

PERFORMANCE OF CROSS-BRED PIG IN THE
POULTRY-PIG INTEGRATED SYSTEM

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Traditionally pigs are raised as **scavengers** on kitchen refuse. Both the feed source and its quality are one of the constraints in Government's attempt to promote raising of cross-bred pigs. A study was conducted over 24 weeks on the value of poultry waste (excreta and feed waste) as a feed supplement for pigs. The growth and carcass characteristics of Bali X Saddle Back barrows kept in a concrete stall under layer cages were determined. The completely randomized block design consisted of 5 treatments, and 3 replicates of 2 pigs each per treatment. All pigs were fed the traditional diet consisting of 90% rice bran, 7 to 3% **copra** meal and 3 to 7% banana stems (on a DM basis). The treatments were: (A) no access to hen waste; (B) ready access to hen waste; (C) access to excreta only; (D) access to feed waste only; and (E) hen waste mixed with the traditional diet. The pigs on all treatments except A were integrated with 6 hens during early lay per **pig**. The pigs gained 45% more weight on treatment **E** than on B (**P<0.05**) which had gained 17% more than on treatment A. Pigs on treatments C and D gained 4 to 6% less than A. Better growth of pigs on treatment E was due to better utilization of feed and on treatment B due to greater consumption of feed. Pigs spent 19% more time eating on treatment B than on E and their resting time was 16% less. Carcass of pigs supplemented with hen waste contained 2 to 9% more meat, the loin-eye muscle was 5 to 42% thicker and contained 10 to 15% less fat than that of unsupplemented pigs.

The results indicate that hens' excreta and feed waste are useful as a feed supplement for growing pigs in a poultry-pig integrated system.

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