



The 7th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TROPICAL ANIMAL PRODUCTION

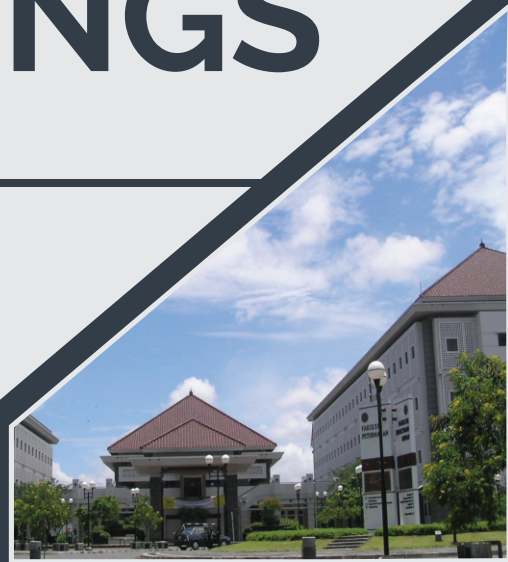
“Contribution of Livestock Production on Food Sovereignty in Tropical Countries”



PROCEEDINGS

September 12 – 14, 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ISBN: 978-979-1215-29-9



Organized by :
Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta
Indonesian Society for Sustainable Tropical Animal Production [ISSTAP]
INDONESIA, 2017



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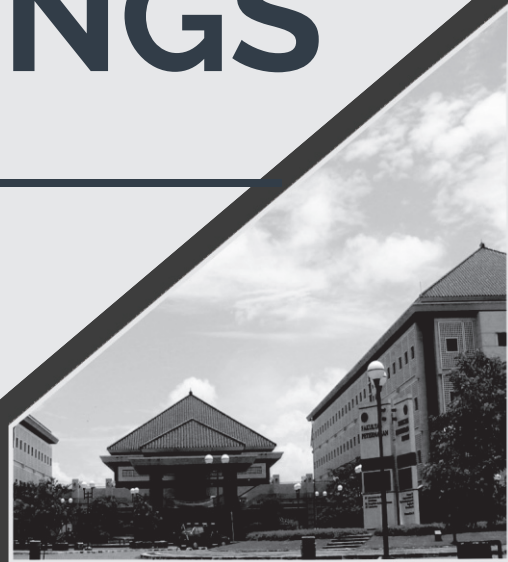
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PREFACE

On behalf of Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, I am pleased to present you the 7th International Seminar on Tropical Animal Production (ISTAP) which is held on September 12-14, 2017 at Auditorium Drh. R. Soepardjo, Faculty of Animal Science UGM, Yogyakarta. Under the main theme “Contribution of Livestock Production on Food Sovereignty in Tropical Countries”, we expect that information and ideas on animal production systems in the tropics and its related problems will be shared among participants, thus we can elaborate an integrated approach in developing sustainable tropical animal production. I believe, this can be achieved since more than 200 animal scientists, researchers, students, and producers from more than 10 countries join this seminar.

In this moment, I have to address my great thanks to all people who have contributed for the success of this seminar. First, to all participants, thank you for your contributions, time, and efforts in participating in all sessions in this seminar. We also would like to extend our gratitude to the reviewers and editors for dedicate their expertise and precious time in reviewing and editing the papers. I deeply appreciate the hard work of all members of the Steering Committee, Organizing Committee, and students of Faculty of Animal Science UGM for making this seminar achieved a great success!

I hope all of you enjoy the seminar and Jogja as well!

Dr. Cuk Tri Noviandi

Editor in Chief

REPORT FROM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Dear all scientists, delegates, participants, ladies and gentlemen,

Praise to The Almighty for His Merciful and Beneficent to gather us in this memorable moment of scientists and delegates from all over the world who are interested in Tropical Animal Production field can meet up together.

On behalf of the Board of Committee, it is my great pleasure and honor to welcome all participants to attend the 7th ISTAP in Yogyakarta, the city where nature, culture and people live in harmony.

As a chair in this seminar, let me report that, today, we have distinguished participants from all over the continents in the world to present their paper with the theme of “Contribution of Livestock Production on Food Sovereignty in Tropical Countries”. There are around 250 scientists, delegates, and graduate students from 11 countries attending the seminar; and more than 170 research papers will be presented during these three days seminar. The great enthusiasm of all participants to share their research-based valuable information and knowledge on livestock production development in tropical areas as well as to contribute on developing human prosperity all over the world is expressed.

