ISSN 1411 - 2027

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Scientific Journal of Farm Animals and Feed Resources in the Tropic

Accredited by DIKTI No. 65a/DIKTI/Kep/2008

Volume 13

No. 1, January 2011

FACULTY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY in collaboration with INDONESIAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Scientific Journal of Farm Animals and Feed Resources in the Tropic

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 2011

Accredited by DIKTI No. 65a/DIKTI/Kep/2008 ISSN 1411-2027

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mas Yedi Sumaryadi

MANAGING EDITOR

Juni Sumarmono

EDITORS

Akhmad Sodiq Novie Andri Setianto Pambudi Yuwono Suwarno Titin Widyastuti

LAYOUT EDITORS

Setya Agus Santosa Win Puji Sulistyaningrum

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Brian W McBridge (Canada)
Budi Rustomo (Indonesia)
Marsetyo (Indonesia)
Mulyoto Pangestu (Australia)
Ning Iriyanti (Indonesia)
Peter J Murray (Australia)
Riwantoro (Indonesia)
Rudy Samapathy (Germany)
Samadi (Indonesia)
SNO Suwandyastuti (Indonesia)
Zainal Mohd Jelan (Malaysia)

BUSINESS MANAGER

Wardhana Suryapratama

ADDRESS

Room 108 Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University (UNSOED)

Dr Suparno Street No 60, Po Box 110, Purwokerto, Central Java, Indonesia

Telp./Fax. +62-281-638792

Email: redaksijap@yahoo.com; Website: www.animalproduction.org

Animal Production is a peer reviewed journal published quarterly by the Faculty of Animal Science. Jenderal Soedirman University in collaboration with the Indonesian Society of Animal Science All rights reserved. Printed in Indonesia. The first issue was published in May 1999.

Bank Account: Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Purwokerto Utara Acc. No. 3112-01-000659-50-4 (Win Puji S.)

Printed by UNSOED Press

LIST OF CONTENT Volume 13, Number 1, January 2011

I Chaniago, JV Lovett and JR Roberts	1-9
Rotational Grazing System for Beef Cows on Dwarf Elephantgrass Pasture for Two Years	
after Establishment M Mukhtar and Y Ishii	10 - 17
Biodegradation of Cyanogenic Giycoside of Cassava Leaves (Manihot esculenta Crantz)	
Via Fermentation as A Mean of Ruminant Feed Supply	
CH Prayitno, Suwarno and T Rahardjo	18 - 23
Physical Characteristic and Palatability of Wafer Complete Ration Based on Sugar Cane	
Sprout and Bagasse on Friesen Holstein's Calves	
Y Retnani, W Widiarti and KB Satoto	24 - 29
Genetic Relatedness Between Batur, Merino and Local Sheep Based on Random Amplyfied Polymorphism DNA Marker	
Prayitno, T Hartatik, R Pratiwi and WT Artama	30 - 38
The Viability of Local Ram Semen in Tris Buffer with Three Different Egg Yolks	
WMM Nalley and RI Arifiantini	39 - 44
Breeding Programme Development of Bali Cattle at Bali Breeding Centre	
A Supriyantono, L Hakim, Suyadi and Ismudiono	45 - 51
The Effects of Super Ovulation on the Number of Corpus Luteum of Coastal Sumatera Cows	
(Bos sumatranensis)	
Depison, Adriani and B Rosadi	52 -56
Identification and Characterization of Probiotic Lactic Acid Bacteria Isolated from	
Indigenous Goat Milk	
T Setyawardani, WP Rahayu, R Maheswari and NHS Palupi	57 - 63
Inter-relationship Between Body Measurements and Prices of Sheep in An Open Market in Kano State	
AO Iyiola-Tunji, TS Olugbemi, AO Ali and OA Ojo	64 - 68

Rotational Grazing System for Beef Cows on Dwarf Elephantgrass Pasture for Two Years after Establishment

M Mukhtar1) and Y Ishii 2)

Animal Technology Division, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University Jalan Jenderal Sudirman No. 6 Kota Gorontalo Telp. 085240672600, Indonesia
Division of Grassland Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki 889-2192, Japan
*Corresponding author email: mmukhtarm@yahoo.com

Abstract. An intensive rotational grazing system for dwarf and late heading (DL) elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach) pasture was examined in a summer period for two years following establishment. Four 0.05 of DL elephant grass pastures (20×25 m) were established on May 2003. They were rotationally grazed for 1 week, followed by a 3-week rest period by three breeding or raising beef cattle for three and six cycles during the first and second years of establishment respectively. Before grazing, the plant height, leaf area index and the ratio of leaf blade to stem were at the highest, while tiller number increased and herbage mass tended to increase, except for the first grazing cycle both two years and for one paddock in the second year. Herbage consumption, the rate of herbage consumption and dry matter intake tended to decrease in three paddocks from the first to the third cycle in the first year, but increase as grazing occurred in the second year. Dry matter intake averaged 10.2-14.5 and 15.4–23.2 g DM/kg/live weight (LW)/day over the four paddocks in the first and second year, respectively, and average daily gains were 0.09 and 0.35 kg/head/day in the first and second year respectively. The carrying capacities were estimated at 1,016 and 208 cow-days (CD)/ha (annual total 1,224 CD/ha) in the first year and 1,355 and 207 CD/ha (annual total 1,562 CD/ha) in the second year. Thus, DL elephant grass pasture can expand the grazing period for beef cows for the following two-year establishment.

Key Words: dwarf elephant grass, herbage mass, plant characters, rotational grazing

Introduction

Rotational grazing is a method of intensive grazing management that allows livestock a continuous opportunity to consume fresh forage at an active growth stage. The grazing system and associated management practices can substantially influence the grazing patterns and the use of a pasture (Chacon et al., 1978). The selection of defoliated herbage is probably the most important effects of grazing animals on pasture, with consequences such as reduction in leaf area combined with that in carbohydrate storage, tiller development, leaf and stem growth (Chaparro et al., 1996; Sollenberger and Burns, 2001).

Beef calf breeders are eager to obtain a stable source of self-supplying food that protects against cattle disease, which will probably come from imported herbage. From the previous research, it was known that dwarf elephant grass (Pennisetum purpureum Schumach) of the late-heading type (DL) has a higher percentage of leaf blades than the other normal and dwarf varieties (Mukhtar, 2006). DL elephant grass is also the most suitable for grazing use among examined elephant grass varieties because it is shorter and has a higher percentage of leaf blades than the other varieties (Mukhtar and Ishii, 2007).

In a preliminary study, it was found that 0.05 ha of DL elephant grass pasture had the capacity to graze three beef cows for a week, with approximately a one-month rest period, without concentrated feeding in the hot summer season, in the following 2 years of establishment (Mukhtar, 2007). However, to enhance our understanding of rotational grazing on DL elephant grass pasture, it is important to identify such variables as herbage consumption, carrying capacity and sward management techniques to increase the live