Development of Alabio Duck as a Native Duck of South Kalimantan: Potentials, Problems and Challenges in Supporting National Food Security

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This study was a part of Plan Development of South Kalimantan Province to develop the strategic action for agrotourism area in several regencies in South Kalimantan. The objective of the study was to analyze the potentials, problems and challenges of development of Alabio duck as a native duck in this area. The research was conducted by triangulation methods, that were observation, questionnaire, interview and recording. The results of the study showed that natural resources of South Kalimantan supporting very much in duck development, moreover this province has strongly good brand image in developing Alabio as a native duck, aside from that, there were increasing duck meat consumers as substitution of chicken meat. While this area faced some problems, especially in human resources such as low education, technical management, and low bargain position in the farmer level. In line with problems, some challenges in this effort were uncontrolled outflow number of Alabio population to other provinces. This study concluded that there should be some actions of local government to control distribution of Alabio duck in and out the province as a hybrid. Seed center should be planned to produce the alabio hybrid.

Key Words: Alabio duck, Food security, South Kalimantan

INTRODUCTION

Alabio duck is one of the exotic poultry which is excellent as egg producer. Alabio has developed in South Kalimantan, Indonesia for hundred years, especially in Hulu Sungai Utara District. Alabio, originally is the name of subdistrict, where this kind of duck is developed and traded. Alabio duck has specific characteristics, which different color with other duck in Indonesia. Generally, body of Indonesia duck is dominated by brown color, with black on the shank and beak, while Alabio duck is brown color, white spots in the whole body with the line pattern around the eyes. The feather color of Alabio male tend to darky color, the wings have some pseudo-feather blue-greenly, with yellow shank and beak. In the past Alabio duck was rearing and released in swamp, river or field paddy rice, so called “Lanting System”. This system especially done in Hulu Sungai Tengah (HST) Regency and HSU Regency, but currently this system no longer existing, and move to intensive system, although some farmers in HST sometimes still do this system (Rohaeni, 2005). According to Biyatmoko (2005), Alabio duck include high variety local duck, which has a dual function, as egg producer (average 214.72 egg/year), also potency of meat producer, compared with other local ducks. With high potential, in 1996, Research Institute in Ciawi Bogor, tried to crossed
between Alabio and Mojosari, which produce high quality final stock if compared with their parent stock. Collaboration between Livestock Research Institute (Balitnak) Ciawi Bogor and Breeding institute (BPTU) South Kalimantan was done to develop those crossed, and produce hybrid duck, so called MA-2000, or more popular so called “Raja” (king) duck for male, and “Ratu” (queen) duck for female. There is specific market in Alabio district for Alabio duck. They sale live duck that are: day old duck (DOD), pullet, layer and spend duck, and specific market for egg sale. These markets sited on the edge of the river. The markets of duck done weekly in every Wednesday morning. This study was a part of Plan Development of South Kalimantan Province to develop the strategic action for developing livestock in several regencies in South Kalimantan. The objective of the study was to analyze the potentials, problems and challenges of development of Alabio duck as a native duck in this area.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted in South Kalimantan. Pelaihari and Hulu Sungai Utara Regencies were selected as the research site by purposive sampling, due to the center of Alabio duck population in South Kalimantan. The study was conducted by triangulation methods that were observation, questionnaire, and interview. Descriptive analytic was used to describe the potentials, problems and challenges. The questionnaires were addressed to respondents of farmers, while the interview was used to collect data from key informants (livestock office in both regencies levels), and observation method was done to crosscheck what the data were gathered through other two methods mentioned.

RESULTS DAN DISCUSSION

The potentials of Alabio Duck

Alabio duck is famous as local duck of South Kalimantan which high egg produce. There is community based segmentation business which are done by community groups, from upstream to downstream such as breeding center village, pullet, laying, post harvest business, and marketing, and it can be found in Mamar village, Amuntai. There is also traditional market for Alabio in Amuntai Market. From this pattern of business, development of Alabio duck in these provinces have developed to community enterprises. Hulu Sungai Utara (HSU) regency has many swamp areas. In the past, these areas used by farmers to rear the Alabio ducks, and built the platform ducks houses, so called “Kandang Lanting”. On the day, ducks were release to find the feed by themselves At present, by intensive farming, the farmers buy the feed in Amuntai market. According Biyatmoko (2005), cit Suryana (2007) Alabio business has become the major occupation of 46.81% farmers in Hulu Sungai Selatan, Hulu Sungai Tengah, and Hulu Sungai Utara, with experience in duck farming is 9.69 years. The varieties of Alabio duck are egg production of about 220-250 eggs/duck/year, peak production of about 92.70%, egg weight of 59-65 g/egg, feed consumption of 155-190g/duck/day, sex maturity of 179 days, fertility of 90.38%, hatchability of 79.49-80%,
DOD mortality 0.75-1.0%, body weight on 6 months of female and male is 1.60 kgs and 1.75 kgs (Rohaeni and Tarmudji, 1994; Suryana and Tiro, 2007).

**Problems:**
this area faced some problems, especially in human resources such as low education attainment of farmers, poor technical management caused poor in handling of ducks and its’ products. Low bargaining position in the farmers’ level also become the problems. Farmers cannot decide the price based on the price of inputs, even though this price more constant than those chicken’ price. Table 1 shows that duck’s status and price at producer’s (farmer’s) and consumer’s level. The margin’s price between producer and consumer are high in all status. Therefore, cutting the market line to shorter is more efficient. Then increasing the producer’s price level.

**Table 1.** Duck’s status and price at producer’s and consumer’s level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of Duck</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Producer Price (IDR)</th>
<th>Consumer Price (IDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. DOD, female</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Duckling, 3 months</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pullet, 5 months</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Male, 2-4 months</td>
<td>kg.BW</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other problems were in rearing Alabio duck, there were no breed standardization, low quality of male, production recording was not optimum, high price of feed, availability of local feed that depended on the season, and post-harvest and diseases handlings were insufficient. Farmers usually based on the own experience in rearing ducks, and poor management. In breeding farming, it is very possible to have inbreeding by time to time continuously, consequently decreasing genetic potency of Alabio ducks. In HSU regency, Alabio duck rearing has tended to model specialization in business development, i.e. hatchery, breeding, laying, pullet rearing and male rearing. In the past, trunk of sago is the source of energy which can be found in HSU, but right now it is very difficult to find it. Therefore, the feed cost become expensive. Alabio duck has good prospect in line with more and more population of people and increasing awareness of people in protein consumption from animal, in supporting with the capability on human resource (Fathurrahim 2000). Although, alabio duck development business oriented local specific faced several problems, i.e. breed handling and post harvest handling insufficient, consequently low quality breed and consumers still have low intent to buy post harvest products. Handling pre-production and post production has not meet standard consequently high damage in post production

**Challenges**
some challenges in this effort were uncontrolled outflow number of Alabio population to other provinces and the conservation for local genetic was poor handled, and consequently, decreasing the local breed quality. For supporting development of Alabio ducks in South
Kalimantan, it is needed the integrated programs which are involved all stakeholders in the region, i.e. government, farmers, middlemen, and academic experts from universities. in increasing the potentials of Alabio ducks, the planned breeding system is very important, including appropriate selection program and prevention of continuous inbreeding. Beside, to support Alabio development, feed technology also needs to be improved, i.e. using inexpensive ingredient, and increasing the quality of feed processing.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that there should be some actions of local government to control distribution of Alabio duck in and out the province as a hybrid. breeding center should be planned to produce the alabio hybrid. Improving the skills of farmers to gain the knowledge and management to make better quality of duck and its’ products.

REFERENCES


