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Development of duck farming in Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. Businesses opportunities in the livestock sector are very potential, especially duck farming. This study aims to determine the level of development of duck farming in Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The research was conducted from July to August 2019. The population was all breeders in the Mattiro Sompe District. Samples were duck breeders in Mattongan-tongang Village, Mattiro Sompe District. Data sources were primary data and secondary data. Types of data were qualitative data and quantitative data. Data analysis was descriptive quantitative. The results showed that the duck farming business in Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi Province was feasible to be developed.

1. Introduction

One of the most developed poultry businesses in Indonesia is duck farming business. Although not as popular as chicken, ducks have considerable potential as producers of eggs and meat. When compared to other poultry, ducks have the advantage of being resistant to disease. While the potential of the duck population in Indonesia has not been able to act as a mainstay of food sources, the productivity of ducks is relatively low [1]. Currently, the contribution of ducks to the total national egg production is around 308.6 thousand tons [2] but the duck farming business has a relatively smaller risk. Laying duck farming business has good business prospects to be developed, both as a main business and a side business [3] and [4].

When compared to other poultry, ducks have the advantage of being resistant to disease. Therefore, duck farming business has a relatively small risk. In Indonesia, duck is one of the livestock commodities that have economic value and high potential, both as a source of animal protein and as an additional source in supporting family life [5].

Production of meat duck continues to increase along with increasing population of meat ducks in Indonesia. In Pinrang Regency, it is widely known that it is one of the centers for the development of duck farming, apart from Sidrap Regency. Furthermore, in Pinrang Regency, ducks are very suitable to be developed, this is because Pinrang Regency is an area where most of its area consists of rice fields and it has a food processing from duck, namely Palekko duck which is very well known in South Sulawesi Province. In addition, the need for duck meat continues to increase, and even several



restaurants, restaurants, cafes and tent stalls in urban areas have served many menus of fried duck, roasted duck and duck satay as superior menus [6].

2. Materials and methods

This research was conducted from July to August 2020 in Mattongang-Tongang Village, Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency. The population was all duck breeders in Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency. Samples were duck breeders located in Matongang-Tongang Village, Mattiro Sompe District. Data sources were primary data and secondary data. Types of data are qualitative data and quantitative data. The data analysis used is descriptive quantitative.

3. Results and discussion

General description of meat duck business in Matongeng-Tongang village, Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of the Meat Duck Development Business System in Mattongang-Tongang Village, Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency.

Description	Duck farming system
Business Scale	1000 head
Fattening time	2 months 10 days
DOD	Hybrid
Feed	Complete Feeding and natural feed
System Development	Individual
Target	Traditional Market, Restaurant

Table 1 shows that this is a duck farming business on a scale of 1000 heads, fattening time is 2 months and 10 days, with the use of feed, namely complete feed and it is still traditional, this is in line with the opinion of [7] that duck farming has potential business prospects to be developed. As well as to be marketed, both as a main business and as a side business, so that it is very helpful in increasing income. The duck breeding model is mostly traditional which has a small scale of rearing and the feeding model relies on natural feed.

With the business scale, the length of time for fattening and feed used and the type of business development for duck farming in Mattongang-Tongang Village, the duck farming business has the potential to be developed, in line with the opinion of [8] that the basis for calculating costs includes: (1) the number of livestock raised, (2) the maintenance system applied, (3) the stable material used, (4) the area of land cultivated, (5) the location of the farm, (6) the type of feed provided, (7) the strength of the stables and equipment, (8) length of production/maintenance and (9) overheads which are unexpected costs.

In the procurement of DOD for duck farming, it is obtained from traders who usually bring in the DOD from outside Pinrang Regency which is usually imported from Sidrap Regency, so the price is higher. For the cost of feed, medicine and vitamins, fuel, electricity and transportation shows the business of meat ducks in Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency is higher because it takes 70 days to maintain it. The wages of workers in the Mattiro Sompe District, Pinrang Regency are cheap.

The type of feed provided by duck breeders in Mattongang-Tongang Village, providing complete feed where pellets and mixed feed are given, the results are in accordance with [7] research that basically feeding meat ducks requires a high protein content. and there are two ways of feeding: Firstly, pellet-shaped feed that has complete all the nutritional elements, usually obtained by buying.; secondly, a mixture feed of rice bran, corn, soybean meal, and golden snails. Breeders provide feed to ducks in two

stages, first ducks aged 1-15 days are fed pellets and bran which are easily available at low prices. It is known that the price of pellet type feed is IDR 5.000/kg and IDR 1.000/kg for bran type feed. At this age, the ducks are fed regularly in the cage with the aim that the ducks are supplied with nutrition at a young age. Second, when ducks are 16 days old until harvest, ducks are given natural food by being shepherded in the fields. In this way breeders are able to reduce the cost of feeding from pellets and the availability of natural feed which is abundant enough to fulfill its nutrition. All types of duck feed are easily available in large quantities, for pellet and bran feed, breeders can buy them cheaply. Then there is a lot of natural food available in the fields because it is still in watery conditions that provide small animals, golden snails, worms and others.

The target market for duck farmers in Mattongang-Tongang village, Mattiro Sompe district, Pinrang Regency is traditional markets and restaurants, the results are in accordance with [8] that the need for duck meat continues to increase, and even some restaurants, cafes and tent stalls in urban areas have a lot of serving fried duck, roast duck and duck satay as superior menu. In line with [9] statement that for people in rural areas, ducks actually have a big role as a commodity in providing nutritious food. The traditional effort to raise ducks, which is still being carried out today, has taken over in supporting the rural economy.

4. Conclusion

Meat duck breed business in Mattongang-Tongang village has the potential to be developed, supported by the maintenance system and the target market for duck business.

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