The 7th ISTAP programs are rich of scientific programs as well as social and cultural activities. The scientific programs offer six plenary sessions, eight parallel sessions (both oral and poster presentation) each day, and rural field trip. The social and cultural programs of the 7th ISTAP are also important as the scientific programs since the scientists’ interaction, intercultural exchange, friendship and future scientific or research collaboration are also central to this seminar. In the evening, participants will attend a warm invitation from the Dean of Faculty of Animal Science UGM in a Welcome Dinner that will give you the most impressive moment to attend. Rural field trip activity offers a wonderful experience to the rural livelihood surrounded by the spectacular natural landmark, Ancient Volcano in Yogyakarta where many smallholder farmers live in harmony. We will also accompany all participants to experience the ancient civilization by enjoying the beautiful of Prambanan temple. We do hope that participants will take part of these wonderful opportunities.

During the seminar, the 7th ISTAP committee also creates a competitive atmosphere among all participants by granting awards for those who have outstanding paper and poster. Participants are encouraged to share their precious works in research and knowledge dissemination in an attractive way. The awards will be given to the outstanding participants immediately after the last session of parallel presentations where the closing ceremony will also be held on September 13th, 2017 afternoon. I wish all of the participants enjoying activities that we have organized.

Finally, on behalf of 7th ISTAP Committee, let me express the high appreciation and acknowledgement to the Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada and Dean of Faculty of Animal Science UGM for the advice and suggestion in organizing this international seminar. Recognition should go to the Steering Committee, Scientific Committee, Reviewers and Editorial Boards and All Technical Committee members who have worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the seminar programs.

Terima kasih (Thank you).

Sincerely Yours,

R. Ahmad Romadhoni Surya Putra, Ph.D
Chairman
The Organizing Committee of the 7th ISTAP

WELCOME ADDRESS

Selamat pagi, Good morning, and Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

The honorable Rector Universitas Gadjah Mada, Invited Speakers, all of delegates, distinguished guests, participants, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, it is our great pleasure and honor to extend a warm welcome to all of you at The 7th International Seminar on Tropical Animal Production (ISTAP), which be held on September 12 - 14, 2017 at Auditorium Drh. R. Soepardjo, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This seminar is proudly organized by Faculty of Animal Science Universitas Gadjah Mada, every 4 years since 1994. But, since last two years (2017) ISTAP has been conducting for every two years in collaboration with the Indonesian Society for Sustainable Tropical Animal Production (ISSTAP). We consider due to the rapid development of science and technology in animal production and also the need for exchange knowledge and experiences among the stakeholders, this scientific event is conducted for every two years.

The contribution of this seminar to the development of national food security is truly significant for introducing of new scientific knowledge and equipment that is much needed in Indonesia to maintain a safe and secure environment and to look at more effective ways to meet and anticipate the future challenges. We can see great enthusiasm of the entire participant to present their latest research finding as well as to share valuable information and knowledge for human prosperity all over the world.

In these 3 days of seminar, we have invited some important distinguished speakers for the plenary session and invited papers relevant to the animal production challenges for sharing their valuable information and knowledge. Other participants from over 11 different countries and from research institute and/or universities can deliver their precious research through oral and poster presentations at concurrent sessions.

At this opportunity, we would like to express our special thank you to the Steering Committee, Scientific Committee, Reviewers and Editorial Boards for their great contribution to make the seminar a great success. Also, we would like to congratulate and deliver high appreciation to the Organizing Committee as the organizer for their great contribution and generous efforts to make the seminar successfully organized. We are really indebt to your valuable time, effort and sacrifice to the success of this seminar.

To all of the participants, I do hope this seminar will enrich you with the new perspective of recent knowledge and of course with new friends for possible future partnership and collaboration in fostering the advancement of animal science. Also, I wish to all of the participants having a great achievement of success and fulfill the expectation as well as enjoying the interaction with all participants. Surely, with all of our hospitality, we have been trying our best to make your brief visit to our country become a wonderful and memorable moments. We are looking forward to meeting you in the future event.

Finally, we wish you all a very pleasant and most enjoyable stay in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, beside you scientific journeys.

