

PROCEEDING

The 1st International Seminar on Animal Industry 2009

**“Sustainable Animal Production
for Food Security and Safety”**

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**Faculty of Animal Science
Bogor Agricultural University**



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PREFACE

It is a great pleasure for us that the Proceeding of the 1st International Seminar on Animal Industry has been successfully completed. The proceeding consists of 76 papers, among them 8 papers from invited speakers, 37 papers from oral presentation, and 31 papers from poster presentation. Papers from the invited speakers were not further reviewed and some of them were not in full papers. The papers from participants included in this proceeding were reviewed by experts in the related field. If the reviewed papers required substantial correction, they were sent back to the authors for correction. However, due to time limitation, if the reviewed papers need only non-substantial correction, the reviewing process were considered sufficient after few corrections were done by the reviewers.

In this opportunity, the Editors would like to thanks all paper contributors (invited speakers, oral presenters, and poster presenters) for their collaboration and support, so that this proceeding can be finally completed. Thank is also delivered to all sponsors which provide financial support. We are also in debt to all reviewers and organizing committee of ISAI for their hard work and time outpouring from the preparation until the finalization of the proceeding.

Hopefully, the experiment results presented in this proceeding will be useful as a guidance to improve animal production and animal industry especially in Indonesia, and to direct science and technology development of animal science in the very near future.

Bogor, March 2010
On behalf of Editors,

Prof. Dr. Ir. I Komang G. Wiryawan
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor	i
Preface	ii
Foreword from Chairman of Organizing Committee	iii
Remarks from the Dean of Faculty of Animal Science	iv
Foreword from Rector of Bogor Agricultural University	v
List of ISAI Committee	vi
Seminar Program	viii
Table of contents	xii
Oral Presentation	
Plenary	
Breeding for Sustainable Future (AnGR)	
<i>O. Fernandez</i>	1
Nutritional Strategies to Enhance Efficiency and Production of Chickens Under High Environmental Temperature	
<i>A. Mujahid, I. Hagimoni, K. Takahashi, and A. Matsuda</i>	2
Anticipating the Outbreak of Zoonotic Infection Disease Related to Animal Industry	
<i>R.D.W. Bagja</i>	13
New Development of Animal Production in Indonesia	
<i>T. Toharmat</i>	14
Herbs and Herbals in Animal Nutrition	
<i>A.R. Alimon</i>	15
Broiler Chicken Welfare: What Do They Want and What Do We Want?	
<i>I. Zulkifli</i>	20
The Global Market of Organic Animal Product-Chances and Risks	
<i>G. Rahmann</i>	29
Future of Domestic Ducks in Rice Field	
<i>L. Srikitjakarn</i>	35
Animal Production	
Identification of Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone Gene in Local Buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>) using PCR-RLFP	
<i>A. Primasari, C. Sumantri, and A. Farajallah</i>	37
Identification of Growth Hormone (GH) Gene MspI and AluI Loci Polymorphism in Beef Cattle	
<i>Jakaria, R.R. Noor, H. Martojo, D. Duryadi, and B. Tappa</i>	42
Performance of Grade-1 Kids as a Result of Grading-up Between Local Goats and Boer Goats	
<i>I. Harris, A. Dakhlan, and S. Suharyati</i>	48
Growth Selection by Evaluation of Exterior Parameter and Nutritional Approach of Local Meat Chicken	
<i>M.A. Yaman and Dasrul</i>	51
Increasing Local Sheep Growth Performance through Rapid Selection at Fattening Farm	
<i>M. Yamin, C. Sumantri, S. Rahayu, M. Duljaman, M. Baihaqi, E.L. Aditia, A.M.I. Dagong</i>	51

