found in loin weight (r = 0.25), and negatively low correlated with leg and loin percentage, being-0.28 and -0.15, respectively. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the weight and percentage of shoulder, and leg and loin weight could be influenced by CP/TDN ratio in feed, but has no effect on the percentage of leg and loin.

Keywords: thin tailedlamb, CP and TDN ratio, weight and percentage commercial cuts

Introduction

The effort to improvelambs production in Indonesia is taking by increasing nutrient content in the diet, mainly based on the content of crude protein (CP) and total digestible nutrients (TDN). These CP and TDNas well as CP/TDN ratiois required for the muscle formation and growth rate. Purbowati *et al.* (2013) reported that theincreasing protein levels up to 11.7% and TDN 58.6% could increase meat production of goat. The balance of CP/TDN ratio will effect to optimum the rumen fermentation efficiency as well as feed utilization (Ginting, 2005).

The big portion of meat in carcass is contained mainly in leg, shoulder, and loinwhich are different in their growth rate. The leg and shoulder are earlier developed than of the loin (Owens*et al.*, 1993). This different of growth rate of these carcass portions may lead to vary the amount of the leg, shoulder, and loinportions as well as in the percentage. Therefore, to evaluate the suitable level of CP and TDN as well as CP/TDN ratio in feed, this study was carried out.

Methodology

Experimental animals, feed, and equipments

Twenty four heads of male thin tailed lambs (\pm 3 months old) with initial body weight (BW)14.17 \pm 0.17 kg (CV= 2.41%) were used in this study. They were grouped into six, each consisted of 4 lambs and fed a complete feed contained three levels of crude protein (CP; 12, 14 and 16%) and two levels of total digestible nutrients (TDN; 60, 70%) to give six ratios of CP/TDN, i.e. 12/60; 12/70; 14/60; 14/70; 16/60 and 16/70, respectively. The complete feed was composed of rice bran, cassava meal, sugar cane top, cassava peel, soybean meal, fish meal, molasses and mineral and was given in pelleted form. All lambs were housed in individual pen and given freely access to feed and water throughout the experimental period.

Slaughter procedure

All lambs were slaughtered randomly after 3 months of feeding. Lambs were fasted for 6 hours before slaughtered. The slaughter method was done follow halal and standard slaughtering methods. The carcass was kept in a cold room at 18°C for 10 hours. Carcass were cut into 8 parts as described by Forrest *et al.* (1975) after removing the kidney fat. Each part of shoulder, leg, and loin were weighed.

Parameters

Parameters measured were CP/TDN ratio of feed given to the lamb and weight and percentage of shoulder, leg, and loin. The CP and TDN ratio was calculated by dividing percentage of CP and TDN of the feed given and was expressed in decimal.

Data analysis

The relationship between CP/TDN ratio with weight and percentage of shoulder, leg, and loin were analyzed by correlation regression analysis. The strength of correlation coefficient was evaluated by the value described by Sugiyono (2008), i.e. 0.00 - 0.19 (very low), 0.20 - 0.39 (low), 0.40 - 0.59 (medium), 0.60 - 0.79 (strong), and 0.80 - 1.00 (very strong).

Results and Discussions

The relationship between CP/TDN ratioonthe weight and percentage of leg, shoulder, and loin

The correlation between CP/TDN ratio and weight and percentage of leg, shoulderand loinare shown in Figure 1 and 2. The correlation of CP/TDN ratio was found positive on weight of leg, shoulderand loin, but on percentage, there were weak and negative correlation found on leg and loin, but medium and positive was found on shoulder.

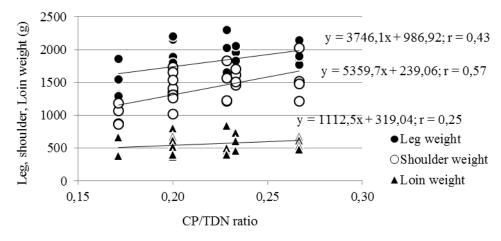


Figure 1. The relations between CP/TDN ratio on weight of leg, shoulder and loin

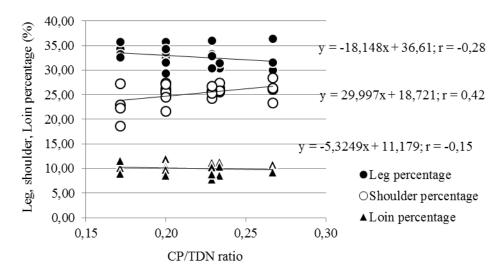


Figure 2. The correlations between CP/TDN ratio on percentage of leg, shoulder and loin

Correlation value between CP/TDN ratio to the weightof leg, shoulder and loin was 0.43, 0.57, and 0.25, while to the percentage of leg, and loin was negative (-0.28 and -0.15, respectively) while for shoulder 0.42. These results indicated the CP/TDN ratio is able to accelerate the growth of muscle tissues in lambs, but at this stage the acceleration only reach shoulder as the earlier develop than leg and loin agreed to body components growth rate described by Owens *et al.* (1993) that ingeneral muscle development start from head and backward to tail and from extremities to the core towards the loin. The higher CP/TDN ratio resulted a considerable increasing in the amount of weight and percentage of shoulder. Shoulder is one of the moving parts, it has faster growth rate than other part does. The amount of deposition of protein and energy intake will speed up the tissues growth, andleggrows after the shoulder. According to Mawati *et al.*(2004)legs needed to walk and move, so it has fast growth rate in life and loin is more extensive later in life. Therefore, the correlation betweenloinand CP and TDN ratio is lower than the other. Forrest *et al.* (1975) reported that rack and loin have slow growth rate and late maturity.

There is a negative correlation between the percentages of leg and loin with CP and TDN ratio. Protein in the diet has a corresponding formation of lamb's tissues, so that the higher protein levels can increase the carcass weight. According to Rianto *etal.* (2006) the amount of protein deposition will be used for growth that will improve the carcass weight. Energy also has a function in the synthesis of fat, so the higher energy in feed, the more fat is formed. This is confirmed the results of study by Prakoso *etal.* (2009), that the higer TDN levels of feeding deposited more fat in carcass production. Therefore, the balance of protein and energy should be appropriated to produce optimal growth.

Conclusion

It can be inferred that there is a strong relations between the ratio of CP and TDN with the weight and percentage of leg, shoulder, and loin. CP and TDN ratio in the feed is able to optimize the growth rate of animals.

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