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The Mapping of Potential Farms Commodities East Lombok Regency, NTB

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Abstract

This study aims to map the potential large livestock for (cows, buffaloes and horses) and reviewing development opportunities in East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. This study uses descriptive analysis approach combined with an analysis of primary data and secondary data. The collected data is processed using location analysis quetion, shift share analysis, development ratio analysis models and overlay analysis. LQ analysis results showed superior cows in District Suela, Sambelia, Labuan Haji, Pringgasela and Montong Gading. Buffaloes standout in Jerowaru, Sembelia, East Sakra, Keruak and Pringgabaya. Horses appear in Masbagik excellence, Suralaga, Sakra and Selong Keruak East. The area that give a competitive advantage for cows effects include Aikmel, Terara, Montong Gading, Wanasaba and Selong. A competitive buffalo advantage only includes Keruak District. A competitive horses advantage occurs in Sakra, East Sakra, West Sakra, Wanasaba and Pringgabaya. Cows have a high growth rate in Terara, Sukamulia, Aikmel, Sembelia, Sikur, Pringgasela, Masbagik, Pringgabaya, Wanasaba, Labuan Haji, Selong, Sembalun, Terara, Montong Gading, Suralaga and Suela. East Lombok does not have a region with a high growth rate for the buffalo. High growth horse rates occurred in west Sakra, Terara, Aikmel, and Pringgabaya. East Lombok is The potential area for development cattle are Terara, Montong Gading, Sikur, Pringgasela, Sukamulia, Suralaga, Selong, Labuan Haji, Swela and Sambelia. Buffalo less potential if developed in East Lombok. Aikmel and Terara good for the development of the horse.

Keywords: Mapping, Large livestock, competitive advantage

1. Introduction

The various demand for livestock home products province of West Nusa Tenggara like buffaloes, cows, horses and goats are not new thing for this area. Export activities of the islands and the introduction of livestock has been ongoing since the 1930s with the purpose of sending countries include Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and later in 2006 also made deliveries to Brunei Darussalam and Timor Leste. As an introduction for the purposes of the islands in the domestic, NTB send livestock to the main purpose of a number of districts on the island of Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Java and to NTT (Department of Animal Husbandry NTB, 2010).

Cattle export activities from NTB the last few years tend to be limited in part because of the high demand for meat in the domestic until now Indonesia can't make meat sufficient. Buffalo and horses ekspor also stopped because the meat demand of both cattle types in the domestic are not less seductive. Indonesia in the 1990s to the 2000s suffered deficiency of meat so as to cover it must be imported from various countries (Hadi, 2009).

The NTB role, especially East Lombok regency, as one of the leading suppliers of livestock are increasingly important and irreplaceable national in scope farms in the 2000s decade. The NTB position is increasingly unavoidable because many other regions in Indonesia, which is known as a major source of livestock, especially cattle Bali such as South Sulawesi and NTT, was no longer able to play that role. Shortage of Bali cattle germplasm, horses and buffaloes even take drastic marked some areas of Bali cattle suppliers such as NTT and South Sulawesi, Bali cattle are now ask for supply of The NTB (Anonymous, 2010).

The NTB's strategic position is inseparable association by hobbies and passions with local residents in getting these pets, especially large livestock. Breeding activities for most of the people considered to be something that is integral for farm businesses have been ingrained and done for generations. The NTB For some rural residents, particularly in East Lombok, daily life takes place without raising livestock been odd because it was a tradition.

Although the tradition of Breeding have been ingrained, but in some areas The NTB Breeding activities tend to do as a sideline business. Livestock roam released in the wild and are harvested before and or sold, recently viewed existence. Most farmers are not sure that the Breeding activity could provide a decent source of income as a basic livelihood. It was supposed to make ranching activities have not been oriented optimization of profits and create the highest profit and the carrying capacity of land based. The End Estuary of the issue is not growing and developing States cattle according to the actual and potential parties involved in this activity have not been able to enjoy the benefits of optimal farm.

A further implication is the utilization of inequality and lack of harmony in the region compared to the number of animals on the one hand and on the other side of the economic value of livestock tend to be abandoned. The unavailability map areas of adequate livestock development, local governments have not been able to bring relative farm-oriented programs to encourage livestock can develop in accordance with their natural potential as well as a benefit to its owner. The condition signaled heartbreaking and issues associated with environmental damage by livestock among other mouth problems due to lack of farm planning program and more focused.

