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Socialization Material for Sheep Breed Health Management

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Abstract. Raising sheep is a livelihood known since the time of the Prophet Adam. Sheep raising was a childhood and adolescent profession of prophets before being appointed prophets and Rosul. Sheep farming developed from grazing until it was domesticated. Sheep farming activities include the selection of suitable breeds, the construction of clean pens, nutritious feeding following the nutritional needs of the sheep raised, and health management to keep sheep healthy. Sheep health management has been socialized at CV Saudagar Group, Cianjur Regency, West Java Province. The socialization conveyed that sheep health management includes maintaining health through preventive and curative actions. Preventive measures include feeding according to needs, giving vitamins, building clean cages, and environmental management. Curative action in the form of treatment if the sheep is already sick with chemical and herbal medicines.

Keywords: Socialization, management, health, sheep.

INTRODUCTION

The current era of raising sheep is a good business field. This is due to the high demand for products produced from sheep. Sheep are animals that can be said to be quite friendly and friendly so that their maintenance is not too complicated. In raising sheep, perseverance and tenacity are needed in building a good and correct system in order to produce sheep production in accordance with expectations. One of the things that can be an

important indicator in the success or failure of sheep cultivation is the selection of broodstock at the beginning of starting cultivation. In starting sheep cultivation, it is necessary to look for superior and quality sheep breeds so that later they will produce good sheep. The criteria for excellence and quality here include being seen from health, size and not experiencing defects. There are several ways that can be done in choosing superior and quality sheep breeds

Raising sheep in this era is already a business activity under the auspices of a company. Although in the beginning it was the profession of the prophets and Rosul as shepherds in the pasture. Most sheep farmers in Indonesia are still home farmers with 5-10 sheep and are kept together next to the house. Many sheep farming companies, one of which attracts the author's attention is CV Saudagar Group, Cianjur Regency, West Java Province. This is because CV merchant group has a good reputation, judging from complete facilities, structured training programs, and experienced staff In addition, the focus of this CV specialization is on the field of animal husbandry, namely cattle and sheep and focuses again on sheep breeding health management. Breeding sheep are raised not for meat, but for their offspring. Therefore, the selection of seedlings becomes very important.

Sheep breeds are not very fat and have a proportional body shape. This can be seen from the straight waist and back characteristics of sheep and soft and shiny fur. The ideal weight for a brood is about 15-20 kg. Has a friendly and unflattering look in the eyes. A sheep that has a look in the eyes of the shriveled eyes can be an indication that it is sick. Pay attention to the four legs, if able to stand well and straight then it can be said that the sheep is healthy. Have complete teeth on the upper jaw and lower jaw. There are two nipples and there are no defects around them. Also be sure to check details such as ears, tail and overall body to make sure there are no defects in the sheep.

One of the keys to success in achieving optimal productivity in raising goats and sheep is the implementation of good health management. By implementing good livestock health management, it is hoped that disease attack disorders can be minimized. Regular health checks on goats and sheep are needed so that goats are protected from disease disorders. Health checks or monitoring should be carried out every day which aims to monitor the health condition of livestock and find out whether there are abnormalities in the livestock. If symptoms of sick cattle or abnormalities are found, immediate treatment can be taken. This socialization material concerns the handling and prevention of diseases in sheep seedlings.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Health management material in sheep is carried out by directly involved in the form of Field Work Practice with activities

1. Introduction to the location and environmental conditions around the cage
2. Discuss with street vendor field supervisors and CV owners. Saudagar Group on sheep health management and on-site work systems.
3. Taking or collecting data about the situation in the cage related to problems that occur in CV. Merchant Group.
4. Participate in all activities in the field during PKL starting from health maintenance, making feed, feeding, and weighing sheep, administering drugs, to administering vaccines.
5. Documenting all activities carried out during the series of field work practice activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of CV Saudagar Group

CV Saudagar Group is engaged in agribusiness, namely sheep and sapi farming which focuses on fattening ruminants (feedlot) and sheep breeding (breeding). Saudagar Farm was established in March 2017 with an initial sheep population of 100 heads. The livestock population has grown to 500 sheep and 22 cattle. Some types of sheep produced include arrowroot, priangan, fat-tailed, thin-tailed, merino, and texel sheep, while the types of cattle include simmental, ongole (PO) breeds, limousin, brangus. Madurese, Pegon, and Friesian Holstein (PFH) breeds.



