



INTRODUCTION

It has long been known that rabbit is a prolific and fast growing animal that has the potential to produce a substantial amount of meat in a relatively short time. Rabbits are also able to grow and reproduce well from inexpensive forages, agricultural by-product, as well as from commercial premixed diets. Therefore, rabbits can be raised in both small (household) to large-scale operations (industry). This potential is well known in developing countries where most farming systems involve small-scale backyard enterprises with very limited external inputs. In many cases, this small-scale systems could help numerous household to have meat and also a small but significant cash income source. On the other hand, rabbit are also raised in the large scales as commonly found in developed countries and also in China, which is integrated with meat industry. The potential benefits from farming rabbits are high; to strengthen food security, earn additional income, provide job opportunities, and produce a high quality, healthy meat. Presently the rate of expansion of rabbit farming in some countries (Vietnam, Indonesia) is fast, interest of farmers is increasing, especially when the problem with poultry still exists. However, there are some constraints and problems exist in developing rabbits to become a small or medium industry. In developing countries, problems in farming rabbits usually deal with limited capital, knowledge (technology), source of feed, management, and quality of breeding animals. Other general concern in agriculture sector is the global warming, which affect the production. Rabbit farming, which uses forage-feeds and produces organic fertilizers could be expected to substantially contribute to the eco-farming. On going efforts occur in many countries of the developing world to improve rabbit farming so that it can be implemented as a way to strengthen food security as well as to become a profitable business for rabbit farmers, yet friendly to the environment. This conference is therefore aimed at gathering information from research results that can help to support the rabbit industry, while producing organic or eco friendly products. The theme of the conference is Empowering Rural Economy Through Small-Medium Scale Eco Rabbit Farming. It is expected that this conference will also provide a communication forum, where exchange of technologies and experiences between research scientists and users create a more viable rabbit industry. This Conference is hosted by Indonesia Agency for Agricultural Research and Development and co-hosted by Asian Rabbit Production Association with some support from rabbit industries

INVITATION

Dear colleagues and friends,

It is our pleasure to invite you to participate in the 2nd International Conference on Rabbit Production in Indonesia and 3rd Conference of Asian Rabbit Production Association, which will be held on 27 – 29 August 2013 in Bali. Our 1st International Conference on Rabbit Production in Indonesia was held in Bogor in 2007, while the 1st and 2nd Conference of ARPA was held in Changchun (China) in 2009 and in Hanoi (Vietnam) in 2011, respectively. Our objective is primarily to provide a forum for exchange of new technologies and experiences among scientists, extension workers, industries, livestock services and farmers working in the area of rabbit production,

management and marketing, that could support a healthy, dynamic and eco-friendly rabbit industry. In addition, we also promote rabbit production to strengthen the world food security and also to form a link between research institutions, universities, private industries, and farmers. Topics to discuss include :

- a. Small and medium scale operation of rabbit production
- b. Climate change and its effect on the production
- c. Factors affecting small and medium rabbit production and development (genetic, reproduction, management, nutrition, marketing, farmer group/cooperative management and diseases)

The Organizing Committee of the Conference welcome you to join and enjoy the activity and the warm environment of Bali. Any inquiry please do not hesitate to contact the Organizing Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nasrullah
Chairman of the OC.

COMMITTEE

Organizing Committee :

Chairman : Dr. Nasrullah
Secretary : Tati Herawati, MSc

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Scientific Committee :

Dr. Elizabeth Wina
Dr. Yono C Raharjo
Prof. Luc Maertens (Belgium)
Prof. S.D. Lukefahr (USA)
Prof. Qin Yinghe (China)
Prof. Nguyen Van Thu (Vietnam)
Prof. AP. Sinurat (Indonesia)
Prof. Sofjan Iskandar (Indonesia)
Prof. Nachrowie (Indonesia)
Dr. Yulvian Sani, DVM (Indonesia)
Ir. Tati Herawati MAgr (Indonesia)