The Effect of Work on Reproductive Performance of Bali Cattle Under the Oil Palm Plantation in Bengkulu <i>T. Suteky and Dwatmadji</i> -----	61
Cattle Integration in Oil Palm Plantation through Systematic Management <i>M.A.B. Ayob and M.A. Hj. Kabul</i> -----	66
Detection of <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> and Other <i>Enterobacter</i> sp from Dairy Cow's Milk in Boyolali and Sleman <i>A.E.T.H. Wahyuni and T.Y. Budiarmo</i> -----	74
Birth Type and Ewe Age on Milk Yield of Local Sheep at UP3 Jombang (Jombang Animal Science Teaching and Research Unit) <i>P.P. Raharjo, C. Sumantri, and M. Duljaman</i> -----	78
Pig Species Identification in Meatballs Using Polymerase Chain Reaction Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism <i>Y. Erwanto, M.Z. Abidin, A. Rohman, and Sismindari</i> -----	84
Feed and Nutrition	
Effect of Mungbean as Local Feed Ingredients to Substitute Soybean Meal in the Diet on the Performance of Broilers <i>R. Murwani</i> -----	91
The Chemical Composition and Nutritive Value of Mulberry Leaf Meal as a Protein Source in Poultry Diets <i>R.A. Al-kirshi, A.R. Alimon, I. Zulkifli, M.W. Zahari, and A.Q. Sazili</i> -----	98
The Effect of Ration with Antibiotics (Virginiamycin) and Temulawak (<i>Curcuma xanthorrhiza</i> Roxb) on Performance of Broiler <i>L. Adriani, E. Sujana, A. Mushawwir and A. Maradona</i> -----	103
Physiological Status, Blood Profile and Body Composition of Sheep Fed with Ca-Saponified Lemuru Oil Coated by Herbs <i>D.A. Astuti and A. Sudarman</i> -----	106
Comparison of Indirect and Direct Determination of Microbial Growth in the Rumen Simulation Technique (Rusitec) <i>Despal and Abel</i> -----	111
Importance of Phosphorous Supplementation in Improving Fermentability, Microbial Protein Synthesis and Degradability of Ammoniated Rice Straw <i>A.S. Tjakradidjaja and M. Zain</i> -----	118
Effect of Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) on <i>In vitro</i> Dry Matter and Nitrogen Digestibility of Leucaena Species and Signal Grass (<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>) <i>Rusdi and B.W. Norton</i> -----	123
The Effect of Concentrate Supplementation Made From Palm Oil Sludge and Several Local Feed Resources to Production Performance of Bali Calves <i>I. Badarina and E. Soetrisno</i> -----	130
The Characteristics of Phytase Enzyme in Beef Cattle Rumen Liquor from Abattoir <i>A. Budiansyah, Resmi, Nahrowi, K.G. Wiryawan, M.T. Soehartono, and Y. Widyastuti</i> -----	135
The Performance of Bali Cattle Fed with Ration Containing <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> Fermented and Urea-Ammoniated Sago Waste <i>I. Sangadji, A. Parakkasi, K.G. Wiryawan, and B. Haryanto</i> -----	141