Thank you very much for your attention, *Terima kasih, Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Yogyakarta, 12 September 2017

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. Ali Agus
Dean Faculty of Animal Science UGM

OPENING REMARKS

Dear Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to extend you all a very warm welcome on behalf of Universitas Gadjah Mada. We highly appreciate your participation in joining the 7th International Seminar on Tropical Animal Production hosted by the Faculty of Animal Science Universitas Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta from 12-14 September 2017.

The theme of this conference is Contribution of Livestock Production on Food Sovereignty in Tropical Countries. We hope that this seminar will provide a perspective and insight into tropical livestock production systems and sustainable local resources management contribution in food sovereignty, also give a forum in order to exchange information and ideas on livestock production systems in the tropics and its related problems.

Food Sovereignty is a comprehensive concept which involves not only guaranteed access to food, but also to define their own food compatible with local resource potentials which may ensure food appropriateness and sufficiency. In the Livestock Production, Indonesia and other tropical countries have a variety number of livestock genetic resources and animal biodiversity. Those can be potential assets and capital to gain advantages in domestic and global market. However, achieving food sovereignty need a synergy to work together among government, people, farmer, researcher, and academia. These three days seminar denote those synergy among stakeholders in food sovereignty. We believe that challenges to realize the food sovereignty in tropical countries will be discussed; and technical solution as well as recommendation will be provided to solve the existing problems in tropical animal production.

Finally, on behalf of Universitas Gadjah Mada, we would like to congratulate and appreciate to the Faculty of Animal Science, UGM as the organizer for their great efforts to make the seminar successfully organized. To all of participants, I wish all of you have a very fruitful, dynamic and constructive seminar also great discussion and interaction with other scientists participating in the seminar as well as enjoying your time in Yogyakarta.

Thank you

Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada
Prof. Ir. Panut Mulyono, M.Eng.,D.Eng

LIST OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
REPORT FROM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	iv
WELCOME ADDRESS	v
OPENING REMARKS	vi
LIST OF CONTENTS	vii
 PLENARY SESSIONS	
1 Feeding Strategies on Farms to Improve Livestock Productivity and Reduce Methane Production Metha Wanapat, Thiwakorn Ampapon, Chaowarit Mapato, Burarat Phesatcha and Bounnaxay Viennasay	1-9
2 Success Stories in Asia’s Quest for Increasing its Domestic Milk Production John Moran, Geoff Walker and Mohammad Abdus Salam	10-19
3 The Use of Modern Technology for Production of Traditional Tropical Small Ruminants Liang Chou Hsia	20-23
4 Role of Livestock Production in Farm Households’ Economy and Challenges in Perspective of Sustainable Development Vu Dinh Ton	24-32
5 Halal Life Style and Global Trade Tridjoko Wisnu Murti	33-39
6 Shelf-life Extension of Fresh and Processed Meat Products by Various Packaging Applications Keun Taik Lee	40-51
 RUMINANT NUTRITION	
23306- Morphological Characteristics and Biomass Production of Chicory intybus in 45670- Yogyakarta 1-SM Nafiatul Umami, Bambang Suhartanto, Ali Agus, Bambang Suwignyo, Nilo Suseno, Farrah Siti Zakkiyah, and Tim Cookson	52-56
24926- Effects of Different Season on Dominant Spesies and Chemical Composition 50079- Tropical Agricultural Weeds 2-SM Bambang Suwignyo, Bambang Suhartanto, Briyan Ahmad Suparja, Wahyudin, and Galih Pawening	57-61