Potential of the farm open to exploit if the data is available, Such information and maps about the results of scientific studies regarding operations in the province,especially in East Lombok, For the purposes of the availability of Such a map for the development of commodity and potential breeding East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province why this research is necessary to be done.

2. Methods

Determination of areas of research done intentionally (purposive), namely East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province selected as the study site. Considerations for selecting East Lombok, among others, because this area is one of the new satellites at the same time promising growth center in the map development and livestock trade at the regional level. In the decade of the 1930s to the 1970s, Ampenan port in Mataram is known as a port of export cattle, buffaloes and horses in particular to various countries like Singapore and Hong Kong. After that period, Labuan Lombok in Lombok Timur took over most of the role in the 1970s decade.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. LQ Cow

LQ analysis results of cattle in East Lombok in this study are as shown Figure 1 . LQ analysis results cow last five years found 10 potential district for the development of cattle in East Lombok regency, includes District Suela (LQ cow = 1.44), Sembelia (LQ = 1.26), and Labuan Haji (LQ = 1.23), Pringgasela (LQ = 1.15) and Montong Ivory (LQ = 1,14).

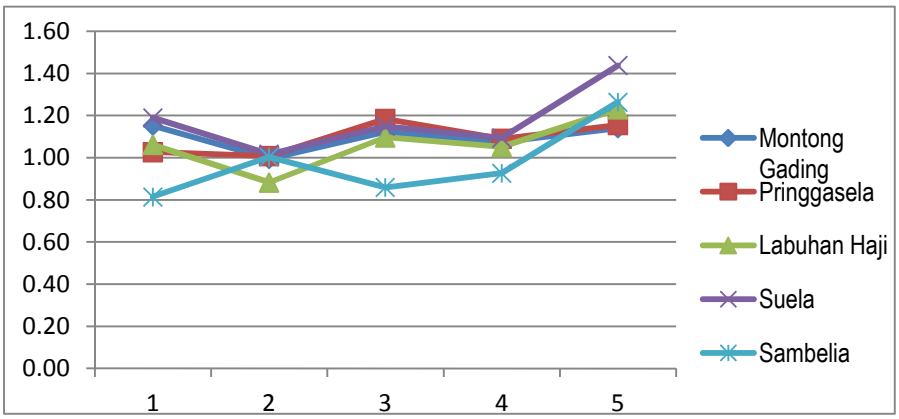

Figure 1. Five regions with the highest IQ in East Lombok

The three of five districts that are intended Suela, Pringgasela and Montong Ivory. Cattle breeding business is a favorite of residents in the three districts. It was apparent from the existence of the cage group scattered in almost every corner of the settlements on the side seen from the planting of a variety of types of feed are planted with citizens not only in the rice field, but even intercropped with food crops.

3.2. LQ Buffalo

Buffalo development in East Lombok is relatively limited, were in some district only. Districts are intended Jerowaru (LQ buffalo = 8.39); Sembelia (LQ = 4.00), East Sakra (LQ = 3.44); Keruak 3.14; Pringgabaya 2.68. The fifth district has a vast area of pasture and swampy / muddy.

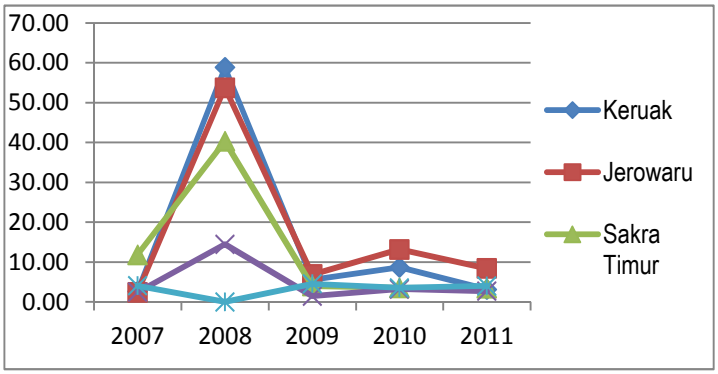

Figure 2. : Trends LQ buffalo in East Lombok

The fifth district value of LQ buffalo is above 1 (LQ> 1) the adjacent to the sea and part is the center of aquaculture in East Lombok. The Value analysis LQ 15 in other districts in East Lombok show less prospective buffalo developed given some special requirements such as availability swamp in addition to the lack of support in terms of security. Security threat to other livestock such as cattle, goats, horses, and sheep,not as a threat on the buffalo-benign tempered.

