LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul karya ilmiah (makalah) : The Biologycal Quality Of Adding Fermented Waste Cabbage As Probiotic Source To Pellet Calf Starter On Calf Performance

Jumlah Penulis : 5 orang
Status Pengusul : penulis pertama
Identitas Karya Ilmiah
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Semarang, 4 Maret 2019
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Prof.Dr.Ir.Edy Kurnianto,MS,MAgr
NIP.196104161986031001
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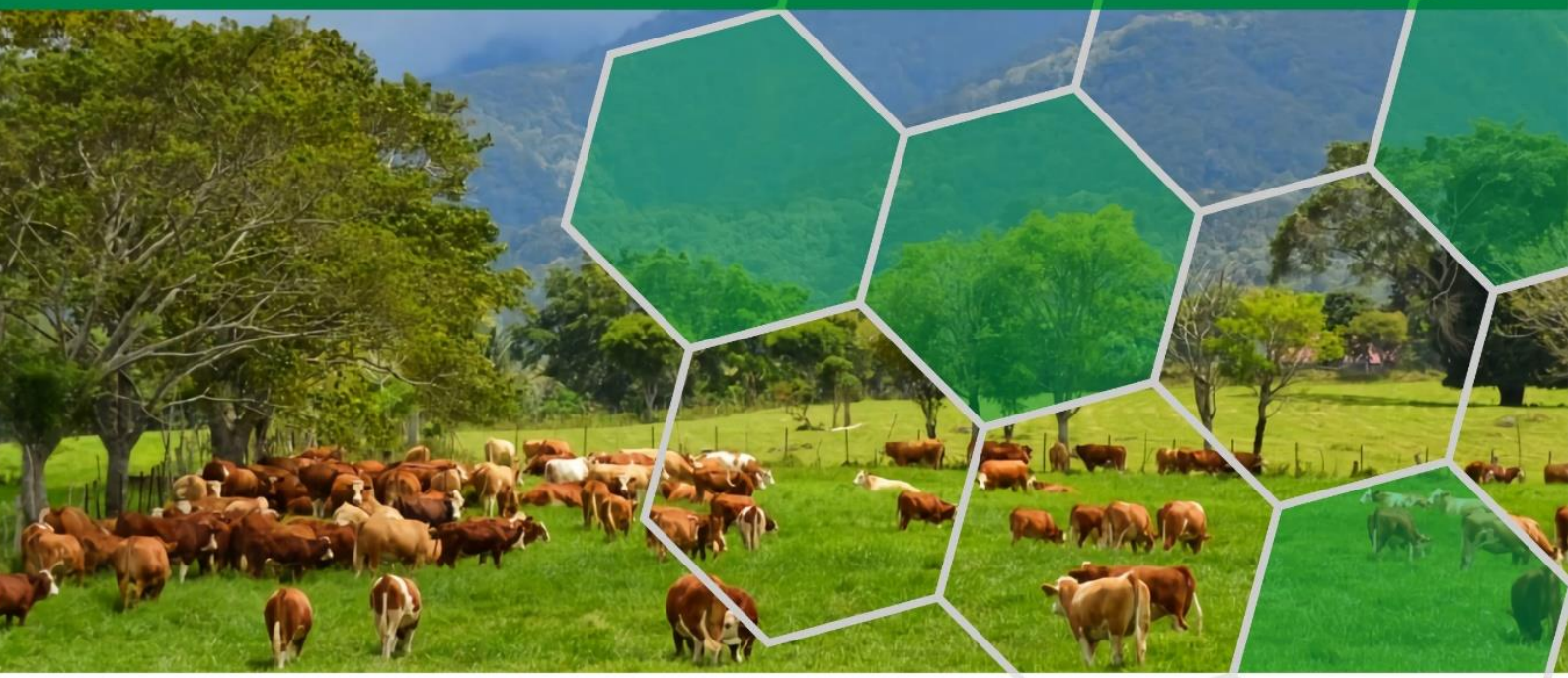
"WISDOM OF USING LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"



