

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



ISBN : 978-602-432-017-1

Perpustakaan Nasional: Katalog dalam Terbitan (KDT)

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

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Penulis : Dr.Ir. Marjuki, M.Sc (Ed.)
Aswah Ridhowi, M.Sc (Ed.)
Wike Andre, M.Si (Ed.)

Perancang Sampul : Tim Prosiding
Penata Letak : Tim UB Press
Pracetak dan Produksi: Tim UB Press

Penerbit:



UB Press

Jl. Veteran 10-11 Malang 65145 Indonesia

Gedung INBIS Lt.3

Telp : 0341-554357, Fax: 0341-554357 (call)

E-mail : ubpress@gmail.com/ubpress@ub.ac.id

Website : <http://www.ubpress.ub.ac.id>

ISBN: 978-602-432-017-1

viii +724 hlm, 21 cm x 29,7 cm

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Oral Presentation Program

Day1: Wednesday, 19 October [Orchid Hotels]

Oral Presentation 1 Focus Session: Feed and Nutrition(1)

Wednesday, 19 October 13:00-14:00 Room: Panderman 1

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13.00-13.10	Smallholder dairy cattle farmer capacity in providing feeds and nutrient in several population densities of villages of Sleman Regency, DIY Province – Indonesia Permana I. G., Zahera R., Toharmat T. and Despal	Permana I. G (Moderator 2)	FN – 392
13.10-13.20	Nutritional properties of several seaweeds species for dairy cattle Despal, Hasri N. and Permana I. G.	Despal	FN – 393
13.20-13.30	Inclusion of various levels of peanut hay (rendeng) in the rabbit diet Tuti Haryati, Bram Brahmantiyo, Bayu Dewantoro P. Soewandi, and Yono C. Raharjo	Tuti Haryati	FN – 327
13.30-13.40	The use of corn fodder for rabbit production Yono C. Raharjo, S. Rahayu, Bayu Dewantoro P. Soewandi, and Tuti Haryati	Yono C. Raharjo(Moderator 1)	FN – 328
13.40-13.50	Effect of mixture of manure and jackfruit peel fermented by <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> on in vitro gas production parameters ¹ Mashudi, Siti Chuzaemi and Eka Yunianti	Mashudi	FN – 399
13.50-14.00	Changes in nutrition and fibre silage water hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>) as ruminant feed fermented with several fermentative materials ¹ ¹ Muhammad Mukhtar	Muhammad Mukhtar	FN – 361

Oral Presentation 1 Focus Session :Feed and Nutrition (2)**Wednesday, 19 October 13:00-14:00 Room: Panderman 2**

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13.10-13.20	Supplementation of the diets with rich – selenium feedstuffs on the performance of 4 weeks old broiler chickens ¹ ¹ B. Sundu. A. Adjis and R. Dien	B. Sundu	FN – 369
13.20-13.30	Effects of different combination of water hyacinth (Eichornia crassipes mart) leaves and sapu sapu fish (Hypostomus plecostomus) on growth performances of local ducks in Lombok ¹ ¹ B. Q. Erni Nurhidayati, Asnawi and Wiryawan, K. G.	B. Q. Erni Nurhidayati	FN – 316
13.30-13.40	Evaluation on the biological effectivity of BS4 enzymes in laying hens diet at commercial farms level ¹ ¹ Arnold P. Sinurat, Broto Wibowo, Tresnawati Purwadaria, and Tuti Haryati	Arnold P. Sinurat (Moderator 1)	FN – 317
13.40-13.50	The effect of Type of Microbes and Humic Acid Does to Improve The Quality and Nutriet Contents of Palm Oil Sludge ¹ ¹ Mirawati, Ade Djulardi and Gita Ciptaan	Mirawati	FN – 324
13.50-14.00	Effect of probiotic supplementation in feed on meat cholesterol content and intestinal microflora of broiler ¹ ¹ Ilham Ardiansah, Syaiful Haq Baderuddin, Kholifatus Sholiha, Andini Nur Izza, Ratna Mustika Pratiwi, Zeta Rivlinia Sari and Osfar Sjojfan	Ilham Ardiansah	FN – 396

