

## BUSINESS PROFILE OF DRAKE CULTURE IN WEST JAVA

Taslim Dawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Sjafril Darana<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Animal Husbandry, University Padjadjaran Bandung, Indonesia

### Abstract

Field research in the center area of duck production at north beach, West Java Subang and Cirebon regencies have been done to find the characteristic of drake business in the field by using structured survey method. The survey conducted on drake with business groups. The interview conducted on some businessman of drake livestock and using questionnaires. Technical and economic data was collected includes drake data, ration, business scale, disease, and the sale of duck price, costs and business income. The data then tabulated and analyzed in a simple way. The result of the research showed that the majority of slaughter drake still derived from Subang and Cirebon to Jabodetabek consumers area, the majority of duck eggs popularity is more significant than drake as a meat product. Slaughter duck which come from drake wasn't much found, because depend on season and mostly just in around after hatchery. The result of business profile analysis showed that drake farming which shepherd is the most profitable ( $R/C = 2,00$ ) followed by duck culled ( $R/C = 1,68$ ), and drake reared intensively only give low profits ( $R/C = 1.12$ ).

**Key words:** Business Profile, farming, drake

### INTRODUCTION

The demand of local ducks commodity from year to year tends to increase, despite in 2004 decrease caused there is information about avian influenza, but after that the demand of local duck tends to increase until now. The high demands still can't be respond by the farmers in the countryside, although genetic resources and food resources locally available. Total availability of meat from birds as much as 38,700 tons is came from duck meat. The data shows that the role of ducks as a meat type is still low at only about 2% of the national poultry meat origin. Statistics on the availability and consumption of duck meat that is still not reliable and accurate because has not been well managed [2]

It is probable that the consumption of duck meat in Indonesia is quite high, this was due to the presence of various kinds of duck meat sources that so much traded. Particularly in the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, or other areas there are quite a lot of duck maintained by the community, so the people in the region are accustomed to eating duck meat which is

processed into various forms or types of culliner.

The cultivation of local ducks commodity activities are common in every household in rural areas, livestock are kept as sideline with scale relatively in low maintenance, the management have been done in a simple way following with local traditional. Although the local duck population is spread and found in almost every household in the countryside, but still rare found the local drake enterprises commercial-scale, where the animals are kept as the main business and farmers earn the income from running business. [7]

Generally duck alive and looking for food in water areas, also could be on the rice fields, swampy areas, river or beach. Duck farms in Indonesia generally still traditional. The maintenance system very simple not take into profit and loss. Business have started a lot to do with supplementary feeding, selection or election of duck as a good animal husbandry [1]

Duck in the countryside is also a bird that is developing enough, because it has considerable potential as an eggs and meat producers. In farm managing, the farmers have often to allocate factors of production to achieve the expected goals. Selection of duck is based on the desire and hope to

\*Corresponding author: taslim.dawan@yahoo.com;  
mohamedkenawi@ymail.com  
The manuscript was received: 28.09.2016  
Accepted for publication: 02.03.2017

benefit and effort can develop well. Duck in the countryside is also a bird that is developing enough, because it has considerable potential as a producer of eggs and meat. Duck also has an advantage over the chickens that have resistance to disease, so the duck's business potential to be developed. [3]

Duck in Indonesia has been known for a long time. Duck (*Anas Domestica*) or in some other areas, also known as the kind of birds that had been bred traditionally, but to day duck has some economical excellence. That is hardly ever cause unrest as the high mortality rate due to an outbreak of disease, and farmers rarely suffered losses as a result of fluctuations in the price of production means. [5]

Kroya and Karanganyar Village, Panguragan subdistrict, Cirebon Regency are the famous area as the center for ducks cultivation. Duck business in that area generally start from Day Old Duck (DOD) production. The harvest yield is generally sold to the other areas such as Bandung, Jakarta, and even up to Sumatra island. [6]

The purpose of this research is to study the drake production system and development opportunities in the field. In this initial phase is expected to be known a wide variety of duck production maintenance pattern system, so it can be used as a basis in determining the direction research and development of drakes. [4]

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted by structural survey method at duck production center of selected location in the north coast of West Java (Subang and Cirebon). For completeness of the data were created in a questionnaire to collect the primary data both technically and economically from the breeder respondents include among others and management maintenance system that includes cage, food and way of administration, the amount of egg production, hatching, mortality, cost of inputs and reception. The stage of activities were carried out as follows:

The location is determined through discussions with local Animal Husbandry Department, to find out the potential area as a

source of drake products, then selected the location of the most dominant contribution at the provision of duck meat.

The respondents who would be interviewed (through questionnaires and in-depth discussion) at the location of farmers group. The data were collected through direct interviews with respondents who have been determined, with questioner list assistance that have been created. The excavation problem in depth by group discussion and secondary data collection come from the Livestock Department and other related agencies.