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PREFACE

It is my privilege to thanks to all of authors for your enthusiasm in participating and contributing papers at this 6th International Conference on Sustainable Animal Agriculture for Developing Countries (The 6th SAADC-2017) that had been successfully held on 16-19 October 2017 in The Singhasari Resort, Batu City, Indonesia with the theme of *"Wisdom of Using Local Resources for Development of Sustainable Animal Production in Developing Countries"*

The primary objective of the 6th SAADC-2017 was to provide a scientific forum for animal scientists and producers, and administrators of livestock related agencies, particularly from the developing countries, to share their experiences, discuss issues and suggest recommendations to develop further a more sustainable livestock production.

This proceeding contains selected papers that were presented in the conference based on the quality and relevancy to the confencence. The papers are reflecting responsiveness of animal scientist from various countries in promoting sustainability of animal agriculture for the prosperity of the never ending generations. These proceeding hopefully will certainly enrich the body of knowledge and understanding about various aspects related to sustainable animal agriculture.

Our special thanks are also for the SAADC President for his confidence to our Universitas Brawijaya to organize this prestigious conference. Also, congratulation that SAADC is now listed in the International Congress and Conference Association (ICCA) based on its quality and consistent activities.

We also wish to thank all partners and sponsors for their support to the success of the conference. To colleague members of the organizing committee, please accept my deep appreciation for your hard working in ensuring the success of the conference.

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Ifar Subagiyo
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ORAL PRESENTATION

Animal Production

Animal Genetic and Breeding

Animal Reproduction

Animal Product Technology

POSTER PRESENTATION

Animal Production

Animal Nutrition and Feed Technology

Plasma leptin ghrelin and their expression of receptors in different tissues and on production performance during post summer period in PD 3 chicken line

Anand laxmi N., Reddy M.R, Raja Ravindra, Ramasubbaiah K., Pradeep Kumar E.R., Shanmugam M. and Mahapatra R.K

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Abstract

During summer high ambient temperature prevailing in the environment or in the shed, has a significant negative effect on the physiological functions of the chicken. PD 3 chicken layer line was developed at this institute from Dehlam breed. Despite good management practices, the temperature in the shed was higher (36.9-29^{o}C) than the temperature which should be present in the thermoneutral zone (20-26^{o}C) during eight weeks of summer period. The following experiment was conducted, to observe the effect of supplementation of fermented yeast culture (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) 1.5X10^{7}cfu/g, (FYC, commercial product) on certain physiological blood parameters and mRNA expression of genes for receptors.

Keywords: summer, PD3 chicken line, hormone, receptors, fermented yeast culture

Introduction

During growth phase, chickens have higher metabolic activity (Freitas et al., 2014), and stress experienced during summer will be more. The stress experienced during growth phase may have an impact on egg production and feed efficiency in the later part of the season coinciding with the laying period. These are the two important parameters which govern the economics of the producer. Heat stress also leads to cellular oxidative stress, which causes damage to cell membranes. Leptin, probably because of its sensitivity to heat stress, it is suggested that Leptin plays a key role in regulation of energy metabolism under heat stress conditions (Morera et al., 2012). Fermented yeast culture used in the present study, is a commercial product composed of yeast and the media on which it is grown and is a source of vitamin, amino acids etc.