24939- 50114- 2-SM	Optimizing Farm Inputs on Silage Maize Production Integrated with a Small Scale Dairy Farming Hadiana, M.H, Rivianda, A.D., Suptraman, H., and Suryadi D.	598-603
24719- 49318- 1-SM	Financial Analysis of Minister of Agriculture Regulation no 49 / permentan/ pk. 440/10/2016 About the Ration of Import Cow Tian Jihadhan W, Tri Satya Mastuti W, Diah Maharani, Endy Triyannanto, I Gede Budisatria, and Rochadi Tawaf.....	604-607
27071- 57585- 1-SM	Corn and Cattle Integration to Support NTB's One Million Cattle Program in Lombok Island Soekardono and Anwar Fachry.....	608-615
24655- 49186- 1-SM	The Influence of Social Capital on the Effectiveness of Farmers' Group Functions Aditya Alqamal Alianta, Fransiskus Trisakti Haryadi, and Yustina Yuni Suranindyah.....	616-620
23601- 46228- 1-SM	Financial Analysis of Medium Scale Pig Farming Livestock in The Gianyar District Ida Ayu Parwati and Nyoman Suyasa.....	621-627
24726- 49350- 1-SM	Participation of Jabres Cattle Farmers in The Development of Jabres Cattle Rising at Barokah Farmers Group Kebandungan Bantarkawung Brebes Siti Andarwati, Nono Ngadiyono, I Gede Suparta Budi Satria, Muhammad Hasan Albanna, Miftahush Shirotul Haq, and Panjono.....	628-633
27155- 57876- 1-SM	Income Analysis on Capital Assistance Model through the Revolving Ettawa Crossbred Goat in Yogyakarta Indonesia Tri Anggraeni Kusumastuti, Rini Widiati, and Agung Wijaya.....	634-638
24464- 48677- 1-SM	Developing Strategy for Dairy Cattle Business in Boyolali Regency, Central Java, Indonesia Sutrisno Hadi Purnomo, Bayu Setya Hartanto, and Nila Falansari.....	639-644
24642- 49146- 1-SM	Financial Feasibility Study of Establishment of Poultry Feed Mill in Bintuni District West Papua Province Widayati T.W, S. Hartini, D.J. Raharjo, A.P.E. Widodo, A.R. Ollong, J. Woran, and L. Sonbait	645-649
BREEDING AND GENETIC		
24667- 49207- 1-SM	The Quality of Chilled Fat Tail Sheep Ram's Semen with Antioxidant Addition, Vitamin C and Vitamin E In Citrate Egg Yolk Extender L. Abdillah, S. Bintara, D. Maharani, I.G.S. Budisatria	650-654

24930- 50097- 3-SM	Sensitivity and Specificity of ELISA Using Excretory/Secretary of <i>Fasciola Gigantica</i> for Detection Fasciolosis in Cattle Ima Malawati, Made Sriasih and Djoko Kisworo	655-659
28130- 62398- 1-SM	The Performance of Characteristics Morphological from Murung Panggang Chicken Tatan Kostaman and Soni Sopiya	660-664
24738- 49435- 1-SM	Association of GH <i>MspI</i> and GHRH <i>HaeIII</i> Genes with Milk Components of HF Dairy Cows under an Intensive Management in West Java Anggraeni, A, D. Widyaningrum, A.O. Rini and S.A. Asmarasari	665-669
24679- 49225- 1-SM	Phenotypic Characterization of Angus Grade - Black Cattle from Sragen District Adinata Y., Aryogi, N. H. Krishna, and L. Affandhy	670-674
24958- 50167- 1-SM	Phenotypic Characteristics of Doro Ncanga Swamp Buffalo Reared Extensively on the Native Savannah of Tambora Dompu Regency Husni, C. Arman, and Maskur	675-680
23709- 46662- 1-SM	Phylogenetic Tree Analysis for Ongole Grade (Kebumen cattle) Based on Partial SRY Gene Tety Hartatik, Dwi Nur Happy Hariyono, Galuh Adi Insani, Sumadi, Dyah Maharani, and Jafendi Hasoloan Purba Sidadolog	681-685
24634- 62402- 1-SP	Intercorrelation of Cow Length Pregnancy, Birth Weight and Sex Ratio of Calves in Madura Cattle Jauhari Efendy and Peni Wahyu Prihandini	686-690
24624- 62401- 1-SP	Identification Single Nucleotide Polimorphism of Melanocortin 4 Receptor Gene in Madura Cattle Prihandini P.W., Sumadi, I Gede Suparta BS and Dyah Maharani	691-695
27439- 59326- 1-SM	Proportion and Quality of X-Y Chromosome Bearing Sperm on Diluted Semen After Incubation in Different Time of Etawah Crossbreed Goat Nurcholidah Solihati, Siti Darodjah Rasad and Annisa Yusrina	696-701
24827- 49715- 1-SM	Genetic Variation of Muscovy Ducks MC1R Gene in a Different Feather Colors Population Ismoyowati, Purwantini D, Tugiyanti E, and Awalludin AN	702-707
24879- 49889- 1-SM	Effect of Parity and Lactation Stage on Physico-Chemical Properties of Anglo Nubian X Etawah Grade Goat Milk Lisa Praharani, Rantan Krisnan and Angga Ardhathi Rani Hapsari	708-713