Data collecting include coming from breeder experiences, management, about, cage, male duck production, mortality, cost of production and reception maintenance. Descriptive data were analyzed by calculating the value of input-out. [5]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The source of broiler drake during this time for meat consumption comes from several sources, namely (i) the reject of laying ducks who have completed in a long of production period, (ii) young male ducks laying special fattened. Most of duck population there is a kind of laying duck meat supply that are derived from culled laying ducks and as young males who deliberately fattened up for sale. Rearing ducks that had been done in the breeders are: a). Cage System b). Extensive system and c). Combination system (a) and (b). The three ducks maintenance system is also most frequently meet at Cirebon Region and Subang Regency in West Java.

Maintenance system of duck is done by most farmers in the research sites have links very closely with paddy rice cropping pattern. This is due to many ducks maintenance done by extensive system in the paddy field after the rice is harvested. Rearing ducks at the time of enlargement until ready to lay eggs and when the egg production mostly done by extensive way, so farmers still want always to look for extensive land. The main reason farmers adopting this approach is for saving feed cost.

Drake maintenance usually intended to produce meat where the ducks are cut at the age of between 2.5 to 3 months. Drake maintenance centers could be found in various regions, such as at Cirebon and Subang regencies. In general scale still under maintenance of duck egg production. In general, the location of male ducks maintenance have used land at harvest rice around the site, so the frequency of maintain

is not more than 3 times per year. Breeders usually obtain DOD males from the merchant or direct incubators.

Number of ducks in each maintenance period is affected by DOD availability and rice yields in a location adjacent to the breeder. Because farmers are expecting post-harvest paddy land can be used for grazing ducks. Drake picture scale ownership listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Scale drake possession perperiod(birds/breeder)

Location	Scale (birds)	DOD Price* (Rp) / Bird	The Price at Age Cut / Bird
Cirebon	300 – 1,000	4,500 – 6,000	25,000 – 30,000
Subang	100 – 500	5,000 – 7,000	30,000 – 35,000

\*The price level at the time of observation (2015)

Table 1 showed that the scale of male ducks maintenance ranged between 100 -1000/ breeder / period. The lowest DOD price is Rp. 4,500 /bird and maximum is Rp. 7,000 /bird, where male DOD prices have already exceeded fertile egg price of Rp. 1,600/egg - Rp. 1,900/egg. In 1992 the DOD price was still below of egg consumption price [8]. By the increasing price of DOD males, so fertile egg prices has begun to be taken into farmers account. However, the price at DOD male is still below female DOD.

The drake period performed by breeders usually up to 3 months old to be slaughter, but nowadays the breeders are already selling 1.5-2.5 months of age to be maintained again by the traders who serves like a farmer, then after harvest is sold. Breeders drake some regions have implemented intensive manner and extensively in the production cycle.

1. Maintenance of ducks aged 0- 30 days (phase I), and in this phase is divided in two ways, namely:

- Ducks Maintenance until 10 days age in intensive by using heaters and feed, provision of commercial manufacturer without mix, where the ration come from starter broiler feed
- Age 11 to 30 days, maintenance of duck is still in the cage, but the type of feed began to be mixed, namely manufacturer feed with a local feed ingredients (rice bran or finely ground grains of rice), and at the end of the specified time the ducks to be taught in

eating grain with intensive to get accustomed in the next period of grazing accustomed in the next period of grazing.

2. Duck keeping age 31 day- 3 months (phase II)

Duck keeping done by extensive farm system, especially in the new land rice harvest. That is why, because farmers have to avoid spending cash, usually every 500 birds herded by one shepherd. Duck mortality on the farm until they are ready for sale ranging from 8 to 10% and the rate of death in intensive care tends to be lower than at the time of extensive maintenance.

Drake maintained still an alternative activity that utilizes in the agricultural harvest at a close location to the residence, so it has not become routine activity. The decision to utilize the paddy field harvest farmer time have resulted in the frequency of mainten for one year only lasts then 2-3 times. Drake usually is maintained not until 3 month age, even there are same farmers usually sell from 2 until 2.5 months of age. Selling the drake do not have problematic, where the traders who came to the breeders. These traders are collectors who will sell to other traders who has larger business scale.

The price of slaughter drake of each region is very diverse, and usually because of birds condition (fat or thin), and then the hair growth factors also determine via the appropriateness of duck for sale. Duck price

ready for slaughter in ranging between Rp. 25,000 to Rp.30,000/bird.

