V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The conclusions of this study can be drawn as follow:

a. The potential land and which become a priority for the source of animal feed in Tanah Laut Regency consists of 72,902.29 ha of pasture (6,324.24 ha), maize field (25,622.01 ha), and paddy field (40,956.04 ha). The highest areas for feed source are Penyipatan (16.28%), Jorong (15.13%), and Pelaihari (16.28%). The smallest area Bumi Makmur (3.85%).

b. The highest carrying capacity (CC) was Jorong sub district (18,742.72 AU), Penyipatan (13,525.92 AU) and Kintap (13,315.13 AU). While the lowest CC was Bumi Makmur (2,168.36 AU).

c. Based on the carrying capacity index (CCI) Bumi Makmur was classified as high CCI (11.53), ten sub-districts with moderate criteria (Kurau sub-district (3.27), Jorong sub-district (2.70), Bajuin sub-district (2.08), Bati-bati sub-district (2.05), Kintap sub-district (1.69), Batu Ampar sub-district (1.08), Tambang Ulang sub-district (1.02), Penyipatan sub-district (0.99), Pelaihari sub-district (0.97), and Takisung sub-district (0.47).

d. Tanah Laut Regency with a CC of 102,808.70 AU and cattle population of 57,115.80 AU, it still allows for the addition of beef livestock populations of 45,692.90 animal unit in Tanah Laut Regency.

5.2. Recommendations

The advice can be given in this study are:

a. To achieve the vision of Tanah Laut Regency as a center of local resource-based livestock production and agribusiness-oriented, a number of beef cattle population in some sub district is possible to improve.

b. Availability of crop by products, palm oil by-product during one year period is needed to be evaluated to guarantee the development of beef cattle population in the region.