25206- 51108- 1-SM	Behavior of Bali Cows at Different Reproduction Phase that Kept In Oil Palm Environment Endang Baliarti, Panjono, I Gede Suparta Budisatria, Sigit Bintara, Hamdani Maulana, Rio Gustantio, Bayu Andri Atmoko, and Tejo Sasongko	714-718
25238- 51180- 1-SM	The Correlation Between Scrotal Circumference, Scrotal Volume, and Semen Quantity on Fat Tailed Sheep Sigit Bintara, Dyah Maharani, I Gede Suparta Budisatria, and Arina Nur Mujadidyyati	719-723
28133- 62405- 1-SM	Heterosis Value Estimation of Hatching Weight and Growth Characteristics of Reciprocal Crossing Tegal and Magelang ducks Dattadewi Purwantini, Setya Agus Santosa and Ismoyowati	724-728
24681- 49230- 1-SM	Phenotypic and Genotypic F2 th and F3 th Performances Candidate of the New Breed Ongole Crossed AGRINAK Cattle Aryogi, Y. Adinata and D. Pamungkas	729-732
24946- 50133- 1-SM	Effectiveness of Guava Leaf Juice as Antibacterial and Antifungi in Poultry Incubator Disinfection Marlina, E. T., Y. A. Hidayati, Tb. A. Kurnani, E. Harlia, and K. N. Rahmah	733-737
24635- 49131- 1-SM	Pregnancy rate of Bali Cows following Artificial Insemination using Chilled Sexed Sperm under Intensive Management in Tropical Area Takdir Sali, La Ode Baa, Astriana Napirah, Syamsuddin, I Wayam Sura and Febiang Lopulalan	738-742
24641- 49144- 1-SM	Blood Biochemical Profile of Repeated Breeding Friesian Holstein Grade Cows in the Dairy Processing Unit Faculty of Animal Science Gadjah Mada University Diah Tri Widayati, Novi Maulida, and Adiarto	743-747
24645- 49169- 1-SM	Study on Vaginal Epithelial Cells in Ongole Grade Cattle Suspected Reach Puberty A.H.K. Amrullah, D.T. Widayati, and D. Maharani	748-752
24649- 49177- 1-SM	Selection For Bali Bull Based on Growth Traits Using Animal Model Andoyo Supriyantono, and Frans A. Torey	753-759
23050- 44611- 1-SM	The Estimation of Natural Increase, Population Dynamics and Output of Beef Cattle in Klaten Central of Java Sumadi, A. Fathoni, S. B. Kusuma, D. N. H. Hariyono	760-764

Selection for Bali Bull Based on Growth Traits Using Animal Model

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ABSTRACT

Bali cattle are one of the Indonesian germ plasma. The cattle have many advantages for development in the tropics. The purpose of the study was to selection for Bali cattle bulls based on animal models method. Data used comprised of 428 weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain derived from 28 males. Prediction of components of genetic and environment variance and co-variance, and heritability were obtained using VCE 4.2. Breeding value was estimated on the traits of production: weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain using PEST. The heritability of weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain was 0.09 ± 0.15 , 0.27 ± 0.13 , and 0.47 ± 0.15 , respectively. The AI bull coded number 4 is the best male with relative breeding value of 33.227 kg.

Keyword: Bali cattle, animal model, evaluation, growth traits.

INTRODUCTION

Meat demand increased by 6-8% each year in Indonesia, especially in densely populated areas such as Java. Fulfillment of domestic meat is mostly supplied by local breed such as Bali, Ongole, Madura and some other breed. According to Indonesia livestock statistics (Anonymous 2015), population of Bali cattle occupies the highest number (26.92 percent) comparing to other population. It means that the contribution of Bali cattle in meeting the needs of the meat is very meaningful.

Growth performance of Bali breed has been a major concern, especially in the production traits (birth weight, weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain) and reproduction traits (service per conception, calving rate and calving interval). Some research on Bali breed showed that the service per conception of cow was 1.8 to 2.00 (Mastika, 2002), calving rate was 64-78% (Bamualim and Wirdahayati, 2002), sperm production was 2.6×10^9 per day (McCool, 1992). Body weight gain of Bali breed was 0.7 kg/day (adult males) and 0.6 kg/day (adult females) when fed by good quality feeding, carcass percentage ranged from 51.5 to 59.8%, with the percentage of bone less than 1% and low-fat meat (Pane, 1991).