The Effect of Garlic (<i>Alium sativum</i>) Extract on the Growth of Bacteria Isolated from Uterus Dairy Cattle <i>M. Poeloengan and I. Komala</i> -----	149
Effect of Protein Level and Energy-Protein Ratio on the Broodstock Growth Performance of Senggaringan Fish (<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>) <i>T.B. Pramono and D. Sanjayasari</i> -----	153
Effectivity of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> Seed Meal Fermented with Various Moulds as Protein Source for Male Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>) <i>A.S. Tjakradidjaja, Suryahadi, and R. Mahajati</i> -----	157
The Relationship Between Ruminal Macro Mineral Solubility and Fermentability of Selected Tropical Legumes Tree with Mineral Absorption on Local Sheep <i>I.G. Permana, N.P. Haryati, and Suharlina</i> -----	165
The Evaluation of Ruminal Metabolism of Fries Holstein (FH) Calves Fed Biofermented Cocoa Pods Using <i>Phanerochaete chrysosporium</i> <i>E.B. Laconi</i> -----	171
Coprase Produce by <i>Aspergillus niger</i> and <i>Trichoderma</i> spp Improved Performance of Bird Fed Copra Meal Based Diets <i>B. Sundu and U. Hatta</i> -----	176
The Effect of Ragi Tape Fermentation Product in Diets on Nutrients Digestibility and Growth Performance of Bali Drake <i>I.G.N.G. Bidura, D.A. Warmadewi, D.P.M.A. Candrawati, I.G.A. Istri Aryani, I.A. Putri Utami, I.B. Gaga Partama, and D.A. Astuti</i> -----	180
Carcass Composition of Broiler Fed Diets Formulated on Total and Digestible Amino Acid Formulation <i>N.G.A. Mulyantini</i> -----	188
Feeding Fermented <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. Meal Supplemented with Cellulase and Phytase to Kampong Chicken <i>Sumiati, Y. Yusriani, D.A. Astuti, and S. Suharti</i> -----	191
Growth, Production and Nutritive Value of <i>Brachiaria mulato</i> as Affected by Levels of Urea Fertilization <i>Damry, Marsetyo and S. Hj. Syukur</i> -----	198
Early Growth of <i>Panicum sermentosum</i> Roxb. - A Promising Grass in Livestock - Coconut Integration System <i>Tarsono, Mustaring, A.M. Amir, and A.L. Amar</i> -----	202
Productivity of <i>Brachiaria humidicola</i> as A Result of Different Nutrient Source Application <i>L. Abdullah, D. Puspitasari, and P.D.M.H. Karti</i> -----	206
Utilizing Potential Soil Microorganisms, Humic Acid, Grasses and Legumes Forages in Marginal and Degraded Lands in Indonesia <i>P.D.M.H. Karti</i> -----	211
Social, Economy and Policy	
Organic Milk Production in Rural Dairy Farms in Lembang, West Java-Indonesia <i>M. Winugroho, Y. Widiawati, and I. Prihartini</i> -----	217
Profile of Milk Industry in the Province of Central Java. (Study of Milk Cooperatives Profitability) <i>T.W. Murti</i> -----	220

Market Structure and Marketing Efficiency of Beef Cattle in NTT (Case in Kupang Regency) <i>U.R. Lole</i> -----	227
The Level of Mass Media Usage in Cattle Extension Communication Network <i>A. Saleh</i> -----	233

Poster Presentation

Animal Production

Reproductive Indices in Determining Regular Calving of Holstein-Friesian Cows Maintained Under Intensive and Semi-Intensive Management in Central Java <i>A. Anggraeni</i> -----	239
Does Productivity Index of Boerawa Does and Etawa Grade Does Fed Traditional and Rational Foodstuff <i>A. Dahlan, Sulastri, I. Damayanti, Budiyah, and K. Kristianto</i> -----	248
Characteristics of Size and Shape of Body Dimension of Madura and Rote (Indonesia) Fat-Tailed Sheep Using Principal Component Analysis <i>R.H. Mulyono, A. Gunawan and C. Sumantri</i> -----	253
The Changing of Broiler's Blood Component at Various Environmental Temperatures and Time of Sampling <i>E. Kusnadi and A. Djulardi</i> -----	259
Increasing the Egg Weight of Brugo Chicken Offspring Through the Cross-Mating Between Burgo Chicken with Native Chicken <i>J. Setianto</i> -----	262
The Effect of Hatching Media on Hatching Capacity and Stadium Nymph I in Cricket <i>Gryllus mitratus</i> <i>B. Brata, H. Prakoso, and E. Sinarto</i> -----	265
The Profile of Blood Transaminase Enzyme in Duck (<i>Anas sp.</i>) that Polluted by Lead (Pb) Textile Waste <i>A. Mushawwir and E. Hernawan</i> -----	270
Production Performance of Etawah Crossed Goat at Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta <i>Y. Suranindyah, T.S.M. Widi, Sumadi, N.H. Tarmawati, and U. Dwisepta</i> -----	273
A Study of Morphometric-Phenotypic Characteristic of Indonesia Chicken: Kampong, Sentul and Wareng-Tangerang, Based on Discriminant Analysis, Wald-Anderson Criteria and Mahalanobis Minimum Distance <i>R.H. Mulyono, T. Sartika, and R.D. Nugraha</i> -----	278
Identification of Alabio Ducks (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Borneo) Beak and Shanks Colour in Two Farming Center in South Kalimantan <i>S.N. Rahmatullah and A. Sulaiman</i> -----	289
Antimicrobial Clove Bud Oil in <i>Salmonella</i> sp Isolated from Broiler Carcass Samples <i>M. Poeloengan</i> -----	297
Screening for Antibacterial Properties of Some Plants and Chemical Antibiotic Against Two Isolates of <i>Escherichia coli</i> from Diarrhea Calves in Indonesia <i>M. Poeloengan and I. Komala</i> -----	301