3.3. LQ Horses

The Horse LQ analysis results indicates that the horse stand in District Masbagik (The LQ = 38.09); followed Suralaga (The LQ = 6.13), then East Sakra (The LQ = 1.86), Keruak (The LQ = 1.76), and District Selong with The LQ value = 1.16.

The potential of horse spread fairly evenly across all regions except in the District Suela. The horse LQ quite fantastic in District Masbagik which amounted to 38.09. The LQ Masbagik horse Value in highly questionable because Masbagik known as the location where the largest livestock trade in NTB and not as a location horse farmers.

The high value of The LQ horse districts Masbagik allegedly related to the arrival of the horse from Sumbawa sold in East Lombok. Masbagik in this connection a horse farm entrance are marketed to four other districts throughout the island of Lombok.

Horse prospectively developed in District Suralaga, East Sakra, Keruak and Selong. Development of five horses in the area because the horse is used as a towing animal cidomo (cikar, carts, motors) or a kind of carriage which is still used as the primary means of transportation in rural number of districts in East Lombok. the utilization Horse meat is relatively limited because not all citizens like it although known horse meat halal.

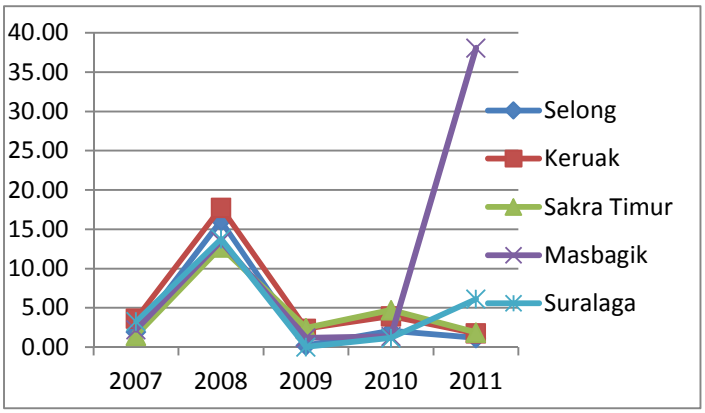

Figure 3. Horse The LQ trends in East Lombok

The Development of horses opportunities that tend to diminish in East Lombok allegedly took place, along with the disappearance of the tradition of horse racing in the area the last few decades.

3.4. The LQ Goats

The goat concesstion spread evenly in all district in East Lombok. It appears from goat The LQ values varied. A total of 15 of the 20 district in East Lombok goats because prospective for the development of its The LQ values above 1 (Table 4.3).

Table 1: Distribution of The LQ values in Lombok Tmur goats.

Kecamatan	Tahun				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Keruak	1,15	1,04	0,08	0,81	0,95
Jerowaru	0,79	1,01	0,05	0,86	0,56
Sakra	1,19	1,06	0,19	1,11	1,13
Sakra Barat	1,19	1,06	0,12	1,11	1,13
Sakra Timur	1,05	0,94	0,12	1,11	1,77
Terara	1,19	1,06	1,09	1,11	1,13
Montong Gading	0,96	1,06	1,06	1,11	1,13
Sikur	1,19	1,06	1,19	1,11	1,13
Masbagik	1,19	1,01	1,07	1,05	1,13
Pringgasela	1,19	1,06	1,14	1,11	0,82
Sukamulia	1,19	1,05	6,39	1,11	1,13
Suralaga	1,19	1,06	1,09	1,11	1,13
Selong	1,13	1,06	1,06	1,11	1,13
Labuhan Haji	1,16	1,06	1,19	1,11	1,13
Pringgabaya	0,62	0,81	0,81	0,76	0,82
Suela	1,19	1,06	1,14	1,11	1,13
Aikmel	1,19	1,06	1,09	1,11	1,12
Wanasaba	1,18	1,06	1,06	1,11	1,13
Sembalun	1,19	1,06	1,19	1,11	1,13
Sambelia	0,93	0,83	3,14	0,94	0,98

Sources: Secondary data is processed, 2012

The goat of East Lombok NTB widely known in other parts such as regularly transfer to other islandsmto other areas such as the island of Sumbawa. The goat of East Lombok on a limited scale marketed and to several countries in the Middle East. Prominent role of the district that the goat is Sakra East with The LQ value = 1.77, while in other districts the value of The LQ concession spread evenly.