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

1. Director General of Agency for Agricultural Research and Development
2. Director General of Livestock Services (DGLS), Ministry of Agriculture (Indonesia)
3. President of World Rabbit Science Association (WRSA) – Prof. Gerolamo Xiccato (Italy)
4. President Asian Rabbit Production Association – Mr. Gao Yanxu (China)

Invited Speakers

1. Prof. Dr. Thierry Giddene, WRSA Secretary General (France)
2. Prof. Dr. Steven D. Lukefahr, WRSA Secretary General for Developing Countries (USA)
3. Prof. Francois Lebas, WRSA, President of Honor (France)
4. Prof. Dr. Luc Maertens, WRSA Treasurer (Belgium)
5. Prof. TR Preston, LRRD J Chief editor (Colombia)
6. Prof M. Grobner, Head Dept. Biological Sciences. UC at Turlock (USA)
7. Prof. A. Daader, WRSA-Egypt, President (Egypt)
8. Prof. Nguyen Van Thu, WRSA-Vietnam, President (Vietnam)
9. Prof Dinh Van Binh, Director Goat and Rabbit Research (Vietnam)
10. Prof. Qin Yinghe, Coordinator National Rabbit Project-China, ARPA Vice President (China)
11. Prof. A. Razak Alimon, Univ Pertanian Malaysia (Malaysia)
12. Dr. Samkol Pok, Cambodia Celagrid Project (Cambodia)
13. Prof. Dr. Carlos Becceril – WRSA-Mexico, Secretary (Mexico)
14. Dr. Nasrullah (Indonesia) Head of IRIAP

THEME OF THE CONFERENCE :

Empowering rural economy through small and medium scale eco rabbit industry.

CALL FOR PAPERS :

Extended Abstract of original research containing not more than 2 pages (A4 type paper) must be submitted no later than May 1st, 2013, however, abstracts received by July 1st, 2013 will be put for poster presentation only. Please fax or send via E-mail to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee. Except for keynote and invited papers, the full main and supporting papers is no longer than 12 pages in length and is expected to reach the secretariat by July 1st, 2013. All correspondences should be addressed to **indo-rabbit-sem-2013@yahoo.com**

POSTER PRESENTATION

Poster exhibition will be on August 27, 2013 from 08.00am to 11.30am and on 28th August from 08.00 – 11.00. One of the authors must be present during the time dedicated for the poster presentations. The space available for posters will be 130 cm high x 95 cm wide. Display boards will be provided.

TOPICS

Aspect in rabbit production, related to Breeding and Genetics; Reproduction and Physiology; Nutrition; Management; Marketing; Fur and Meat Production; Diseases, Environment.

GUIDELINES FOR PAPERS :

Paper title

Praharani, L.¹, Y. Raharjo¹ and Anonymous²

¹Indonesian research Institute for Animal production, PO Box 221, Bogor 16002, Indonesia

²Company or Institute, Address, Place, Postal Code, Country.

Abstract

Paper should be printed on regular 21 x 29.7 cm paper (A4) within a frame of 16 x 25.5 cm (margins left and right : 2.5 cm; top and bottom : 2.00 cm). Font Times New Roman 12. Use only one side of the paper. The camera-ready pages will be printed by offset, at a linear reduction of 80%.

Keywords: <Times 12, italics, maximum 5 keywords, no capitals, no & or and>

Introduction

Text. The first paragraph of any text section should start at the left margins; the following paragraphs should indent by 1 tab space.

References in text should be: author (year) or (author, year), author 1 & author 2 (year) or (author 1 & author 2, year), author 1 et al. (year) or (author 1 et al., year). Never use capital letters, except when capital letters are grammatically necessary. Use only italics for Latin names of animals, plants or micro-organisms, and for figure and table captions.

Material and Methods

Subsection title

Text of section

Sub-subsection title

Text of section

Result and Discussion

Text of section

Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the table. <Times 12, italics, tables should be ended by a period>

QW parameter	Treated ¹	Untreated
DO (mg l ⁻¹)	6.0	2.0
Alkalinity (mg l ⁻¹ as CaCO ₃)	125	1000
Fe ²⁺ (µg l ⁻¹)	30	1500

¹Footnote <Times 10, regular>

Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numbers, independent of figures. Tables and caption should be left justified. Use horizontal lines only when necessary. Do not use vertical lines, screens or colors in tables.