Oral Presentation 1 Focus Session :Genetic Breeding and Conservation

Wednesday, 19 October 13:00-14:00 Room: Semeru

Time	Title	Presenter	Code
13.00-13.10	The qualitative and quantitative characteristics identification of bali cows having different coat color in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia ¹ ¹ Arnold. Christian Tabun, Ferdinan Suharjon Suek, Bernadus Ndoen, Thomas Lapenangga, Cardial Leo Penu, and Johanis Jermias	Arnold. Christian Tabun	GB – 106
13.10-13.20	Mitochondrial d-loop nucleotide sequence of indonesian gayo buffalo: variation and phylogeny studies 1 1 Eka Meutia Sari, Mohd. Agus Nashri Abdullah, M. Yunus, Nuzul Asmlia, and Eryk Andreas	Eka Meutia Sari	GB -107
13.20-13.30	Morphology of Indonesian native ducks 1 1 Daniel D. I. Putra, Dyah Maharani, Dwi N. H. Hariyono, Jafendi H. P. Sidadolog, and Jun Heon Lee	Daniel (Moderator 1)	GB -109
13.30-13.40	Variation of Quantitative Traits of Kamang Duck as Local Genetic Resources in Kamang Regency West Sumatera ¹ ¹ Firda Arlina, Sabrina, Husmaini, and Franky	Firda Arlina(Moderator2)	GB -111
13.40-13.50	Flock Composition, Effective Population Size, Actual Population Size And Rate of Inbreeding of Kamang Duck in Kamang Magek Regency Agam District ¹ ¹ Sabrina, Firda Arlina, Husmaini, and Guntur Eka Putra	Sabrina Amini	GB -112
13.50-14.00	Polimorphism of Silkworms Bombyx mori of two Breeding Centers (Soppeng and Temanggung) in Indonesia ¹ ¹ Nur Cholis	Nur Cholis	GB – 110

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Flock Composition, Effective Population Size, Actual Population Size and Rate of Inbreeding of Kamang Duck in Kamang Magek Regency Agam District

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Abstract

Duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) is one of the most important domestic avian species in the world. This study aims to obtain the flock composition, effective population size, actual population size and rate of inbreeding of Kamang duck. This study was used a sample Kamang duck raised from 126 small farmers in Kamang Magek Village. This research conducted was survey method with purposive random sampling. The variables were calculated in the study, namely the number of adult male ducks (N_m), number of adult female ducks (N_f), number of young male and young female ducks, number of male and female ducklings, actual population size (N_a), effective population size (N_e), and the rate of inbreeding per generation (ΔF). The result of this study showed that the Kamang duck population in the Kamang Magek regency was 4.298 head. The flock composition of the Kamang duck in the Kamang Magek regency was an adult male ducks (7.58%), adult female ducks (42.46%), grower male ducks (8.45%), grower female ducks (12.77%), ducklings (28.73%). Effective population size (N_e) Kamang ducks was 1.106 head and the rate of inbreeding per generation is 0.04%.

Keywords: *Flock composition, effective population size, actual population size, Kamang duck, rate of inbreeding.*

Introduction

An animal germ plasm conservation program will require decision on the population. The local ducks represents a large pool of untapped genetic resource. There are many local breeds of ducks in Indonesia, and they can be found widely spread across the country. The local ducks as descendants of the Indian Runner have the potential of high egg production, but they have not shown their egg production optimally. There are many local breeds of ducks in Indonesia, and they can be found widely spread across the country. Ducks in Indonesia get name with the name of the place where the duck were bred for generations or domesticated as Kamang duck, Bayang duck, Pitalah duck. Many of them, however, are often maintained in small populations, owing to their comparatively poor performance in egg production and growth rate (Amini et al., 2015). Facing the challenge from much more efficient commercial duck strains, almost all of the indigenous duck breeds are decreasing in population size, and even of more concern, some of the indigenous duck breeds are on the verge of extinction. The reduction of effective population size would reduce genetic variation and the ability of a population. A population is a summation of all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in a particular geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding (Falconer and MC Kay, 1996). Knowledge of the size population and the rate of population decline a clumps of ducks is very important to classify the status of the cattle

population. One of an early stage in the preservation germplasm program is to determine the status of livestock population. Population status can be determined by counting the number of adult depicted on the number of adult females and the effective population size (Subandriyo, 2004).

