



# **JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN VETERINAR**

## **LAPORAN PEMANTAUAN MEDIA**

**21 NOVEMBER 2024 (KHAMIS)**

## Reaping a Rich Bounty

**MEDIA**

The Star

**RUANGAN**

News

**MUKA SURAT**

2

**TARIKH**

21 Nov

JOHOR

By MOHD FARHAAN SHAH  
farhaan@thestar.com.my

THE collective toil of farmers and fishermen in Johor has made the state the top agricultural producer in Malaysia.

Farmer Norman Ali, 54, from Pontian, owns a 0.4ha plot near Rimba Terjun and has been producing *buah salak* (*Salacca zalacca*) for 13 years.

He initially planted 200 rubber trees in 2010 but found enough space for an additional crop.

"Since I was a child, I liked to eat *buah salak* but it is difficult to get here.

"It is native to Indonesia and most fruit farmers here don't want to plant it because not many locals are familiar with the fruit," he said.

Norman said the fig-shaped fruit had dark brown scales and was ready to eat when its skin changes to light brown.

"In 2011, a friend brought me a few *salak* fruit.

"That was when I had the idea to plant the seeds on my plot," he told *StarMetro*.

From one *salak* tree, Norman has cultivated over 1,000 trees.

"I check on my *salak* trees daily to see if they have flowers.

"After I manually pollinate the flowers, it will produce fruit in four months," he said.

He added that his plantation was able to produce about 200kg of *salak* fruit annually.

Norman claims he is currently the only *buah salak* producer in Pontian, and he receives lots of orders from other parts of the peninsula.

He accepts orders via social media, allowing buyers to order directly and he sends the fruit via courier.

Norman said he planned to diversify by selling fresh *salak* fruit juice and opening a *salak*-themed cafe.

"*Salak* has a lot of health benefits and there is now a growing demand among locals for the fruit," he said.

### Rewards of raising ruminants

Goat farmer Osman Cheyakutty, 55, said he started rearing three goats at an early age to

# Reaping a rich bounty

Johor farmers, producers share secrets of their success



Osman's farming practices adheres to Australian guidelines to ensure optimum animal welfare. — Photos: THOMAS YONG/The Star

help his disadvantaged family.

"I left school after Standard Six and started to focus on rearing goats as a main source of income when I was 21 years old.

"I went through a lot of hardship.

"However, in 1993, I bought five goats from New Zealand but back then, not many people knew about the benefits of consuming goat's milk.

"Now, I have about 3,500 goats and sheep with 95% of them imported from Australia, Myanmar and Thailand," he said.

He has two farms – in Seelong and Kangkar Tebrau.

According to Osman, his farming practices and facility design adhere to Australian guidelines to ensure optimum animal welfare.

"Initially (upon arrival), the

goats and sheep will be placed at my Seelong farm where they will be given constant health checks and food.

"Once they reach their ideal weight, the goats and sheep are transferred to Kangkar Tebrau.

"My goats and sheep are constantly checked by Veterinary Department officials.

"I also send samples to a private lab to ensure my products'

high quality," he said.

His farm produces about 90 litres of goat's milk daily.

Osman said there had been an increase in demand for mutton from his farms over the years.

"People come to my Kangkar Tebrau farm to buy live goats and sheep for Hari Raya Aidilfitri and Hari Raya Aidiladha.

"At my farm, I always emphasise on the importance of clean-



# Innovative Animal Feed Made From Local Moringa Leaves

| MEDIA    | RUANGAN | MUKA SURAT | TARIKH |
|----------|---------|------------|--------|
| The Star | News    | 3          | 21 Nov |

## Innovative animal feed made from local moringa leaves

TO HELP ruminant farmers counter the high cost of imported feed, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) has created pellets from moringa leaves.

UTM science faculty bioscience department senior lecturer Dr Mira Panadi said she created the MoringaPro Pellet from locally sourced raw materials.

"The production uses moringa leaves, which are a main source of protein, enriched with vitamins A, C and E, as well as important minerals such as calcium, iron and potassium.

"This innovative formulation supports livestock health with better results than conventional feed.

"The product is not only rich in nutrients, but in pellet form, it is more effective and safer than feeding the leaves directly to animals," she said.

Dr Mira said the product was patented last month through the Malaysian Intellectual Property Corporation (MyIPO) to protect its formulation and production process.

It also won a gold medal at the UTM Industrial Art and Technology Exhibition (Inatex).

Dr Mira said the pellets demonstrated the versatile potential of local plants, especially moringa leaves, in being used as a high-quality, sustainable alternative to conventional livestock feed based on soy and grains.

