Birth Type and Ewe Age on Milk Yield of Local Sheep at UP3 Jonggol (Jonggol Animal Science Teaching and Research Unit)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian local sheep (in Indonesia reffered to as local sheep) have a unique characteristic as a animal tropic which could well adapted in low vegetation and global warming also. The aim of this study is to know the effect of age and birth type on milk yield do the relation with meat producing. Sheep that we used were local type. Local type means crossing beetwen javanese thin tailled ewe, garut and fat tailled ewe (because there are no detailed recording for many years). Ewe that we were used are 92 heads which has 78 single lamb and 14 twin lamb type. Lamb suckling weight differences technique were used to calculate milk yield of ewe. I_3 (ewe third years) have given the highest milk yield 443.43 ± 102.62 g/ewe/day. In the contrary I_1 (ewe first year) have gotten the lowest one which is 254.53 ± 49.67 g/ewe/day. That could be explained with the maturity stage. The maturity stage in I_3 faster than I_1 and I_2. The second aspect is about birth type, twin type have given higher milk yield 344.95 ± 66,22 g/ewe/day than single type 413.99 ± 128,62 g/ewe/day. Higher milk yield in twin ewe could be explained with increasing of mammary secretory cell. The nutrient requirement in twin type more than single one.

*Key words***:** *Indonesia, sheep, local, milk, yield, age, birth type*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian local sheeps have many desirable characters adapted to low quality vegetation and to withstand seasonal shortages of food and water during dry season. They could resistant to paracyte, louse and tropic climate. Of course, it is the advantage of Indonesian local sheep. This local sheep have prolifik character too. So that, it is become a benefit for the economic aspect.

Sheep as a small ruminant which produce certain products would be animal protein sources. Animal proteins serve as elements for growth and development of cells and the development of healthy brain cells. Fulfillment of animal protein is needed to significantly improve the intelligence. It could be good human resources in Indonesia.

Indonesia have ± 8,307,000 heads sheep in 2005 (BPS, 2008). Sheep curve population is increasing rapidly and get seventh rank after goat (get fifth rank, which number is ± 13,182,000 heads). However, sheep population in Bogor is ± 229,012 heads which is get the first rank (BPS, 2008). That could be happened because sheep could well adapted in tropic climate and has a good rate reproduction. Therefore, sheep production should be increased both quantity and quality. One of way to make them success is from milk yield aspect. Milk yield, its mean relation between milk and survival of lamb and quality of nutrient to make a better sheep production.

Many researches have been conducted to study milk yield on dairy sheep, and mostly conducted in Australian sheep, Awassi and Assaf from Palestine, East Friesian from the Mediterranean and Sarda from Italy. However, fewer research has been focused on Local Sheep. Therefore, the research could become a data base of Local Sheep (Jonggol Sheep) and increase sheep production.

Pollot and Gootwine (2004), Pullina and Nudda (2004), Snowder and Glimp (1991) said that birth type and age could effect milk yield in dairy sheep. So that, we want to know what a level of in a local sheep which is non-dairy sheep (meat production). In such a way that, we would be know the pattern of age and birth type related to milk yield in local sheep.