Methodology

The duration of the summer period was for eight weeks / 56 d (Age of the birds- 17-24 weeks). The study during post summer period extended from 25th week to 32 weeks of the age of the birds. A total number of 150 birds were divided equally in to three groups. Supplementation of FYC was given along with the basal diet, @ of 0.5g/kg (T1) and 1.25g/kg (T2) respectively to the two experimental groups and the control group was offered feed devoid of FYC. Feed intake and body weight were recorded at 15d interval, whereas Leptin and Ghrelin hormones were estimated by enzyme immunoassay using commercial EIA kits. in the blood samples collected at 15d interval. For assay of hormone receptors, total RNA was extracted, converted to cDNA and was amplified with respective primers. Estimation of plasma

Carcass quality as well as composition and oxidative stability of the meat of crossbreds of Thai indigenous chickens and a layer breed as compared with purebred Thai indigenous, layer and broiler chickens

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Abstract

It was investigated whether crossbreeding of Thai Native chickens with a layer chicken type improves carcass and meat quality in comparison to the respective purebred types and a commercial broiler type. Two-hundred 1-day old birds, 50 each of Pradu Hang Dam)Thai indigenous; PA(, Rhode Island Red)RR(, crossbred)CB = PA×RR(, and broiler)Ross; BR(were kept in 20 pens per ten chickens. Birds were slaughtered either after 120 days (PA, CB and RR) or 45 days (BR). Body and carcass weight and breast proportion were highest for BR and lowest for PA and RR)P > 0.05), and intermediate with CB. The PA, CB and RR chickens had a higher leg proportion than BR)P> 0.05(. The RR had most abdominal fat)P > 0.05(. The breast meat of BR had the highest)P > 0.05(intramuscular fat content, whereas the protein content of PA, CB and RR was higher than in BR)P > 0.05(. The content of malondialdehyde was higher)P > 0.05(in breast meat of BR when compared with RR, CB and PA from day 3 of storage onwards. In conclusion, crossbreeding was beneficial with respect to carcass traits, even though the advantage over the pure lines was small compared with the difference to the commercial broilers. In the meat quality traits, inclusive of oxidative stability, crossbreds did not differ from the pure lines, but all extensive types were superior to broilers in this trait.

Keywords: meat quality, lipid oxidation, pradu hang dam, rhode island red

Introduction

Among the factors influencing growth, carcass and meat quality of growing chickens, such as genetics, nutrition, and husbandry, genetics is the most important factor. Chicken meat is a very popularly commodity in Thailand and it originates from fast-growing broilers, crossbreds or native chickens)Jaturasitha et al., 2016(Commonly, the crossbreds also have Thai native chicken as one parent in order to preserve its preferred black color, which is a dominant trait. Recently, Thai native chickens were becoming more popular among Thai consumers due to their chewy and tasty meat)Jaturasitha et al., 2008(. However, comparisons between crossbreds and pure lines are limited. Therefore, the objective of this study is to compare crossbreds in growth, carcass and meat quality with pure lines of Thai indigenous chickens and a layer type as well as with fast-growing broilers.

Methodology

An experiment was carried out with a total of 200 chickens kept in pens of ten each. Treatments with 50 birds each were Pradu Hang Dam)a representative of Thai indigenous

Effect of genotype on productive and reproductive traits of desert and taggari goats managed under natural grazing during rainy season

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Abstract

The productive and reproductive performance of Sudanese Desert and Taggari goats has been studied during rainy season of South Kordofan state, Sudan. About Thirty five male and female Sudan Desert and Taggari goat kids were used in this experiment. The result inducted that birth weight, growth rate at different ages, pre-weaning average daily weight gain of kids , weaning weight, body weight and age at puberty and body weight at first kidding was significantly ($p<0.01$) affected by breed. Desert kids showed better birth weight (2.45±0.07 vs 1.95±0.04 kg) and weaning weight (10.84±0.34 vs 8.44±0.19 kg) than Taggari kids. The result revealed that Desert kids have heavier ($p<0.01$) body weight at puberty (23.09±0.44 kg) but exhibit longer time to show first estrus (242.57±4.97 day) compared with Taggari kids with 18.59±0.34 kg for body weight and 211.34±5.48 day for days to puberty. Body weight at first kidding was significantly ($p<0.05$) larger for Desert kids (377.70±12.12 kg) than Taggari kids (384.33±6.51 kg), but age at first kidding wan not affected by breed. In conclusion the investigated breed showed different body weight changes at different ages which affect reproductive and productive traits of the Taggari and desert goats under rangeland system during rainy season.

