Increasing the Egg Weight of Burgo Chicken Offspring through Cross-Mating Between Burgo Chicken with Native Chicken

J. Setianto
Department of Animal Science, Facullty of Agriculture, University of Bengkulu
Jalan Raya Kandang Limun, Bengkulu. Telp. (0736) 21170 pst.219.
email: jsetbkl@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The research was aimed to increse the egg weight of burgo chicken offspring. The research used 300 hens, offspring from four mating types between burgo chicken and native chicken. These offspring were resulted from the succesive four mating groups of: a. Native cock with native hen (KK); b. Native cock with burgo hen (KB); c. Burgo cock with native hen (BK); d. Burgo cock with burgo hen (BB). The offspring in each mating group consisted of three postal coops, and each postal coop was filled by 25 hens. Variables collected from the hen offspring included for egg weight and egg production. Result showed that the egg weights of the cross-mating offspring of burgo chicken with native chicken were higher than those of mating offspring within BB. The increased egg weight of the KB cross-mating offspring was 30.79%, while that for the BK cross-mating offspring was 62.79%. However, the average egg production of the cross-mating offspring within Burgo chicken (BB) was the highest compared to the others (KB, BK, and KK). The egg production of the KB cross-mating offspring decreased 12.95%, while that for the BK cross-mating offspring decreased 19.77%. It can be concluded that the cross-mating offspring of both KB and BK mating types could be sonsidered for the purpose to produce relatively small egg production with the increased egg weight.

Key word: Burgo chicken, cross-mating offspring, egg weight, egg production

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, there are many kind of native chicken that each of it had its own characteristic and some of them can be developed to broiler, layer and exotic chicken (Rasyaf, 1994). Native chicken including Burgo chicken has its potential to be both meat and egg production. This potential has not been used well yet, this fact was based on the management of Native chicken which is still very simple /traditional. Its life depends on its natural environment (Kingstone, 1979).

Burgo chicken was wide-spread in Bengkulu. It showed the variety of fowl in Bengkulu that could be a native asset of Bengkulu's Indigenous (Setianto *et al.*, 2009). Burgo chicken was the result of cross-mating type between Red Jungle Cock (Gallus gallus) with native hen (Gallus domestica) (Warnoto, 2000). This cross-mating type had produced new species that had superiority. Superiority that Burgo chickens have is the resistance of many kinds of disease, high egg production, attractive feather color and specific hi-pitched crow.

Warnoto (2001) clarified that Burgo hen had high egg production that approximately laid around 16-18 eggs a period and the interval between egg production was relative short, approximately around 7-10 days compared to native hen that usually laid 10 eggs a period with the interval between egg production approximately around 14-30 days. However, with this big amount of eggs produced, the egg weight was produced was light with an average egg weight that was approximately around 30 grams each from the interval of 25-35 grams. Low egg weight was correlated to the average weight of hen that was average around 750 grams a hen from the interval of 600 – 1500 grams / hen. Another characteristic that is beneficial as local layer, the sexual maturity of Burgo chicken was around 4-5 month, shorter than native chicken that was around of 5-7 month.

Burgo chicken developing efforts still have many obstacles. It's caused by less information and knowledge about Burgo chicken. In order to make Burgo chicken as superior commodity, it needs more scientific investigation towards Burgo chicken that will increase the potential of Burgo chicken.