Production Performance of Etawah Crossed Goats
in Turi – Sleman, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

A study is conducted to investigate production performance of Etawah Cross Bred goats, which are raised by farmers in Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta. This region has the highest population of Etawah Cross Bred goats in Yogyakarta Province. The study was done through a survey and investigation, lasting from September 2006 to February 2007. 115 farmers were interviewed to collect the data pertaining to socio economic aspects of goat management and 234 goats were used, 34 of these were female goats, as random samples from the goat population in that region. The result showed that most of the goats are raised in the communal goat houses with the average numbers of 5.3 ± 3.7 goats per farmer. The goats do not satisfy the required standard of Etawah Cross Bred body weight and size. The average milk yield per goat is 774 ml per day. The age of female goat at first mating is 14.9 months with kidding interval of 10 months and the average number of kids born is 1.9/doe. The kids are weaned after 4 months and reach weaning weight of 26.2 kg. On the average, the goat produces 1.0 kg of manure per goat per day. It is concluded that the production performance of Etawah Cross Bred goats based on their body size and weight cannot reach the high standard of Etawah Crossed goat production performance. It is recommended that the goats are raised to produce milk. Since the average of milk yield is low (less than 1 liter per day), there is a need to improve the quality of breeding stock and management.

Key words: Etawah cross bred goats, production performance

INTRODUCTION

The majority of goat production in Indonesia is managed by small scale farmers under traditional methods. Sleman Regency is one of the regions where Etawah Cross Bred goats are concentrated. By the end of January 2007, the population of goats in Sleman reaches 31,431 heads. The number of goats increased as a result of ‘Kambingisasi’ program applied in 2005. Some of the goats are Etawah Cross Bred and most of which are concentrated in Turi numbering as many as 2,935 goats (Anonymous, 2007). In recent years, Etawah Cross Bred goats have become popular to be spread in new regions. The concentration areas for raising Etawah Cross Bred goats are upland regions, such as Kulon Progo and Sleman.

Etawah Cross Bred goats are the result of mating Etawah and Kacang goats. The characteristics of Etawah Cross Bred goat are combinations of those of Etawah and Kacang goats (Harjosubroto, 1994). For many years, the objective of raising Etawah Cross Bred goat tends to be multipurpose. In this situation, the farmers raise goats for producing milk, fertilizer, replacement stocks or for savings. As a result of the different purposes of raising goat, Etawah Cross Bred goats in different regions vary in their characteristics, i.e. weight, body size and productivity. The recent situation also leads farmers to keep Etawah Cross Bred goats as pet animals. Therefore, the price of goats increased unreasonably and the motives of raising goats have changes. It is expected that the situation will change and farmers will raise the goats for the appropriate goals.

This study is conducted to identify the characteristics and productivity of Etawah Cross Bred goats raised by groups of farmers in Turi, Sleman. The objectives are to determine the purpose of Etawah Cross Bred raising, to analyze the potentials of Etawah Cross Bred goat production and to recommend some techniques of raising management in order to obtain the optimum results.