Figure 1. Figure captions should be placed under the figures. <Times 12, italics caption should be ended by a period>

The term of figures includes diagram, line drawing, maps, etc. Figures should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numbers, independent of tables. Do not use colors in figures.

Reference

<sort the reference list first alphabetically by author(s) and secondly chronologically>

<For journal articles>

Author(s), year. Title. Journal title (abbreviation) volume number:page- page. (to be ended by period)

Donnert, O., M.J. Salecker, R.E. Williams and D. Edge. 2001. Elimination of phosphorus from waste water by crystallization. Environ. Tech. 20:651- 663.

<For whole books>

Author(s), year. Title Edition if any. Publisher, address. Number of pages.

Houghton, J., 1994. Global Warming. Lion Publishing plc, Oxford, England. Pp192

<For chapter from books>

Author(s), year. Title. In: book title, editor(s), Publisher, address. Page-page.

Clark, J.A., and A.J. Mc. Arthur, 1994. Thermal Exchanges. In: Livestock Housing, C.M. Wathes & D.R. Charles, CAB INTERNATIONAL, Wallingford, UK. 97-122

Contributed papers are invited and will be assigned to one of the topics listed below. Presentations will either be oral or as posters. Posters will be on display throughout the conference in a designated area for the poster sessions. Presentation will be in English; written paper in English.

PUBLICATION:

All paper will be published in a. Proceeding. Some of primary papers will be asked for publication in the Indonesian Journal of Livestock Production and Veterinary Science, while review articles will be asked for Journal of Wartazoa, a semi popular journal

VENUE

Venue for the Seminar is at Ramada Bintang Bali Resort, a 5 stars Hotel around Kuta Beach. Bali. Except there is other personal business in other places, your flight should be directed to Denpasar, Bali.

OTHER EVENTS :

1. A Field Trip to visit a cooperative small scale rabbit farming and product processing
2. A Rabbit Product (meat and fur) Exhibition prepared by Kangda Food Co. (China)
3. A Rabbit Meat Cooking Contest among restaurants in Bali – organized by Centra Proteina.
4. A Friendly Banquet dinner joined with a Balinese Culture Performances hosted by Indonesia Agency for Agricultural Research and development
5. A Gala Dinner hosted by ARPA (Asian rabbit Production Association) and Kangda Food Co.

SCHEDULE FOR SPOUSE :

Activities for spouse such as visits to various attractive places could be arranged.

POST CONFERENCE TOUR :

A post conference tour is offered :

1. Various attractive interesting Tourist areas in Bali
2. Lombok Island, NTB
3. Komodo Island, NTT
4. Others

VISA ARRANGEMENT

Participants who are from overseas should consider to apply an entry visa in a valid passport. Invitation letter which may help at the immigration will be sent by the Organizing Committee. Therefore, participants must inform the committee regarding your travel to Indonesia before August 10, 2013.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT

The Organizing committee provides transportation from airport to Hotel, vv, as well as local transportation. For travel arrangement, participants should inform the itinerary/arrival schedule no later than July 10, 2013.

LIST OF COUNTRIES REQUIRED ENTRY VISA

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherland, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, USA.

ACCOMODATION :

Various Hotels are available around Bali, ranging from one to five stars. Rate varies from USD 35 to 200 for single or double occupancy. Rate per room for The Ramada Bintang Bali Resort, through the Organizing Committee is USD 82.50

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Date	Morning		Afternoon	Evening
August 26	Registration			Informal Get Together and Buffet
August 27	Opening Ceremony	Plenary Session	Concurrent Scientific Session	Banquet and Balinese Cultural Performances
August 28	Plenary Session	Poster Session	Concurrent Scientific Session	Farewell Dinner
		Rabbit meat cooking contest	Awards, Closing Ceremony	
August 29	Field Trip		Check out	

REGISTRATION :

Please fill out the registration form if you plan to attend, or submit an expression of interest to be kept on the mailing list.

