Domestic Grasses as Cattle Main Feed on Coastal Area at Desa Ujung Genteng, Kecamatan Ciracap, Kabupaten Sukabumi

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ABSTRACT

In general, forage for cattle in Indonesia comes from the domestic availability of grass, only efforts to improve the culture is still very limited. And also research related to domestic grass. Therefore, basic research is needed to feed the domestic grasses to determine its potential as a plant cultivation. The purpose of this study is to identify potential types of grass as a source of forages for cattle. Research conducted by survey method, direct observation, sampling plants, shooting, ex-situ preservation, creation and identification of herbarium. In general, there are cattle in the desa Ujung Genteng is Peranakan Ongole (PO). Cattle released for 24 hours in open areas along the coast. In addition to cattle, there are also sheep and goats. Performance of livestock in general either do not seem thinness indicated. Depends entirely forage available, particularly domestic grasses. There are 16 types of grass found along the coast, divided into 3 belt: Belt-1 (directly adjacent to the sea) consists of: *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L) wild, *Cynodon dactylon* (L) Pers., *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Srop, *Ischaemum muticum* (L.) dan *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P. Beauv.Gaertn,, Belt-2 (sand-dominated soil) consists of: *Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Retz.) Trin., *Brachiaria subquadripara* (Trin.) A. Hitchc., *Brachiaria distachya* (L.) Stapf., *Chloris barbata* Swartz., *Themeda triandra* Forssk., *Paspalum cartilagineum* Presl., *Digitaria nuda* Schumacher, *Paspalidium flavidum* A. Camus, *Eragrostis amabilis* (L.) Wight & Arnott ex Nees and *Eleusine indica* (L.) and Belt-3 (predominantly clay soil) consists of: *Eulalia leschenaultiana* (Decne.) Ohwi. Based of observation on field and ex-situ there are 5 types of grass that is cultivated potential for *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Srop, *Ischaemum muticum* (L.), *Brachiaria subquadripara* (Trin.) A. Hitchc., *Brachiaria distachya* (L.) Stapf.dan *Paspalum cartilagineum* Presl.

Key words: domestic grass, sandy beaches, beef cattle

INTRODUCTION

In general, beef cattle feed in Indonesia comes from the domestic availability of grasses, only an effort to improve the culture is still very limited. Likewise, research related to domestic grass. Utilization of the beach as cattle grazing fields practically no attention. South Coast of West Java has a huge potential as a source of beef cattle. Coastal villagers in Kecamatan Ciracap utilize marginal land along the coast as livestock grazing areas, especially cattle. Beside that, they graze sheep and goat too.

Fodder which is the most dominant are domestic grasses, just in general have relatively low productivity. This is related to the existing pastoral systems, climatic, edaphic and genetic potential of the grass itself. Basic data to determine the potential for much needed domestic grass, among others, the potential to be cultivated grass, adaptation to the saline environment and the response to fertilization. Therefore, basic research needed to find out its potential as grass cultivation. The purpose of this study is to identify potential types of grass as a source of green feed beef cattle.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research conducted in Desa Ujung Genteng, Kecamatan Ciracap, Kabupaten Sukabumi in October 2009 with the survey method. Implementation research is divided into 3 Belt: Belt-1: The area directly adjacent to the sea. Plants directly affected by the tidal sea water. Media grow sand. Observation area 5-10 m from the beach grass and bushes, Belt-2: Areas not directly adjacent to the sea. Growing media is dominated by sand with coconut-dominated woody vegetation. There is also a rainfed rice