Those potentials encourage Indonesia government to conserve and develop genetic resources of Bali breed. On 1976 the center of Bali cattle breeding was established in Bali province aimed to improve the quality of Bali cattle and produce superior male as a source of frozen semen. Selection of Bali male is done through the performance test and progeny test.

Methods for evaluating of sire is widely available and they have been done primarily for evaluating of dairy sire which are scattered in several countries (Maltecca et al, 2004; Leclerc et al, 2005; Leclerc et al, 2006) and in one country state (Norman et al, 2005; Sun et al, 2009). For beef cattle, especially for Bali breed is very scare information available regarding the evaluation methods of sire. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the sire of Bali cattle in P3Bali using animal models.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data

428 data derived from 28 male were used as base data to evaluate herd of sire. The data consisted of weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain from weaning to yearling. Data were collected from 1994 to 2004. Calves were weaned at 186-220 days both male and female, then at 310 to 360 days the animals were weighed again as yearling weight. Body weight gain was obtained by subtracting yearling weight and weaning weight.

Management of animals

The project on the genetic improvement of growth performance of the Bali breed was started in 1976 by the Agriculture Ministry of Indonesia. In this project, bulls were selected at 1 year of age from village breeding centers (Tabanan and Karang Asem). Then, the bulls were assigned to herds in Pulukan to participate in performance test under the supervision of Bali Breeding Center. In these herds pedigree information and other information related to growth traits were collected and recorded in the database of Bali Breeding Center for the purpose of investigating the success of the Bali project. The mating period for the Bali breed was from July to December and mating was by artificial insemination (AI) and natural mating. Calving commenced from April to October of the following year. The calves were weighed and ear tagged within 12 hours of birth. The identities of the newborns and of their parents, date of birth, sex, and birth weight were recorded. The calves were outdoors together with their dams until weaning. The length of the suckling period was not the same for all calves. During the suckling period, calves were additionally fed with king grass and commercial concentrate. Most of the calves were weaned in May when they were 210±15 days of age. After weaning, the calves were separated from their dams and put in different herds. From 18 months of age, the animals were managed similarly for one year in order to evaluate their performance. All young cattle were fed the same grasses and put in the same paddock.

Data Analysis

The estimation of variance and covariance of genetics and environment, and heritability was by VCE 4.2 program package (Groeneveld, 1998). The fixed effect of weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain was rainfall, the age of measuring (weighing) and year of birth, while the random effect for all characters was animals.

In general statistical model for animal models is as follows: $Y = Xb + Zu + e$

where: Y = vector of observations;

b = vector of fixed effects;

u = vector of random effects

X = known matrix that states fixed effect (b);

Z = known matrix that states random effect (u);

e = random vectors that can not be observed

Data were analyzed according to their respective estimates. Analysis of the data needed to estimate heritability and breeding value. Estimation of heritability for all traits was done by using the formula $heritabilitas = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{\sigma_p^2}$ where σ_a^2 = additive genetic variance and σ_p^2 = phenotypic variance. Estimation of heritability was done using VCE 4.2 program (Groeneveld, 1998).

Breeding Value Estimation was done on the individuals themselves, sire and dam. The traits which estimated for BVE were weaning weight, yearling weight, and weight gain. Breeding value estimation was calculated by PEST program packages by

input values of genetic variance (v_g) and environmental variance (v_e) of the same traits. The values were obtained from VCE 4.2 program output.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Heritability estimated of weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain was shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Heritability (Diagonal) and Genetic correlation (above Diagonal)

Traits	Weaning weight	Yearling weight	Gain
Weaning weight	0.09±0.15	0.314	0.182
Yearling weight		0.27±0.13	0.809
Gain			0.47±0.15

High heritability indicated that there was highly correlation between phenotype and breeding value. Jan (2000) found heritability of weaning weight and yearling weight in his research using paternal half-sib method was $0.44±0.09$ dan $0.23±0.02$. Sukmasari et al (2002) at Puluhan station found different heritability of the same traits using VCE method was $0.10±0.05$ and $0.38±0.02$. For Angus breed heritability of weaning weight is very diverse, ranging from 0.20 to 0.66 (Kaps et al, 2000).