Contribution of Bos Indicus Breed to Genetic Diversity of Sumatra Native Based on Y-Chromosome Microsatellite Marker <i>A. Winaya, Muladno, R.E. Gurnadi, and A. Saefuddin</i> -----	305
Measuring the Responses of Different Genotypes of Slow Growing Broilers Toward Short-Term Heat Challenge Test <i>R. Afnan and M. Gerken</i> -----	310
Productivity of Local Pigeon Fed with Cafeteria Method in Intensive Rearing <i>S. Darwati, H. Martojo, D.T.H. Sihombing, and C. Sumantri</i> -----	315
Carcass and Beef Characteristics from Brahman Cross Steers Fattened in Feedlot Prepared for Traditional Market <i>R. Priyanto, D. Kurniawan, and S.B. Adam</i> -----	320
Feed and Nutrition	
The Influence of Beef Submersion with Various Concentration of Coconut Shell Liquid Smoke Against Total Bacteria Count, Shelf Life and Acceptability <i>W.S. Putranto, L. Suryaningsih, and N. Agustina</i> -----	325
Application of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake and Cassava Byproduct Mixture in Broiler <i>Nurhayati, C.U. Wirawati, and D.D. Putri</i> -----	329
Effect of Copra Meal Fermented by <i>Aspergillus niger</i> and <i>Trichoderma spp</i> on Performance of Broiler <i>U. Hatta and B. Sundu</i> -----	332
Domestication Strategy of Senggaringan Fish (<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>) to Combat Protein Deficiency as Food Security <i>D. Sanjayasari and T.B. Pramono</i> -----	336
Effect of Different Drying Method and Maturity of Mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i>) Hay on In situ Degradability of Sheep <i>A. Ali, Z. Aznam, and H. Yaakub</i> -----	341
Some Physico-Chemical Properties of Surimi-Like Material from Beef Meat as Affected by Sucrose Level <i>Suharyanto, O. Mega, I. Badarina, and E. Librayanti</i> -----	347
The Effect of Vegetables on Growing Rate in Cricket <i>Gryllus mitratus</i> 10-50 Day Olds <i>B. Brata, R. Saepudin, and Yepriadi</i> -----	351
Isolation and Determination of Enzymatic Activity of Selected Fungi on Sugarcane Bagasse as Feed for Ruminant <i>M. Prayuwidayati, C.N. Ekowati, A. Qisthon, and Erwanto</i> -----	355
Ration with Different Dietary Cation Anion to Mineral Status of Blood and Urine Garut Ewes <i>F. Fathul, T. Toharmat, A. Boediono and I.G. Permana</i> -----	359
Production and Quality Analysis of 15 Days Ages Corn Hbage as an Alternative Concentrate Ingredient for Young Calves Diet <i>N.R. Kumalasari, R. Maylani, L. Pane, and L. Khotijah</i> -----	367
Physical Properties and Palatability of Cassava Peel Wafer Complete Ration for Sheep <i>Y. Retmani, Nursita, R.G. Pratas, and M.N. Rofiq</i> -----	371
Domestic Grass as Cattle Main Feed on Coastal Area at Desa Ujung Genteng, Kecamatan Ciracap, Kabupaten Sukabumi <i>M.A. Setiana</i> -----	376

