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SHEEP HOUSING AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT AT JOGLO FARM DRAMAGA BOGOR

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Abstract. The health of sheep is an important factor and can affect sheep production. Livestock health handlers include health handling, hoof cutting, cage disinfection, ectoparasite control, vaccine administration, and deworming. This activity aims to compare the knowledge gained in lectures and their application in the field related to housing management and sheep health. This activity was held at Joglo Farm for a month, from August 13, 2022, to September 13, 2022— observation and interview methods. This activity showed that sheep health management on the Joglo farm was quite good because the maintenance procedures were exceptionally complete and regular.

Keywords: sheep, health, joglo farm.

INTRODUCTION

Sheep are important ruminants in temperate and tropical agriculture. They are better suited than cattle to dry tropical climates. The population of sheep in temperate climates reaches more than 60 , while less than 40 live in tropical climates.(Hidayat, et al., 2015)

According to Rawendra and Isgreani (2018), the initial stage of raising sheep is to pay attention to the sheep's health and the creation of pens because health is one of the determining factors for the success of livestock cultivation. Efforts to maintain livestock health need serious attention so that livestock are in a healthy condition so that they can live normally and achieve production goals (for example, to obtain productivity levels, efficiency, added value, and competitiveness) by their genetic abilities. According to Sandi and Purnama (2017), reasonable housing requirements must be considered in several ways, such as selecting cage locations, cage layout, cage construction, cage materials, and cage equipment.

Obstacles still often faced by sheep farmers are the need for knowledge on handling livestock health problems and housing management that is not by regional geographical conditions, as well as the lack of livestock treatment assistance obtained. According to Aldiano (2016), health care is one of the efforts to maintain livestock health, including daily health checks, health handling, nail cutting, cage disinfection, ectoparasite control, vaccine administration, and deworming. So that animals avoid all sorts of diseases.

The reason for choosing this company to be used as a place for MPAs is that the author wants to see how a farm manages the health of livestock and cage sanitation. When managing health, there are times when farmers need to learn some techniques for managing the health of livestock and their pens. This causes livestock to become less healthy. This activity aims to compare the knowledge gained in lectures and their application in the field related to housing management and sheep health.

METHOD

This MPA activity was carried out at Joglo Farm for a month starting from August 13, 2022 – September 13, 2022. Method of observation and interview with the owner and along with the cage children.

MPA Activity Schedule

MPA activities for one month are carried out with daily tasks listed in Table 1.

Afternoon feeding1. Schedule of student activities at Joglo Integrated Farm

Date	Working Schedule	Activity
13 Agustus 2022 – 13 September 2022	08.00 – 10.00	Looking for Animal Feed
	10.00 – 12.00	Giving animal feed during the day
	12.00 – 13.00	Rest, Eat, Pray
	13.00 – 14.00	Cage Sanitation (Cleaning the Cage)
	14.00 – 15.00	Interview
	15.00 – 16.00	Give evening feed

Source: processed primary data 2022

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Housing System

The initial stage of raising sheep is to make an adequate, sturdy, and healthy pen for sheep. Cages are one of the most critical requirements in animal husbandry. At the same time, the pens function to protect sheep from solar radiation and exposure to temperatures that are too extreme to maintain sheep productivity and welfare. (Indrajulianto, et al., 2021)

According to Rahmat *et al.* (2015), The stage model cage is a cage whose construction is made on a stage, namely under the floor of the cage; there is a bottom that has advantages such as the cage space is more comfortable because sheep manure falls directly down so that the pen is always dry, the air exchange is better, and livestock can avoid wild animals. The cage model owned by Joglo Integrated Farm is a stage cage model (Figure 4).



Figure 4 Stage Cage

Cage location. The location of the cage in the joglo farm is a few meters away from the community settlement, and a few meters away from the feed source. Technically, the location of this cage is very suitable for managing livestock

business. The area of the cage must be close to the farmer's house to facilitate control and supervision, close to water and feed sources, and easy transportation access for marketing. (Muktiani, 2011)

Construction of the coop. The cage's construction includes the roof, walls, floor, and frame. The cage construction at Joglo Integrated Farm consists of roofing material made of tiles, the cage walls made of bamboo slats and wood, and the cage floor is made of bamboo slats, which are about 3 cm wide. The slats are about 1.5 cm wide, and the cage frame is made of bamboo and wood. The shape of the roof of the stage cage is the shape of a saddle, composed of two inclined planes that meet at the upper edge in one straight line. Especially in tropical areas with high temperatures and humidity, many breeders use cages using monitors to anticipate air temperature and improve air circulation in the cage. The type of roof used is asbestos (a mixture of fiber cement and pulp).

