

# Comparation Of Morphological characteristics Male Saburai Goat on Two Breeding Location In The Tanggamus Regency Lampung Province

M. Dima Iqbal Hamdani, Kusuma Adhianto, Sulastri, Muhtarudin, and Ambya Imammuddin

*Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture Lampung University  
Soemantri Brojonegoro No.1 Gedung Meneng Bandar Lampung 35145  
Email : [dima.iqbal@fp.unila.ac.id](mailto:dima.iqbal@fp.unila.ac.id)*

## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with the objective to compare morphological characteristics male Saburai goat on district source Gisting District and Sumberejo District. Observations conducted on 30 goats Saburai contained in each study location. Observations of sample determined based on *purposive sampling*. The survey method used in this study were conducted from October until December 2015. The observed variable include body measurements (body length, shoulder height , chest circumference) and body weight of goats aged 6--9 months. The observed in two locations were analyzed by *t* test. The result of research shows that the average body length ( $55,52 \pm 6,59$  cm), shoulder height ( $58,72 \pm 5,89$  cm), circumference ( $63,98 \pm 6,26$  cm), and body weight ( $21,14 \pm 5,07$  kg) male Saburai goat on Gisting District each had no significant ( $P > 0,05$ ) with an average body length ( $55,48 \pm 6,20$  cm), shoulder height ( $57,45 \pm 6,23$  cm), chest circumference ( $61,77 \pm 5,82$  cm), and body weight ( $20,72 \pm 4,51$  kg) male Saburai goat on Sumberejo District.

*Key words: male saburai goat, body length, shoulder height, chest circumference, and body weight.*

## INTRODUCTION

Saburai goat is a goat which be appointed by Agriculture Minister of Indonesia Republic Number 359/Kpts/PK.040/6/2015 as locally genetic source in Lampung Province. It makes from grading up between until F2 between Boer Male Goat and Ettawa Crossbed Goat. The First crossing is a mating between Male boer goat and Ettawa Crossbred goat as result called Boerawa Goat filial 1 or Boerawa Goat grade 1. The second Crossing is a mating between Boer Male Goat and Boerawa grade 1 (Boerawa G1) as result called Saburai Goat. (Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan Provinsi Lampung, 2015)

Saburai Goat Process started in 2002 in Campang III Village, Gisting District, and dadapan village, Sumberejo District, Tanggamus Regency Lampung Province. This Location called Village Breeding Centre (VBC) (Sulastri *et.al*, 2014), Now that place calling Breeding location of Saburai goat. (Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan Provinsi Lampung, 2015). Performance characteristic can be identification by morphological body of goat and measurement of body (body length, shoulder height , chest circumference) and body weight Identification morphological body of goat is a method Performance test to selection goat. Saburai Goat in Gisting and Sumberejo as result the different parents of goat, it have different management but the respon from the fact between genetic factor, environment, and interaction both of them, can be seen in morphological saburai goat. This is very important to get information about Comparation Of Morphological characteristics male Saburai Goat on Two Breeding Location In The Tanggamus Regency Lampung Province

## METHODOLOGY

This Object Research is 60 goat tail of Saburai male with age less than 1 year ( 6--9 months). Determination of goat age of Saburai male in field /conducted by checking of milk incisor which have grewed all ( Frandson. 1993) and interview with breeder of goat of male Saburai in District of Gisting and of Sumberejo. The equipment which is used in this research is livestock record, ribbon measure merk of Butterfly long Brand 150 cm with correctness 0,1 cm, stationery, string, digital camera, and merk weighing-machine of Oxon capacities 120 kg with correctness 0,1 kg. The Method of Research used by survey. Data was collected by *purposive sampling*. 30 goat tail of Saburai male District of Gisting and 30 goat tail of Saburai male in District of the Sumberejo.. Sampel taken to be to be obtained from 4 livestock group in District of Gisting and 4 livestock group in District of Sumberejo.. The observed variable include body measurements (body length, shoulder height , chest circumference) and body weight of goats of Saburai male in District of Gisting and District of Sumberejo. Data was analyzed by test of t-student use procedure of SPSS version 16.0. (Santoso, 2010).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Comparation of morfologi Saburai Goat male in District Gisting and Sumberejo

Variable	Average	
	Gisting	Sumberejo
Body Length (cm)	55,52±6,69	55,48±6,2
Shoulder Height (cm)	58,72±5,89	57,45±6,23
Chest Circumference (cm)	63,98±6,26	61,77±5,82
Body Weight (kg)	21,14±5,07	20,72±4,51
Sign	Ns	Ns