Livestock health management can be interpreted as the process of planning, organizing, and controlling production factors through optimizing the resources they have so that livestock productivity can be maximized, livestock health can be optimized and the health of livestock products has health quality in accordance with the desired standards.



Figure 1. Sheep Farm CV Saudagar Farm

Health management efforts are carried out so that livestock, especially sheep, can avoid various kinds of disease disorders including efforts to maintain livestock health including daily health checks, animal health handling, nail cutting, cage disinfection, ectoparasite control, vaccine administration, deworming.

Sheep Management Activities

The activities carried out in sheep management we describe as follows:

Table 1. Sheep Breed Management Activities

Activities	Time	Sum
Daily check-ups	Every morning	-
Vitamin feeding	Once a month	Ml
Ectoparasite control	If there is a parasite problem	Flexible
Endoparasite control	Every change of season and once every 3 months	Depending on the body weight of livestock
Nail cutting	Once every six months	

Examination of livestock health, there are several things that need to be considered, such as appetite, the condition of the surrounding area (observation of feces, urine, presence or absence of blood), observing the condition of livestock (nose, clarity of eyes and fur), observing the way cattle stand and move, normal walking or limping, presence or absence of wounds or swelling. A sick goat or sheep may exhibit symptoms such as:

- Reduced appetite
- The body looks weak, lethargic
- Coarse, dull, falling out hair
- Scratching the body
- Gloomy eyes, dry mouth and nose
- Weight loss
- The presence of wounds on the body
- Staggered, collapsed
- Abnormal feces (color, smell, watery / hard)
- Limping path



Figure 2. Sheep Health Examination



Figure 3. Vitamin Feeding

Health disorders in livestock

Health problems of sheep breeds that occur during activities include:

1. **Bloating**

Cause: Excessive administration of legumes or legumes little grain (corn, soybeans) or too much concentrate

Symptoms: cattle seem restless trying to stomp their feet, the left side of the abdomen bulges

2. **Pink eye**

Cause: Transmitted horizontally from sick cattle to good healthy livestock through Direct contact through eye secretions or indirectly through dust

Symptoms: red and inflamed eyes, sensitivity to light (avoiding light), excessive tearing, cloudy cornea

3. **Worms**

Symptoms: decreased appetite, in chronic cases disorders may occur digestion in the form of constipation with dry stools, in severe cases diarrhea can occur

4. **Scabies (gudigan, scabies)**

Causes: Parasitic outside the body by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

Transmission of scabies occurs horizontally, namely direct contact with sick animals or indirectly through material contaminated with *Sarcoptes* mites.

Symptoms: skin redness, then blister-like formation and inflammation occurs,

Sometimes until fluid comes out due to irritation then the surface of the skin is formed scabs or crusts, cattle itch and scratch or rub their bodies so that

To prevent various health problems above, sheep are injected with vitamin so that stamina is stronger.

Feed Management

Nutritious feed is one of the preventive measures for the occurrence of disease. Therefore, there is a need for good feed management. Feeding management in CV. Farm merchants are given feed in the form of forage and reinforcement feed (concentrates). Forage given in the form of elephant grass in the form of grass chopper. Feeding in CV. Farm merchants give a total of 1-3 kg / head / day, fresh forage feed is not directly given to livestock but will be given the next day. In addition to using forage CV. Saudagar Farm also uses tofu pulp mixed with concentrate. Giving tofu dregs in CV. Saudagar Farm is done by giving tofu pulp that is still wet because it has a high enough water and protein content.



Figure 4. Feeding

Cage Management

Cage management is also one of the disease prevention business activities. CV. Saudagar Farm itself has five cages, with four of them for fattening and one for breeding. Breeding cage In CV. Saudagar Farm, contains five colony pens that allow sheep to mate naturally with a ratio of 1 male and 4 females. Each colony cage has a length of 2.18 m, a width of 2.16 m, and a stage height of 0.81 m. The Feed Bunk cattle shed is the same length as the pen and 0.4 m wide.



Figure 4. Cage Conditions

Cages are always cleaned with disinfectants as one of the preventive measures in sheep health management.



Figure 5. Cage Disinfection

CONCLUSION

Health Management of sheep breeds is carried out through preventive and curative measures, prefective actions by regulating feed and kandang management in accordance with good breeding standards. Provision of vitamins is important to maintain sheep stamina to be more immune and not easily sick, supported by bail environmental health

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