The difference in heritability is due to differences in the herd which having a heterogeneous environment, thereby there is a various heritability and gene frequencies (MacNeil et al, 2000), in addition to differences in method of analysis that lead to differences in accuracy (Kealey et al, 2006). The influence of the method of analysis will involve the genetic diversity that also analyzed, while the variety of environments experienced by an individual during his lifetime or until the individual is observed. The value of heritability depends on variance components that compose it, changes to variance components will affect the value of heritability because heritability is part of the total variation of a trait that is caused by a genetic influence (Warwick et al., 1990). Davis and Simmen (2006) stated that differences in heritability can be caused by the influence of sampling.

Heritability of weaning of this study was lower than expected even standard deviation was larger than the heritability. Animal models used could not find as expected heritability which was 0.30 to 0.55. Maternal effects were put into the model did not find good results. Some outliers discarded were also not helpful in increasing the value of heritability. The low heritability was caused by abnormal of distribution of data. The model used (animal models) requires the existence of a normal distribution of the data prior to analysis. Kealey et al (2006) stated that the low estimates of genetic variance indicate environmental effect. Other causes of low heritability were lack number of data used to estimate heritability of weaning weight (428 data). These results were consistent with Reverter et al (2000) that all genetic parameter estimates have high standard errors caused by the limited data.

Reverter (1998) compared the methods of genetic parameter estimation using simulated data with different levels of heritability and concluded that higher heritability would be followed by higher breeding value. The accuracy of breeding value for a trait with low heritability could be improved by multiple-trait model includes correlated traits that have high heritability (Sun et al, 2010).

Breeding value of sire evaluated based on animal model is presented in Table 2, which can be summarized as in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Table 2. Evaluation of Sire Based on Breeding Values (BV) of Weaning Weight (WW), Yearling Weight (YW) and Body Weight Gain (BWG) Based on Animal Model

Sire code	BV of WW	BV of YW	BV of BWG	Cumulative of BV	Ranking
1	8.564	9.874	2.672	21.11	4
2	-11.235	-2.934	-5.529	-19.698	26
3	-11.743	9.461	5.436	3.154	12
4	1.728	20.748	10.751	33.227	1
5	4.725	-13.566	-3.708	-12.549	24
6	-2.635	-1.312	3.568	-0.379	15
7	3.029	-2.878	-3.709	-3.558	19
8	4.073	2.184	-0.71	5.547	9
9	-4.618	-0.82	1.99	-3.448	18
10	-3.633	2.51	2.288	1.165	13
11	7.242	-3.599	0.346	3.989	11
72698	-7.606	-4.106	-1.191	-12.903	25
73091	-3.251	-7.826	2.908	-8.169	22
73491	1.825	8.439	-0.817	9.447	7
73688	-2	-15.844	-5.618	-23.462	27
73996	12.164	-0.383	-0.912	10.869	6
74591	5.085	-1.568	-2.903	0.614	14
75994	-8.41	9.793	6.659	8.042	8
77789	4.649	8.905	8.476	22.03	3
79792	8.151	15.68	6.303	30.134	2
105293	7.517	9.583	1.928	19.028	5
110296	3.519	0.056	0.42	3.995	10
309293	-9.093	3.813	2.395	-2.885	17
329293	-1.244	-3.02	-0.807	-5.071	21
333494	2.291	-12.532	1.281	-8.96	23
401899	-4.009	1.896	-1.825	-3.938	20
417291	0.951	-1.857	-0.301	-1.207	16
417292	-9.882	-28.319	-25.483	-63.684	28

The order of the best sires based on breeding values of WW, YW and BWG turned out to put the number of natural sires were much more than the number of AI sires. Sires code of 1-11 were frozen semen from the BIB Singosari.