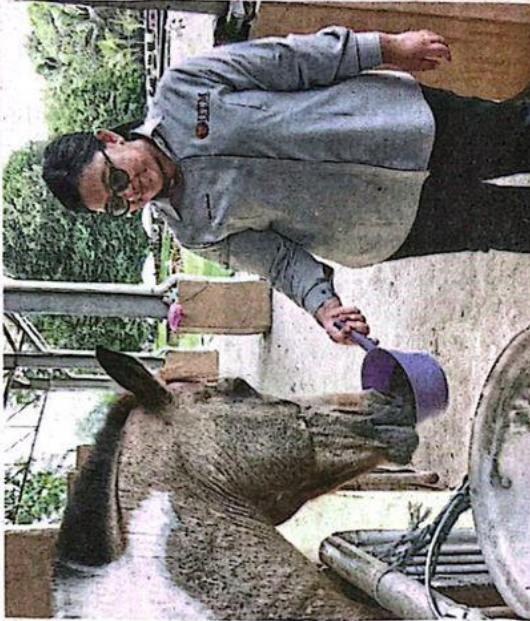
"A six-month study showed that these pellets promote healthy growth and improve livestock health," she added.

Dr Mira said the moringa leaf content requirements varied for each farm animal.

For example, horses only need 11% of moringa leaf content, while for goats and cows it is 16% and 20% for chickens as they need more protein.

"Research at the UTM equine park and a farm in Sedenak near Kulai has shown these pellets are effective in helping horses maintain body weight and further support the growth of goats," said Dr Mira.

"In addition to reducing



Dr Mira feeding a horse with pellets made out of moringa leaves.

dependence on expensive imported feed, this innovation helps increase competitiveness in the industry."

She said the MoringaPro Pellet would save farmers up to 72% in the cost of livestock feed.

The price of commercial pellets could reach RM3.50 to RM4.10 per kilogramme, she noted.

"MoringaPro Pellet prioritises

environmentally friendly local ingredients.

"And these pellets not only reduce the carbon footprint but also support the economy of local farmers," she added.

Dr Mira, an animal husbandry science expert, believes that this lower cost can also contribute to lowering prices of products such as meat and milk. —

By MOHD FARHAAN SHAH



## 1,000 Doktor Haiwan Diperlukan di Sarawak Menjelang 2030

| MEDIA | RUANGAN        | MUKA SURAT | TARIKH |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|
| TVS   | Berita Sarawak | Online     | 19 Nov |

### Penyelamat pindahkan lapan ekor kucing

**KEMAMAN:** Seorang suri rumah terpaksa meminta bantuan penyelamat bagi memindahkan lapan ekor kucing peliharaannya yang terperangkap selepas kediamannya di Perumahan Taman Rakyat Teluk Kalong ditenggelami banjir, semalam.

Ku Nurul Atiqah Ku Azmi, 36, berdepan detik cemas apabila tidak sempat menyelamatkan kucingnya berikutan air naik mendadak.

“Selesai mengemas rumah dan mengangkat barang-barang penting ke tempat lebih tinggi, saya bawa empat anak berusia 11 hingga tiga tahun ke pusat pemindahan sementara (PPS) terlebih dahulu.

“Bila kembali ke kawasan kediaman saya untuk menyelamatkan kucing perliharaan, laluan ke kawasan kediaman saya dinaiki air hingga satu meter dan memintan bantuan pasukan penyelamat membawa keluar kucing saya,” katanya ditemui di Perumahan Taman Rakwyat Teluk Kalong, petang semalam.

Ketua Balai Bomba dan Penyelamat Chukai, Penolong Kanan Penguasa Bomba Mohd. Zailani Abdullah berkata, lima anggota bomba dan polis mengharung air 500 meter menyelamatkan haiwan tersebut menggunakan bot.

## Daging Kambing, Beras, Sayur Penyumbang Terbesar Import Makanan

| MEDIA           | RUANGAN      | MUKA SURAT | TARIKH |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| Utusan Malaysia | Dalam Negeri | 1          | 21 Nov |

# Daging kambing, beras, sayur penyumbang terbesar import makanan

Oleh **JUANI MUNIR ABU BAKAR**  
juani.bakar@mediamulia.com.my

**PETALING JAYA:** Malaysia terus bergantung kepada negara luar bagi memenuhi permintaan terhadap makanan terutama daging kambing, beras dan sayur-sayuran dengan direkodkan meningkat dua kali ganda daripada RM38.8 bilion pada 2013 kepada RM78.7 bilion pada 2023.

Berdasarkan Tinjauan Ekonomi dikeluarkan pada 2023, daging kambing menunjukkan nisbah kebergantungan import (IDR) tertinggi iaitu 89.6 peratus pada 2023 dengan pengeluaran domestik hanya sebanyak 4,368 tan berbanding import mencapai 36,852 tan.

Selain itu, pengeluaran beras berkurangan daripada 1.6 juta tan pada 2022 kepada 1.4 juta tan pada 2023 manakala import makanan rutin melonjak kepada 1.3 juta tan. Malah Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia tahun lalu, melaporkan lapan produk makanan pertanian seperti halia, cili dan kobis bulat turut mencatatkan kebergantungan import yang tinggi iaitu melebihi 50 peratus.



