

Risk management analysis of feeding corn, concentrate, and bran to maintain egg production at Sukanto Farm, Bolodewo Village, Kediri

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ABSTRACT

Laying hen farming plays a vital role in providing animal protein to the Indonesian population, but its sustainability depends largely on effective feed management. This study aims to analyze risk management in the handling of corn, concentrate, and bran feed at the Sukanto farm in Kediri. The method used was a qualitative case study with an ISO 31000:2018 approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and field documentation. The results showed six identified risks, including four high-risk levels: an imbalance between rising feed prices and declining egg selling prices; corn stored in wet or high humidity conditions; limited operating funds to purchase new feed ingredients; and a decline in concentrate quality due to storage or product quality factors. A medium-risk level represents clumping of rice bran due to prolonged storage; and a low-risk level represents dependence on one or two main feed ingredient suppliers. The impacts of these risks include decreased egg production, bird health problems, and financial stress. Farmers adopt independent mitigation measures, such as drying corn, adding herbal supplements, and selling low-productivity chickens. This strategy, although simple, has proven effective in increasing business resilience. This research illustrates the importance of implementing adaptive risk management at the smallholder level to address market dynamics and ensure the sustainability of laying hen farming.

Keywords: risk management, animal feed, layer poultry.