Methodology

This research utilized the survey method . A total some 126 smal farmers used as respondents in this study in Kamang Magek regency, Agam district of West Sumatera Province. and intensive direct examination. Data on flock composition were estimated using the mean procedure of statistic using SPSS (2010). Furthermore, rate of inbreeding was calculated in the population. Effective population size (N_e) for a randomly mated population was calculated as $N_e = (4N_mN_f)/(N_m+N_f)$ where N_e = effective population size, N_m = number of breeding males in the flock and N_f = number of breeding females in the flock. The rate of inbreeding (F) was calculated from N_e as $F = 1/2N_e$ (Falconer and MacKay, 1996). The ratio of the effective population size to actual population size (N_e/N_a) is an indicator of the extent of genetic variation expected in a population. Male: female ratio (N_m/N_f) is defined as the number of inbreeding males upon the number of breeding females in a population (Lariviere et al., 2011).

Result and Discussion

The size of population is simply the number of individual in it. However, scientist are more concerned with the flow of genes within the number of individuals contributing gametes to the next generation (NRC, 1993). The flock composition of Kamang ducks in household farmer in the study area, estimated N_e , N_e/N_a and N_m/N_f and the rate og inbreeding is given in Table 1.

No	Villages	N_m	N_f	N_m/N_f (%)	N_a	N_e	N_e/N_a	F (%)
1	Kasiak	57	322	17.70	379	193	50.92	0.25
2	Gatah	29	129	22.48	158	94	59.49	0.53
3	Kubang	22	114	19.29	136	73	44.78	0.61
4	Koto Kaciak	26	143	18.18	169	88	52.07	0.56
5	Lurah Bawah	19	70	27.14	89	59	66,28	0.84
6	Ambacang	19	80	23.75	99	61	61.61	0.81
7	Kampung Bawah	6	16	37.50	22	17	77.27	2.94
8	Sawah Ladang	36	226	15.93	262	124	47.33	0.40
9	Lurah Ateh	10	253	3.95	263	38	14.14	1.31
10	Simpang Kacang	22	98	22.44	120	71	59.16	0.70
11	Guguak Pincuran	15	78	19.23	83	50	60.24	1.00
12	Pulai	23	83	27.71	106	72	67.92	0.69
13	Cubadak	39	196	19.89	235	130	55.32	0.38
	Kamang Magek	323	1808	17.86	2121	1070	50.45	0.04

Flock structure and dynamics help in the identification of the age and number of animals to be maintained breeding population (Okeno et al., 2012). The proportion heads of mature hens in a flock is used to estimate egg and poultry production (Yakubu, 2010). The low sex ratio on the farms studied is an indication that the breeding flock is an indication that the population is not controlled by the farmers (Zahraddeen et al., 2011). The N_e/N_a and

Nm/Nf ratio on Kamang ducks were 50.45% and 17.86% (1:6), respectively. It is important to assess effective population size (N_e). The relative number of effective parents of each sex in a population. There are a few breeding males in a population, then the effective size will be much smaller than its actual population size. This finding was relatively similar to what had been found in research of Bayang duck conducted by Liza *et al.* (2016). Nm/Nf ratios 1: 7 is in line with Meuwissen and Woolliams (1994) suggested that N_e between 30 and 250 is needed for natural selection to prevent inbreeding depression. The effective population size (N_e) and the rate of inbreeding (F) calculated for the indigenous Kamang duck flock considering the existing flock size and management practice were N_e 1070 head. N_e is a measure of genetic variability within a population where large values of N_e indicate more variability and small values of N_e indicate less genetic variability (Maiwashe *et al.*, 2006; Cervantes *et al.*, 2008).

When the inbreeding rate of Kamang ducks in this study was 0.04% per generation, it is assumed that 0.04% of heterozygosity is lost in one generation. Inbreeding is also an indication for the probability that two alleles at any locus in an individual are identical by descent relative to a base population (Falconer and MacKay, 1996). The rate of inbreeding in the free-range of Kamang duck population was low. The low value of F is an indication that the KBC population is not at the risk of extinction.

Conclusion

The flock composition of the Kamang duck population in the Kamang Magek regency was an adult male ducks (7.58%), adult female ducks (42.46%), young male ducks (8.45%), young female ducks (12.77%), ducklings (28.73%). Effective population size (N_e) Kamang ducks was 1.106 head and the rate of inbreeding per generation is 0.04%. Ratio (Nm/Nf) was 17.86% (1:6) and ratio N_e/N_a 50.45%

Acknowledgment

This research was supported by Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of research, technology and higher education of the Republic of Indonesia, who paid this research, contract No. 3/UN.16/TKS/LPPM/2016, Andalas University

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