Keywords: desert, Taggari kids, breed, genotype, Sudan, performance

Introduction

Goats are widely distributed around the world with high demand for their meat in many developing and subtropical countries and arid regions (Casey et al., 2003). In most of these countries, the productivity of goats is below their potential (Matossian de Pardos, 2000). Goats are neglected animals in Sudan despite the fact that they play a very important role in the rural economy and provide many poor urban and rural families with milk and meat. Sudan have two breeds of meat goat, they were the Sudanese Desert and Taggari goats. Indigenous goat breeds are well adapted to semi arid tropical conditions, with a high degree of heat tolerance and are partly resistant to many of the diseases prevailing in the semi arid areas, not to mention their ability to survive long periods of feed and water shortage (Bushara et al. 2011).

Birth weight and the growth of kids until weaning, together with reproduction birth characteristics, dressing percentage, meat quality are reliable indicators of the breed efficiency in the production of meat (Sundaram et al. 2012). Comparative evaluations of meat goat breeds for pre-weaning kid performance had received inadequate research attention in the Sudan. A high rate of reproductive efficiency is generally thought to be the most important prerequisite for the production of meat (Herold et al. 2007), therefore an assessment of the general reproductive characteristics of native breeds is necessary prior to developing strategies aimed at improving meat supplies. Studies conducted by various authors reflected the facts that grazing alone may not be sufficient for optimum live weight gain and reproductive performance

Comparison of performance, incidence of foot pad dermatitis, and gut microflora of broiler chickens raised on floor pens and in cages in a tropical environment

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effects of cage and floor pen rearing systems on growth performance, incidence of footpad dermatitis (FPD), and cecal *E. coli* population in broiler chickens in a tropical environment. A total of 200 day-old male broiler chicks (Cobb 500) were equally allocated to either battery cages with wire floors (CG) or floor pens with wood shavings as litter (FP) from day 1 to 42. The body weight and feed intake of CG broilers were significantly lower than those on floor pens. However, the CG broilers had significantly better feed conversion ratios than their FP counterparts. The incidence of FPD and cecal *E.coli* population were higher in FP birds than those of the CG group which suggest poorer welfare in the former.

Keywords: rearing system, broiler chickens, growth performance, foot pad dermatitis and gut microflora

Introduction

Floor pens and battery cages are common rearing systems for commercial broiler chicken production worldwide. Each system is associated with some drawbacks which may influence productivity, health, or welfare of broilers (Wang et al., 2015). Questions have frequently been raised about the welfare of cage-reared chickens (Duncan, 2001). Overcrowding, movement of restriction and the lack of exercise are welfare concerns that are associated with cage rearing system. However, separating broilers from their feces reduced the occurrence of diseases (Al-Bahouh et al., 2012) and stands as a welfare benefit (Duncan, 2001). Earlier work comparing broilers raised in cages and floor pens were conducted under temperate conditions. In a hot tropical environment, chickens tend to drink more to alleviate heat stress. Consequently, more water will be excreted through droppings, which in turn will result in wet litter problem. Wet litter may increase obnoxious odor coming from ammonia and bacterial action in the droppings and this may increase susceptibility to respiratory diseases, contact dermatitis, and leg weakness (de Jong et al., 2014). Thus, this study was conducted to compare the growth performance, cecal *E. coli* population, and incidence of footpad dermatitis in broiler chickens reared in cages and floor pens in a tropical environment.

Methodology

A total of 200 day-old male broiler chicks (Cobb 500) were obtained from a commercial hatchery. Upon arrival (day 1), the chicks were equally assigned to either cages (CG) (10 replicates) with wire floors or floor pens (FP) (10 replicates) in a conventional, open-sided house. The floor space allowed for both CG and FP birds was 0.1 m^2 per bird. Birds were fed

CERTIFICATE

This certified

Sri Mukodiningsih

as

Oral Presenter

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