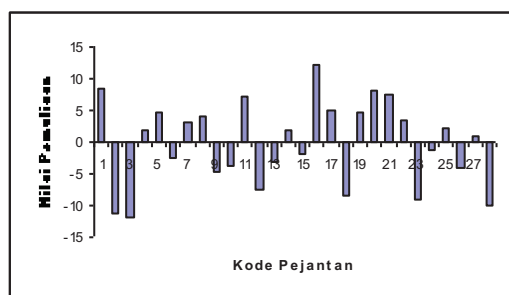


Figure 1. Breeding value of WW

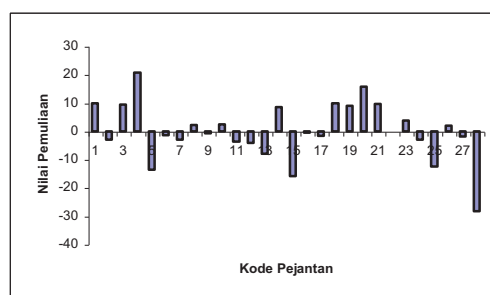


Figure 2. Breeding value of YW

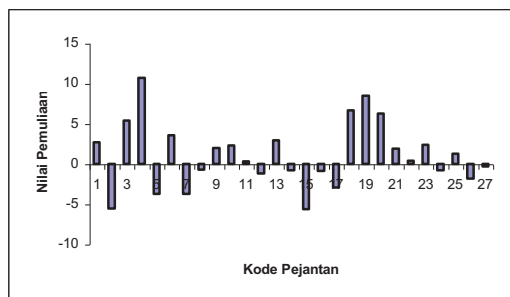


Figure 3. Breeding value of BWG

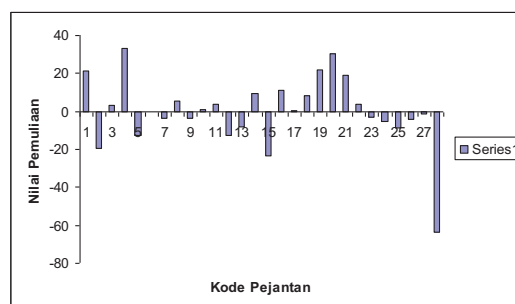


Figure 4. Breeding value of Cumulative

Figure 1 showed that from 28 tested bulls 53.57 percent had a positive breeding value and the rest had a negative breeding value. From the 28 tested bulls, 11 bulls were from BIB Singosari and only 54.54 per cent (6 bulls) that had a positive breeding value of WW.

For yearling weight, from 28 tested bulls 42.86 percent had a positive breeding value. There were 11 bulls from BIB Singosari with positive breeding value was only 18.18 percent (two bulls).

For BWG of tested bulls about 53.57 percent had a positive breeding value and from it 46.67 percent was AI bulls. The least number of AI bulls in the top ten indicated that the local bulls have been adapted well to the tropical environment so that they can express their genetic abilities. Although it is known that AI bulls were genetically superior because they have been tested previously but apparently local bulls were still better. The order of the best cumulative breeding value was a bull code number 4 with a relative breeding value of 33.227, it meant that if the bull mated by random dam then the average weaning weight their offspring would demonstrate excellence around 16.6135 of the herd, due to the excellence bull would be transferred half of breeding value to the offspring (Hardjosubroto, 1994).

Animal models had been well tested to evaluate sires, especially for dairy cattle. Study of Sun et al (2009) who compared the method of sire models and of animal models concluded that animal models were much better in the genetic evaluation of fertility traits in a herd of Danish Holstein. Reliability of breeding value of animal model (0.27) was also better than sire models (0.21) (Sun et al, 2009). However currently sire models were used for genetic evaluation of fertility traits in many countries (Interbull, 2009).

Utilization of sire models was based on the advantages of this method which was much simpler in calculation and they had a good prediction under the condition there was no genetic relationship between the sires and dam, dam and dam, and mating occurs randomly (Schaeffer, 1983). One of the advantage of animal models was the model allows the use of cows records directly to predict breeding value while for sire model cows records were only used as progeny records and the breeding value was obtained from the sibling (Sun et al, 2009).

Sire evaluation using a lot of information from the progeny will improve accuracy. Powell et al (2000) indicated that additional information from female offspring who located in other countries improved the ability of sire to predict the next offspring.

A sire when used as a naturally bull has limitations because of age. In addition when ages as consideration all sires that fall within the top ten were old. Utilization of bull naturally in the top ten should be thought again preferably all the sires were utilized for the purpose of AI.

CONCLUSION

Metode *animal model* dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu cara untuk mengevaluasi pejantan sapi Bali berdasarkan nilai pemuliaan dari karakter bobot sapih, bobot setahun dan penambahan bobot badan. Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi, pejantan IB masih merupakan pejantan terbaik walaupun dalam urutan 10 besar pejantan alami juga masuk dalam kategori baik.

Animal models can be used as one method to evaluate the sire of Bali cattle based on breeding value of weaning weight, yearling weight and body weight gain. Based on the evaluation, AI bulls was the best bull although from the top ten naturally bulls also fit in a goo category.

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