Registration form:

Name :

(with title)

Company/Institute :

Address :

Phone and fax no :

E-mail :

Title of paper :

Type of presentation : oral/poster

Spouse name :

(if accompanied)

Interest in Post Conference Tour : Bali / Lombok/Komodo
(please circle)

Registration Fees (excluding Post Conference Tour):

General/WRSA and ARPA member/Student

Before May 15, 2013 USD 175/150/125

After May 15, 2013 USD 200/175/150

(Student has to attach credential from the University)

Accompanying person, joining all the events : USD 150

The Venue.

RAMADA BINTANG BALI RESORT. KUTA BALI.



General Appearance



Ball room, room for 200 people.



Hotel Lobby



Hotel Interior



Room Interior



break out room – room for 20 – 40

More pictures when you click Google and click Ramada Bintang Bali.

TOURIST AREAS and VARIOUS ATTRACTIONS AROUND BALI

1. Kuta

Kuta Beach is notable since early 1970s. Kuta beach is also known as Sunset Beach, as opposed to the Sunrise Beach, known as Sanur Beach. Luxury resorts, restaurants, and clubs are located along the beach.

In 2011, a two-meter white sandstone fence, built in a Balinese architecture style, was built along the road to block the sand from blowing to the cafes and restaurants. The project costed Rp.4 billion (\$0.47 million). Some tourists dislike it as it is considered blocking the beach view, while some others believe the wall help dampens the sounds from the congested traffic street. To make the beach cleaner, as of late August 2011, the vendors are prohibited to sell food at the Kuta Beach, but they are still allowed to sell beverages and souvenirs

Beaches and shops at Kuta



Kuta is also well-known for its close location to Legian, a famous victim of Bali bombing incidence in 2002. After the first Bali Bombing in 2002 at Kuta, a permanent memorial was built on the site of the destroyed Paddy's Pub on Legian Street. (A new bar, named "Paddy's: Reloaded", was reopened further along Legian Street.) The memorial is made of intricately carved stone, set with a large marble plaque, which bears the names and nationalities of each of those killed. It is flanked by the national flags of the victims. The monument is well-maintained and illuminated at night. A "Kuta Karnival" conducted annually is a carnival event consists of traditional art performances such as Balinese Sunset Dances, sports on the beach as well as in the water for young and old plus rows and rows of culinary displays along the one kilometer of sandy beach to commemorate and give respect to the victims of human violence and show the world the true spirit of local community survival despite terrorism attacks.

2. Bedugul

Bedugul is a mountain lake resort area in Bali, Indonesia, located in the centre-north region of the island near Lake Bratan on the road between Denpasar and Singaraja. Bedugul is located at 48 kilometres (30-60 min) north of the city of Denpasar. Other nearby lakes are Lake Buyan, and Lake Tamblingan.

Bedugul enjoys a mild mountain weather due to its location at an altitude of about 1,500 metres (4,900 ft) above the sea level.



Hindu Temple at Bedugul

Major sites in Bedugul are the Pura Ulun Danu Bratan water temple and the Eka Karya Botanical Gardens. The Botanic Garden, opened in 1959. With a total area of 157.5 hectares (389 acres) is the largest in Indonesia.

The Eka Karya Botanical Garden was established under the auspices of Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, on July 15, 1959. It is located on 157.5 hectares land ranging 1,250 meters to 1,450 meters above sea level with 2,000 species of plants and 20,000 plant specimens ranging from orchids, roses and medicinal plants to palms and Cyatheas. It also has a stunning view of Buyan Lake.

The Eka Karya Botanical Garden has won the Cipta Pesona Award 2011 from the Culture and Tourism Ministry in recognition of natural tourist attractions and cultural tourist attractions.