Note : ns = not significantly

Body length, shoulder height, chest circumference and body weight result of t-student test ( Tables of 1) indicating that goat each of variable of Saburai male. The both/ of source different area is not significant (  $P>0,05$ ). The system caused conservancy of livestock not far differ, so that goat body length of Saburai male result both district not different. Conservancy system at the both district of goat seed source of Saburai use intensive system. Conservancy system intensively enable livestock protected from disease, economical of energy and livestock motion limited to economize yielded energy. Energy of feed consumed can be altered effectively become result of optimal production in the form of growth and growth of body morphology. The other factor which influence of all a livestock is cage used cage on District of Gisting and of Sumberejo is traditional cage. Faozi. *et.al* (2013) expressing that functioning cage to protect livestock of negative impact the predator animal and environment, well of him is continuity of birth of child and to enlarge kid before weaning age ( 3--4 months) According to Candra ( 2011), long mean goat body of Saburai a period of post weaning is 45,45±3,78 cm. Result of obtained by research is long mean of goat body of Saburai male in District of Gisting and District of Sumberejo is 55,52±6,59 cm and 55,48±6,20 cm. According to Chandra ( 2011), high mean of goat shoulder of Saburai a period of/post weaning is 52,45±4,32 cm. High mean of goat shoulder of Saburai male in District of Gisting and District of Sumberejo which is each 58,72±5,89 cm and 57,45±6,23 higher cm than result of research of Chandra ( 2011). Circular of goat chest of Saburai male in District of Gisting is 63,98±6,26 circular size measure and cm of goat chest of Saburai

male in District of Sumberejo is  $61,77 \pm 5,82$  cm. Result of obtained by research is goat body weight mean of Saburai male in District of Gisting and District of Sumberejo is  $21,14 \pm 5,07$  kg and  $20,72 \pm 4,51$  kg bigger than compared to result of research of Sulastri, *al et* ( 2014), that is  $19,67 \pm 6,88$ kg. This matter indicate that result of which is got bigger because goat in both the source of seed have passed program of grading up with step which is same, so can yield bigger and good livestock and because of difference of accurate goat age. At research of Sulastri, *et. al* ( 2014) using age goat wean with gyration 3--5 months while this research use goat of post weaning with gyration old age 6--9 months. The management which not far differerent both district of the seed source cause goat chest circumference of Saburai both of location not significant different. Besides, and temperature of humidity in both is same district so that circle chest in both location differ not reality. Because is same environment cause performan of livestock do not show a marked different. This matter indicate that result of which is got bigger than result of research of Candra (2011), because of goat of Saburai male in both the source of seed have passed result of cross an repair of quality of genetic through up grading with is same step and also the existence of difference of used livestock age at the (time) of research gyrating 6--9 months . Age represent factor which is very influence an livestock morphology. According to Kostaman and Utama ( 2005), difference of goat body morphology at the same age and the same nation but differ location influenced by some factor among others genetic, size litter, gender, feed age, birth type (Faozi. *et.al*, 2013) conservancy management and environment. According to Ramdan (2007), make-up of temperature and humidity of environment can cause degradation of consumption of feed.

#### **DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

- Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan Provinsi Lampung. 2015. Proposal Penetapan Rumpun Saburai. Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan Provinsi Lampung.
- Faozi, A.N., Priyono, A. dan Yuwono, P. 2013. Ukuran vital tubuh cempae pra sapih dan hubungannya dengan bobot tubuh berdasarkan tipe kelahiran pada kambing peranakan etawah. Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. *Jurnal of Animal Production* 1(1):184-194.
- Frandsen, R.D. 1993. Anatomi dan Fisiologi Ternak. Gadjah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.
- Hardjosubroto, W. 1994. Aplikasi Pemuliabiakan Ternak di Lapangan. Grasindo. Jakarta
- Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia. 2015. Keputusan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia. Nomor : 359/kpts/PK.040/6/2015. Tentang Penetapan Rumpun Kambing Saburai. Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia. Jakarta. Indonesia
- Kostaman, T dan I-K. Utama., 2005. Laju pertumbuhan kambing anak hasil persilangan antara kambing Boer dengan Peranakan Etawah pada periode pra-sapih. *Jurnal Ilmu Ternak dan Veteriner* (10): 106 - 112.
- Ramdan, R. 2007. Fenotipe Domba Lokal di Unit Pendidikan dan Penelitian Peternakan Jonggol. Skripsi. Fakultas Peternakan. IPB, Bogor.
- Santoso, S. 2010. Panduan Lengkap Menguasai SPSS 16. PT. Elex Media Komputindo. Jakarta.
- Sulastri, Sumadi, T. Hartatik, dan N. Ngadiyono. 2014. Performans Pertumbuhan Kambing Boerawa di Village Breeding Centre, Desa Dadapan, Kecamatan Suberejo, Kabupaten Tanggamus, Provinsi Lampung. *Sains Peternakan* Vol. 12 (1), Maret 2014: 1-9. ISSN 1693-8828.