Drake maintained generally are able to give benefit in a quite good market, because of the costs incurred only in the intensive maintenance period (<30 days), particularly in terms of purchasing feed. At the age of

over 30 days of duck grazing after harvest. So the cost of feed is very low, just only in additional cost for pasture wages. The component technical and economic variables in calculating the costs and revenues of drake business listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Technical and economic data in drake maintenance

Description	Subang Regency	Cirebon Regency
Maintenance System	Intensive and shepherd	Intensive and shepherd
Business Scale	300 -500 birds	300 -500 birds
Age slaughter	2,5 – 3 months	2,5 – 3
Extensivemortality	(8 – 12) %	10 – 12
intensive	< 5%	< 5%
DOD Price (Rp)/bird	5,000 – 7,000	4,500 – 6,000
Slaughter Price (Rp)/bird	30,000 – 35,000	25,000 – 30,000
Pasture shepherd (Rp)	500.000/person/month	500.000/person/month
Maintenance Frequency	2 – 3 times/year	2 – 3 times/year

Based on the technical and economic variables are used to determine profit and loss in drake effort. Financial analysis of drake in intensive system on a scale of 500

birds (age <30 days) and extensively at age (31 days to 3 months) within a period of production, are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Financial analysis of Drake maintenance during phase I and II, in a scale of 500 birds

Description	Total	Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Information
DOD Cost	500 birds	5,000/bird	2,500,000	Commercial, local
Feed Cost			2,500,000	
Pasture shepherd	3 person	500,000/ birds/month	1,500,000	
Total Cost			6,500,000	R/C = 2.00
Revenue	450 birds		13,000,000	
Income		30,000/bird	6,500,000	

The calculations showed that the maintenance of drake with intensive system, followed by the extensive system are able to take the advantage. The large profits almost is out of over costs.

The analysis cost and revenue of drake maintenance at 500 birds with an intensive system for 2.5 months are listed in Table 4.

Table 4 Financial analysis drake maintenance for 2.5 months, scale of 500 birds

Description	Total	Price/bird (Rp)	Total (Rp)	Information
DOD Cost	500 birds	5,000	2,500,000	Commercial Finely ground grains remnant of rice
Feed Cost			7,500,000	
Total Cost	450 birds		10,000,000	
Revenue		25,000	11,250,000	R/C = 1.125
Income			1,250,000	

The drake in full intensive;y maintenance for 2.5 months on a scale of 500 birds (Table 4) still make a profit, but the big profits are very different when is maintained in

combination of intensive and extensive manner (Table 3).

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Raising drake generally still in a sideline rearing. The majority of potential slaughter duck are still derived from culled laying duck farming and come from Jabodetabek sources which came from Cirebon and Subang Regency.

2. Slaughter ducks are not dominant, because depend on the season of rice planting in the paddy fields for pasture duck after 3 weeks old and until ready for slaughter.

3. The results of the financial analysis showed that by taking care of grazing drake give a benefit as big as Rp. 6,500,000. - / Period harvest ( $R / C = 2.00$ ) is most profitable while the drake intensive rearing just give low profits only ( $R / C = 1.12$ ), with income Rp.1,250,000. - / Period harvest

## REFERENCES

- [1] Ali, Arsyadi dan Febrianti, Nanda, 2009: Performans itik pedaging (lokal x peking) fase starter pada tingkat kepadatan kandang yang berbeda di desa laboi jaya kabupaten kampar. Jurnal Peternakan Vol 6 No 1 Februari 2009 (29 – 35) ISSN 1829 – 8729. Pekanbaru.
- [2] Apriyantono, Anton, 2011: Pedoman Budidaya Itik Pedaging Yang Baik. [http:// pedoman-budidaya-itik-pedaging-yang.html](http://pedoman-budidaya-itik-pedaging-yang.html). Di akses Tanggal 15 Agustus 2015
- [3] Mulatshi, Sumiati, dan Tjakraddidjaja, 2010: Intensifikasi usaha peternakan itik dalam Rangka peningkatan pendapatan Rumah tangga pinggir kota. Institut Pertanian. Bogor.
- [4] Nitisemito, A.S dan Burhan, M.U., 2004: Wawasan Study Kelayakan dan Evaluasi Proyek. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- [5] Soekartawi, dkk, 2003: Agribisnis Teori dan Aplikasinya. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- [6] Suryana, 2008: Peluang dan kendala pengembangan Itik serati sebagai penghasil daging. Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Kalimantan Selatan, Jalan Panglima Batur Barat No. 4, Banjarbaru 70711. Jurnal Litbang Pertanian, 27(1), 2008
- [7] Syanur, 2012: Beternak itik Pedaging. <http://PesonaUnggas.posted.com/beternak-itik-pedaging.html>. Di akses Tanggal 7 September 2014.
- [8] Yunus, Richman, S., 2012: Strategi Pengembangan Peternakan Itik <http://blogspot.htm/strategipengembangan-peternakan-itik.html>. Di akses tanggal 15 Agustus 2015.