# Daging Kambing, Beras, Sayur Penyumbang Terbesar Import Makanan

| MEDIA           | RUANGAN      | MUKA SURAT | TARIKH |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| Utusan Malaysia | Dalam Negeri | 2          | 21 Nov |

## Daging kambing, beras, sayur penyumbang terbesar import makanan

Dari muka 1

Menurut data Tinjauan Ekonomi 2025, perkembangan berkenaan menimbulkan cabaran kepada keterjaminan makanan Malaysia terdedah kepada risiko pasaran global dan menyukarkan usaha mencapai sasaran kadar sara diri (SSR) akibat sistem pengairan tidak sempurna, pembandaran pesat dan amalan pertanian tidak mampan sekali gus menyebabkan degradasi tanah.

Pengarah Institut Pertanian Tropika dan Sekuriti Makanan Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Prof Dr Anjas Asmara@Ab. Hadi Samsudin berkata, peningkatan nilai import disebabkan permintaan kepada produk-produk yang tidak dapat dihasilkan dalam negara seperti gandum untuk makanan manusia manakala jagung dan kacang soya untuk makanan ternakan.

Menurut beliau, bagi memenuhi keperluan dalam negara kerajaan juga terpaksa mengimport beberapa komoditi makanan lain bagi mencukupkan permintaan domestik.

"Sebagai contoh, negara megimport sebahagian besar sumber beras dan daging merah dari India. Kadar sara diri bagi penghasilan beras dalam negara pula berkisar sekitar 56-57 peratus manakala pengeluaran daging dalam negara masih di bawah 20 peratus.

"Negara turut membelanjakan sebahagian besar kewangan untuk membawa masuk input-input pertanian seperti baja dan racun bagi membantu pengoperasian aktiviti pertanian negara," katanya kepada *Utusan Malaysia*.

Pada tahun lalu, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaporkan Malaysia mengimport produk



**Negara turut membelanjakan sebahagian besar kewangan untuk membawa masuk input-input pertanian seperti baja dan racun bagi membantu pengoperasian aktiviti pertanian negara."**

**ANJAS ASMARA  
@AB. HADI SAMSUDIN**

makanan bernilai RM75.6 bilion pada 2022 berbanding eksport bernilai RM44.6 bilion.

Ini menjadikan perdagangan produk makanan Malaysia berjumlah RM120.2 bilion tahun lalu, peningkatan sebanyak 31.8 peratus atau RM29 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Mengulas lanjut, Anjas Asmara berkata, negara perlu mengoptimalkan penggunaan tanah pertanian sebagai salah satu langkah yang boleh diambil oleh pihak yang berkepentingan.

Katanya, sebagai contoh terdapat hampir 103,000 hektar tanah terbiar di seluruh negara.

"Sebelum munculnya evolusi pertanian moden, tidak semua tanah terbiar sesuai untuk aktiviti tanaman makanan. Jenis tanah, bentuk muka

bumi yang berbukit bukau, sumber air merupakan antara faktor yang perlu diambil kira sebelum tanaman makanan diusahakan," katanya.

Namun kata Anjas Asmara, seiring dengan perubahan teknologi, keperluan tanah sesuai untuk aktiviti tanaman makanan tidak lagi menjadi penghalang.

"Pertanian secara vertikal, fertigasi dan hidroponik boleh dilakukan atas tanah terbiar yang tidak sesuai dan tindakan itu mampu memberikan hasil yang tinggi berbanding cara pertanian secara konvensional," katanya.

Dalam pada itu, Pengerusi Persatuan Pekebun Melayu Cameron Highlands, Datuk Syed Abd Rahman Syed Abd. Rashid berkata, Malaysia tidak boleh bergantung sepenuhnya kepada import sayuran sedangkan ia mampu dikeluarkan oleh pekebun tempatan.

Katanya, jika perkara dibiarkan berlaku, ia menyebabkan kerajaan terpaksa menanggung kos pertukaran mata asing dan lebih memburukkan, ia seolah-olah meminggirkan petani tempatan.

"Misalnya kobis, kadangkala kita berhadapan kekurangan pengeluaran dalam dua minggu. Namun tidak perlu sampai kena import dari luar negara. Kita boleh import seperti tanaman yang tidak terdapat di negara ini seperti brokoli dan buah oren," katanya.

Mengulas lanjut, Syed Abd. Rahman berkata, negara perlu memanfaatkan potensi inisiatif pertumbuhan dan nilai tinggi (HGHV) untuk merencanakan semula sektor pertanian di samping peningkatan penyertaan golongan petani muda serta meningkatkan keluasan kawasan pertanian.

**TERIMA KASIH**

DISEDIAKAN OLEH:

UNIT KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT  
JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN VETERINAR