Selection for Growth and Efficiency in Broiler: Realized Heritability and Responses of Selection <i>A. Supriyantono</i> -----	380
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Social, Economy and Policy

Distribution of Population and Estimation of Output of Some Cattle Breed at Bawang Subdistrict Banjarnegara Regency Central Java Province <i>Sumadi, N. Ngadiyono, L.R. Wibowo, and Sulastri</i> -----	389
Performance and Marketing of Garut Sheep of West Java <i>A.M. Fuah, Muladno, and M. Yamin</i> -----	395

Appendix

List of Participants -----	399
List of Attendance-----	404
Acknowledgement -----	407
Index-----	409

CONFIDENTIAL

Isolation and Determination of Enzymatic Activity of Selected Fungi on Sugarcane Bagasse as Feed for Ruminant

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ABSTRACT

It was found that ester and covalent bond between lignin, polysaccharides, and protein could reduce the digestibility of cellulose and hemicelluloses of sugarcane bagasse. Objectives of this experiment were to identify and to isolate the fungi that capable of degrading the lignocellulosic materials in sugarcane bagasse and to determine the decomposition ability of enzymatic selected fungi. The method used to culture the fungi was enrichment and plating method, while the method used for selection of fungi was the enzymatic selection method. Isolated fungi in this experiment were: *Aspergillus* sp, *Penicillium citrinum*, *Penicillium* sp(2), *Penicillium* sp(3), *Penicillium* sp(4), *Penicillium* sp(5), *Penicillium* sp(6), *Memnoniella* sp(1), *Memnoniella* sp(2), dan *Helminthosporium* sp. Further test showed that these isolated fungi have cellulolytic activity.

Key words: fungi, cellulase, and sugarcane bagasse

INTRODUCTION

As a center of agro-based industry in Indonesia, Lampung Province has a very high fibrous agricultural residues and agro-industrial byproducts, including sugarcane bagasse. This resource could be used as a main feed for ruminants (goats, sheep, and cows) in the future. These animals have the ability to digest the cellulosic materials using microorganisms in the rumen to help in breaking down the feed and nutrients, so that the host animals can get the nutrients from it. However, lignocellulosic materials, such as sugarcane bagasse, have long been demonstrated to have high degree of resistance to ruminal degradation. Therefore, this abundant renewable biomass in fact still has a minimum benefit as a feed for ruminants.

Kirby (2006) explained that lignin has a highly complex and relatively random structure that provides this organic material with a high degree of resistance to degradation. Their wide varieties of chemical bonds make specific cleavage by the active site of an enzyme difficult, and would require many enzymes, each with a specific active site, for degradation. Moreover, Taherzadeh and Karimi (2008) stated that lignin is a complex molecule constructed of phenyl propane units linked in a three-dimensional structure, which is particularly difficult to biodegradation.

Numerous attempts have been made to improve the utilization of cellulosic materials as a feed for ruminant, include pretreatment of cellulosic materials and optimizing the bioprocess in the rumen. The whole digestion process in the digestive tract of the ruminants, especially in the rumen, could be accelerated by application of feed treatment (pretreatment), including chemical and biological treatments. Mosier *et al.*, (2005) stated that pretreatment is an important tool for improving cellulose conversion or degradation processes. Pretreatment is required to alter the structure of lignocellulosic biomass to make cellulose more accessible to the enzymes that convert the carbohydrate polymers into fermentable sugars. The ultimate goal of pretreatment is to break the lignin seal and disrupt the crystalline structure of cellulose.