3. Kintamani



Kintamani is one other famous tourist object in Bali, perched in center part of paradise island in Bangli Regency. Kintamani is located at the spectacular volcano Mount Batur and its beautiful deep fresh water crater lake. The evening can get fairly cool but it's well worth staying overnight to climb the volcano and watch the sun rises.

It is not just the scenery that is beautiful and serene in Kintamani there is also a beautiful little culture that consists of the six different villages known as the Age villages (pronounced a- gee) that are spread around the crater of the Mount Batur. Mount Batur has erupted 24 times in the last 200 years and is still active up to now. Amazing myths and legends connecting the volcano, few important temples and many ceremonies exist to guard the volcano from the evil spirits.

4. Tanah Lot

Tanah Lot, a beautiful rock-island place, is claimed to be the work of the 15th-century priest Nirartha. The Tanah Lot temple was built and has been a part of Balinese mythology for centuries, is one of seven sea holy temples around the Balinese coast. It is a home of a pilgrimage temple to worship the Balinese sea gods. At the base of the rocky island, poisonous sea snakes are believed to guard the temple from evil spirits and intruders, while a giant snake purportedly protects the temple, which was created from Nirartha's scarf when he established the island.

4.



Other great places to visit.

5. NUSA DUA



6. SANUR



7. Garuda Wisnu Kencana



Designed and built by Nyoman Nuarta, one of Indonesia's foremost modern sculptor, the Garuda Wisnu Kencana statue or GWK and its pedestal building will be standing 150 meters tall with its wings span 64 meters across. Made from more than 4000 tons of copper and brass, the statue is picturing Lord Wisnu, as the source of wisdom, riding on the back of the mythical bird Garuda as the manifestation of conscience toward Amerta, the perennial goodness. The statue and its pedestal will be surrounded by more than 240 hectares cultural park which was once an abandoned and

unproductive limestone quarry. The cultural park will provide attractions for both local and foreign visitors with supporting facilities such as Lotus Pond, Festival Park, Amphitheater, Street Theater, Exhibition Hall, as well as Jendela Bali The Panoramic Resto and souvenir shop. At present time, the statue of Wisnu, the statue of Garuda, and the hands of Wisnu have been placed temporarily in three different plazas within the park. GWK Cultural Park is intended to educate, especially the young generations about the importance of preserving and cultivating world's cultural heritage.

LOMBOK

7. SENGGIGI BEACH



Senggigi. Senggigi is a white sand beach with calm to moderate wave, a great place to enjoy the beauty enchanting sunrise. It s one of the tourist attraction in Lombok. The beach is facilitataed with many Hotels, Motels, Bungalows. Lots of souvenirs made from fresh water and saltwater colourful pearl.

8. GILI

The **Gili Islands** (Indonesian: **Tiga Gili** [Three Gilis], **Kepulauan Gili** [Gili Islands]) are an archipelago of three small islands — Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air — just off the northwest coast of Lombok, Indonesia. The islands are a popular destination for Western tourists looking for a remote island experience. Each island has several small resorts, usually consisting of a collection of huts for tourists, a small pool and restaurant. Most local inhabitants live on Trawangan in a township stretching along its east side just inland (which is also where most recent development is taking place). Automobiles and motorized traffic are prohibited on the islands by local ordinance, so the preferred method of transportation is by foot and bicycle or the horse-drawn carriage called a cidomo. Diving in and around the Gilis is also popular due to the abundance of marine life and attractive coral formations



KOMODO ISLAND

Komodo island is one of the 17,508 islands that make up the Republic of Indonesia. The island is particularly notable as the natural habitat of the komodo dragon, the largest lizard on earth and consequently named after the island. Komodo Island has a surface area of 390 km² and a permanent population of over 2,000. The inhabitants of the island are descendants of former convicts who were exiled to the island and who have mixed with Bugis from Sulawesi. The population are primarily adherents of Islam but there are also Christian and Hindu congregations.

Komodo is part of the Lesser Sunda chain of islands and forms part of the Komodo National Park. In addition, the island is a popular destination for diving. Administratively, it is part of the East Nusa Tenggara province

