**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).

**Average birth rate**

![Average birth rate graph](image1)

**The weight increment of Brahman Cross cattle**

![The weight increment of Brahman Cross cattle graph](image2)

**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.