A number of preliminary studies have investigated the benefit effects of fungal cultures on improving the lignocelluloses decomposition. Culture of *Trichoderma viride* in sugarcane bagasse could improve the availability of structural carbohydrate (Prayuwidayati, 2006) and improve the crude protein content of fermentation product (Prayuwidayati and Muhtarudin, 2006). However, the exact mechanism or process of the effects is still not yet explored. Moreover, early enzymatic exploration of several fungal that could be

cultured in sugarcane bagasse (Prayuwidayati *et al.*, 2008) revealed that *Trichoderma viride*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Rhizopus oryzae* has cellulase activity of 0.034, 0.007, 0.007, 0.004 units/ml respectively.

The main objective of this study was to identify and to isolate the fungi that capable of degrading the lignocellulosic materials in sugarcane bagasse and to determine the decomposition ability of enzymatic selected fungi.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted at the Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture and Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science University of Lampung in April - October 2009.

Substrate. Substrate material used in this experiment is sugarcane bagasse obtained from the local sugarcane industry PT. Gunung Madu Plantation, in Center of Lampung District. In this experiment, this material was used as its original condition from the factory without any physical and chemical treatment.

Fungi Exploration. Exploration of the fungi that capable of degrading sugarcane bagasse was conducted through culturing the fungi using moist chamber method and then followed by direct plating method. Moist sugarcane bagasse as a substrate in petri dish was placed in incubator for several days until all potential fungi were grown. All grown fungi were then isolated and cultured with PDA medium in separated petri dish and then placed in incubator until the colony of fungi produced enough spore for further evaluation.

Cellulase Activity Test. After isolation and identification, enzymatic activities of all grown fungi were then qualitatively analyzed using Congo red indicator method. In this method, cultured fungi on CMC medium (on top side) and PDA (on below side) was dropped by 1 - 3 drop of Congo red. After at least 24 hour placed in refrigerator, cultured fungi were then washed with NaCl physiological solution. Cellulase activity produced by fungi was observed as halo or clear zone on the medium. Cellulase activity could also be observed as change in the color of medium from red to dark-blue.

Table 1. Result of identification of isolate from sugarcane bagasse.

Codes	Colony colors	Hyphae	Conidophore	Metula	Phialide	Spore/Conidia	Name of Isolate
F1	black	septate	upright, with vesicle	-	-	Ovale, globose → ovoid to globose	<i>Aspergillus sp</i>
F2	green	septate	smooth-wall, nearly green, apex swelled	-	flask-shaped, each metula contains 6 to 10 phialide	spheric, chained, densed	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>
F3	green	septate	dark-colored, simple, not branched	each conidiophore contains 2 to 6 metula)	short phialides, conidiophore contains 3 to 6 phialide	catenulate, spheric	<i>Memnoniella sp</i>
F4	green, densed	septate	smooth-wall, not swelled	each conidiophore contains 3 to 5 metula	each metula contains 2 to 4 phialide	globose to spheric	<i>Penicillium sp</i> (2)
F5	purple	septate	smooth, short, simple	-	-	thin, each two side with sharp point	<i>Helminthosporium</i>
F6	white at center, green at side	septate	not branched	-	-	spheric, dark-colored	<i>Penicillium sp</i> (3)
F7	green, in layers	septate	branched	-	each metula contains 3 to 6 phialide	spheric, catenulate	<i>Penicillium sp</i> (4)
F8	nearly brown - green	septate	smooth-wall, apex swelled	-	each metula contains 2 to 4 phialide	-	<i>Penicillium sp</i> (5)
F9	dark green	septate	not branched, dark-colored	-	short phialides, conidiophore contains 2 to 4 phialide, chained	ovoid to spheric	<i>Memnoniella sp</i>
F10	green, densed	septate	smooth-wall apex not-swelled	each conidiophore contains 3 to 5 metula	each metula contains 2 to 4 phialide	globose to spheric	<i>Penicillium sp</i> (6)