Sheep Health Management

The sheep health management that has been realized at Joglo Integrated Farm are:

A. Giving Vitamins and Deworming

Giving Vitamin B-Complex to sheep at Joglo Farm is carried out periodically within 3-6 months; in addition to giving vitamins, sheep at Joglo Integrated Farm are also given Kalbazen SG medicine. Deworming must also be done periodically, once every three months to maintain health. Sheep are very susceptible to worms, especially cattle that are often grazing. The medicines available on the farm are appetite enhancers.

B. Sheep Hair and Hoof Cutting

Cutting sheep's hair and hooves at Joglo Farm is carried out once a year when sheep's hair has begun to length. According to (Fahmi et al., 2015), maintain sheep health by cleaning the pen if it looks dirty, bathing sheep at least once a week using soap, and rubbing their bodies with citronella or brush after bathing the sheep are dried in the sun until the sheep's hair is dry, Shear the sheep's hair when it looks long, check and clean its nails, and trim its nails when it is too long. From an economical point of view, short and clean sheep hair will show whether or not the sheep is fat, thus affecting its selling price.

C. Cage sanitation

Sanitation is carried out to maintain the health of livestock and avoid disease. According to Luthan (2012), sanitation is a hygiene arrangement that aims to improve or maintain a healthy condition for livestock in cages and around livestock businesses.

The cage sanitation carried out at the Joglo farm uses a rake to collect feces and then clean it with water, and the remaining food is placed where the feed is removed and cleaned. The cleaned manure is then collected at the waste disposal site for fertilizer. The sanitation schedule is carried out two times a day, namely in the

morning at 10.00 WIB and noon at 13.00 – 14.00 WIB before feeding (Figure 5). Sanitation needs to be done because in addition to requiring relatively cheap costs and also as the primary key to avoid disease.



Figure 5. Cleaning the cage: (a) the roof of the cage and (b) cleaning feces (collecting and transporting to the fecal collection point)

D. Disease and Disease Prevention of Sheep

Based on interviews with farm owners, in January 2021, sheep at Joglo Integrated Farm experienced the death of as many as 200 sheep caused by bloating due to errors in terms of feed. Bloat or bloating is a non-infectious systemic disorder resulting in ruminants' digestive system disorders. The incidence of primary bloat has clinical symptoms that are often observed, namely enlargement or distention of the left rumen, stress, pain in the abdomen, frequent lying down, and dyspnea. Late handling and treatment efforts have not been able to remove gas from the abdomen, so animals experience death (Karolina et al., 2021).

According to Audina (2021), bloat prevention can be done by:

1. Balance between concentrate feed and forage; excessive concentrate feed can cause bloat. Concentrate feed has a high starch content (easily digestible carbohydrates). The high consumption of easily digestible carbohydrates causes higher fermentation activity, so the amount of gas produced is also higher which can cause an increase in rumen volume. Young leaves also contain easily digestible carbohydrates. Therefore, the consumption of young leaves should be limited.
2. Prevent forage before withering; forage with a high water content can also increase fermentation activity, causing foam formation that can inhibit gas release. Forage feeding before giving to cattle is carried out withering first. In the case of grazed livestock, grazing is carried out after 9 o'clock. In addition to preventing bloat, it also avoids worm infections that cause a decrease in productivity.
3. Giving legumes with high protein content and saponins causes livestock to experience bloat if given in large quantities. Giving this type of legume is not more than 50%. In addition to bloat, excessive consumption of legumes can

cause poisoning and disruption of metabolic processes due to the antinutrient content in legumes.

4. Feeding with high ammonia content, such as silage, must be served first. Feeding such as concentrates and silage is given first before the cattle are released into pastures or given forage.

E. Waste Management

The waste generated from Joglo Integrated Farm is feces, but there is no special handling. Feces from kandang are sold to the community and processed into organic fertilizer. According to him, feces that are not appropriately treated have the potential to cause environmental pollution that can hurt public health; that's why proper sewage treatment is needed to save the environment and society. Processing sheep manure into organic fertilizer includes the appropriate steps with many functions; the waste can be processed into solid or liquid organic fertilizer. Both types of fertilizers are equally helpful in increasing soil fertility.(Echo, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the Field Work Lecture held at Joglo Integrated Farm, in general, sheep health management has been realized quite well, which includes giving vitamins every 3-6 months, giving deworming every three months, and cutting sheep's hair and hooves once every one year. The cage management has been carried out quite well for sheep because the location of the cage is strategic enough to obtain feed and drinking water. It can be concluded that sheep health management at Joglo farm is quite good because the maintenance procedures are complete and regular.

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