

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED CATTLE FARM ON AN EX-COAL MINING AREA

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Introduction

- Ex-coal mining in Indonesia is able to be functioned as cattle farm after mine-out.
- Beef cattle was imported to comply about 26% beef demand in 2010-2014.
- Extended livestock area to apply cattle breeding strategy can be purposed on ex-coal mining.
- This study aims to define the birth rate and weight increment of cattle which are farmed on ex-coal mining area.





Material and Methods

- •Primary data of cattle growth in from Integrated Cattle Farm in PT Berau Coal, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.
- Analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results

- •The birth rate of the calves:
 - 0.62% for the Brahman Cross cattle (Bos indicus).
 - 0.47% for Balinese cattle (Bos javanicus).
 - 0.82% for Donggala cattle (originated from Bos indicus).
- •The weight increment of the Brahman Cross's cattle:
 - 0.10 kg/day for intensive farming (in the cowshed) .
 - 0.30 kg/day for semi-intensive farming (grazing).

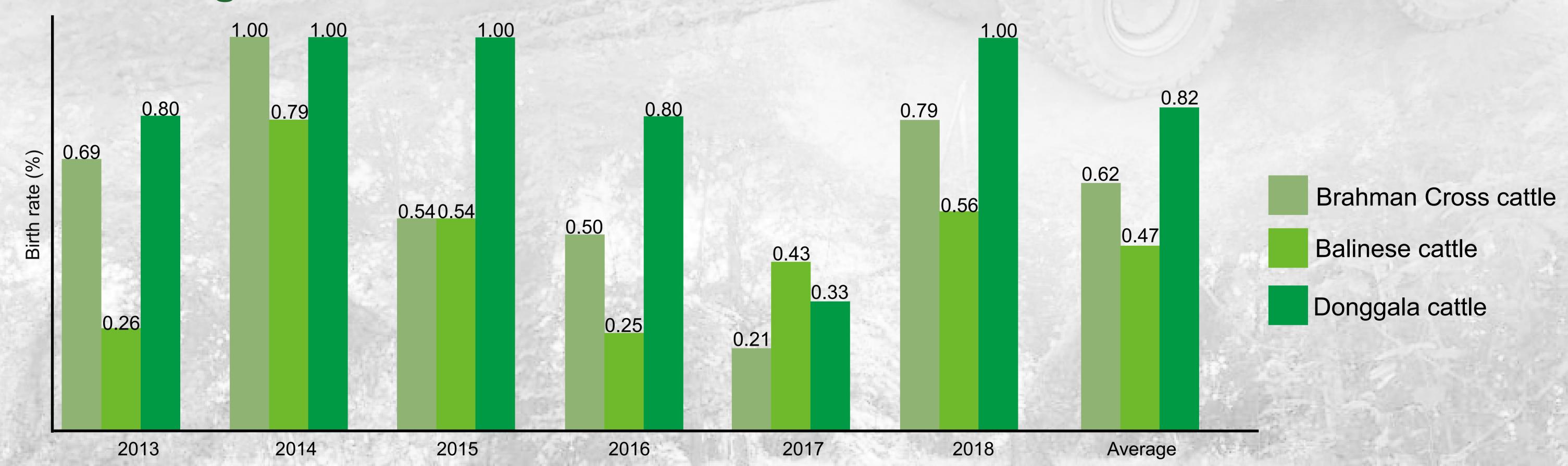


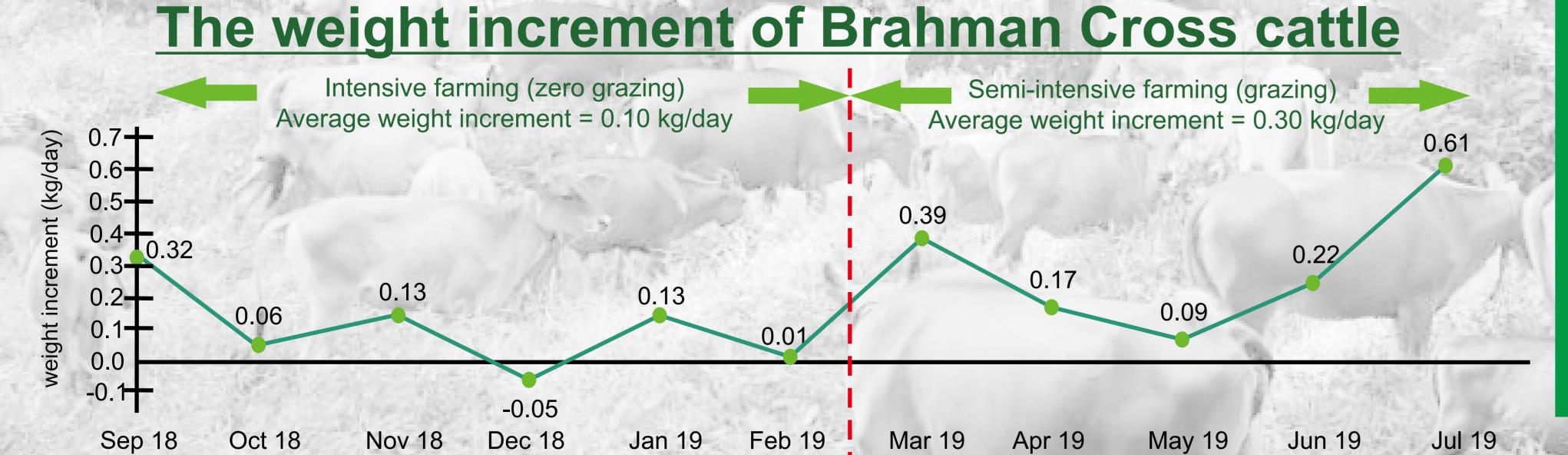


Fig 3. The combination between intensive farming in the cowshed and semi-intensive farming (grazing) are applied with planted Pennisetum sp., Brachiaria sp. and Leguminosa Cover Crop (LCC) as the cattle feed.

Fig 4. The process of cattle weight data measurement

Average birth rate





Conclusion

- •Donggala cattle has the highest birth rate.
- •Semi-intensive farming is more effective and efficient than intensive farming to gain more weight of cattle.
- •The development of cattle farm on ex-coal mining is a bridge of the gap between non-renewable and renewable resources.