Isolation and Identification of Fungi

Isolated and indentified fungi that capable of degrading the sugarcane bagasse in this experiment were: *Aspergillus* sp, *Penicillium citrinum*, *Penicillium* sp(2), *Penicillium* sp(3), *Penicillium* sp(4), *Penicillium* sp(5), *Penicillium* sp(6), *Memmoniella* sp(1), *Memmoniella* sp(2), dan *Helminthosporium* sp. Picture of microscopic form of these isolated and identified fungi were presented in following figures:



Figure 1. Fungi 1 (F1): *Aspergillus* sp



Figure 6. *Penicillium* sp (3)



Figure 2. Fungi 2 (F2): *Memmoniella* sp(1)



Figure 7. *Penicillium* sp (4)



Figure 3. Fungi 3 (F3): *Penicillium citrinum*

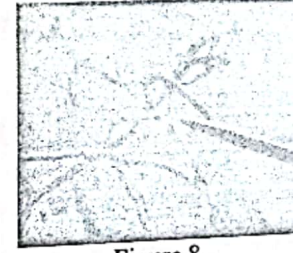


Figure 8. *Penicillium* sp (5)



Figure 4. Fungi 4 (F4): *Penicillium* sp (2)



Figure 9. *Memmoniella* sp (2)

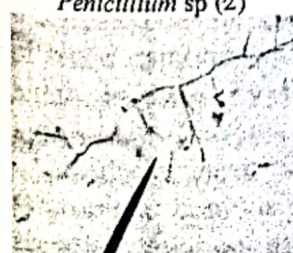


Figure 5. *Helminthosporium* sp.

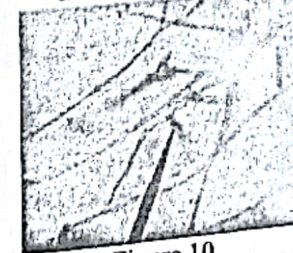


Figure 10. *Penicillium* sp (6).

Table 2. Activity of cellulolytic enzymes based on Congo red test

Fungi Code	Congo Red Test	Observation	+/-
F1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone • Blue color 	+
F10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halo zone not clear • Blue color 	+

+ = fungi produce cellulolytic enzymes; - = fungi not produce cellulolytic enzymes

Activity of Cellulolytic Enzymes

All isolated fungi were tested qualitatively for measurement of cellulase activity. Based on the result of the test, all isolated fungi have the cellulase activity. Qualitative analysis was conducted at the age of culture of 3 - 4 days. It could be seen clearly on the medium that the color of the colony were not so much different among the tested isolated fungi. The color of colony of all tested isolated fungi are close to white, because at this stage all the isolated fungi just form the miselium, or no spora produced yet. Results of Congo red test to measure the cellulase activity of all isolated fungi were presented in Table 2.

Colony of isolated fungi had different response to Congo red indicator. Congo red indicator could associate with the glycoside bound in cellulosic matter in CMC medium. Cellulase produced by fungi could break the glycoside bound and this process would be an indicator as formation of the halo zone or clear area around its colony. The color of Congo red indicator will be red in base environment and blue in acid environment. Therefore, decomposition of CMC by cellulase that produced organic acids will lead to the formation of blue color in medium. In other words, the blue colors seen in the medium indicate that the isolated fungi could produce cellulase that enabling them to have decomposition ability.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that *Aspergillus* sp, *Penicillium citrinum*, *Penicillium* sp (2), *Penicillium* sp (3), *Penicillium* sp (4), *Penicillium* sp (5), *Penicillium* sp (6), *Memmoniella* sp (1), *Memmoniella* sp (2), dan *Helminthosporium* sp produce cellulase that enabling them to decompose the cellulosic materials.

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