3.5. The LQ Sheep

Lamb has the most contrast LQ value LQ than other livestock commodities, especially goats. LQ values only scattered sheep in five districts while in most areas of East Lombok sheep population is rather limited, sheep are not maintained in a number of districts.

Based on the analysis of LQ, Sheep stand in Jerowaru value (LQ = 4.36), Pringgasela (2.42), Pringgabaya (2.42); Keruak (1.37) and in the District Sambelia (1,14).

3.6. The results of Shift Share Analysis (SSA)

3.6.1. SSA Cow

Shift share analysis results of cattle in East Lombok presented in Appendix 2. Shift share analysis results obtained cattle population increasing trend during the five years to 2011 as many as 34 145 tails. The growth of the cattle population of the regional economy (Nij) contribution in the form of an increase in population of 34 162 cattle heads. Districts that cows contributing most to regional economic growth so that these animals developed melliputi prospective Aikmel, Suela, Pringgasela, Sembalun and Labuan Haji.

All districts in East Lombok contribute positively to industry mix (Mij) cows. It appears from the cow Mij value is positive and resulted in the addition of 22 821 individuals. The growth of the local economy according to the results of shift share analysis generally contribute positively to the development of the cattle population. Districts that receive the greatest benefit in a row is Aikmel, Pringgasela, Terara, Montong Ivory, Suela and Wanasaba. This indicates interesting cow's invested in five locations.

Component of competitive advantage (Cij) cows five years of observation showed a positive performance in the form of population growth generates 5,494 tails. Region which gives the effect of a dominant competitive advantages include Aikmel, Terara, Montong Ivory, Wanasaba and Selong. Instead, districts that do not provide a competitive advantage is Sambelia, Sikur, Suralaga, Labuan Haji, and Jerowaru. Competitive advantage means that commodities can compete with similar commodities throughout East Lombok and otherwise.

3.6.2. SSA Buffalo

There is a tendency of decrease in buffalo population in the five years since the population dropped 1,297 observations tail. Allegedly there was a technical error in the handling of buffalo in East Lombok, unless the population decline was a deliberate policy. If not intentional, then the government of East Lombok have made great strides to fix the problems associated with a decrease in buffalo population.

Donations regional economic growth (Nij) on buffalo population in East Lombok tends to worsen marked decline in population 1,297 individuals (Attachment 3). In 12 of the 20 districts in East Lombok buffalo population did not have anymore. Opportunity to fix and save the buffalo population was probably done in three districts namely in Jerowaru, and Sakra East Sambelia.

Most of the districts in East Lombok does not contribute positively to the buffalo mix industry (Mij). This is reflected in the negative value of Mij buffalo, as well as a decrease in buffalo population 737 tails. Districts that have a positive influence is Terara, Pringgsela and Aikmel. This indicates the buffalo just pull cultivated in three locations, whereas in other districts less cultivated recommended..

Competitive advantage components buffalo can be seen from the Cij values indicating negative performance with a reduced population of 1,420 individuals. Only District Keruak which gives the effect of competitive advantage for Buffalo., So it can be concluded buffalo uncompetitive cultivated in East Lombok.

3.6.3. SSA Horses

The results of horse Shift share analysis in East Lombok showed a downward trend during the years 2007-2011 the population of 1,722 individuals (Attachment 4). Donations regional economic growth (Nij) for significant horse populations that evolved population 5,244 tails. Regional economic growth prompted some districts to centers like the horse in Sambelia, Montong Ivory, Labuahan Haji, Selong and Sakra. The fifth district is prospective for the development of the horse.

All districts of East Lombok contribute positively to industry mix (Mij) horse. It appears from the horse Mij value is positive, with an additional population of 1,807 individuals. Districts that have the greatest influence is Terara, Sikur, Aikmel, Masbagik, and Suralaga. Implicitly, potential horse developed in this area.

Competitive advantage components horses (Cij) is negative indicates poor performance among other apparent from 3,529 population decreased tail. Sikur, Terara, Suralaga, Masbagik and Labihan Hajj is an area that gives bad effect for the competitive power of the horse. Competitive advantage a horse there in five locations covering Sakra, Sakra East, West Sakra, Wanasaba and Pringgabaya.

3.6.4. SSA Goats

Goat shift share analysis results (Appendix 5) shows the population of goats during the years 2007 to 2011 increased 10,571 head. Regional economic growth (Nij) had a positive influence on the development of the goat population in East Lombok which is able to contribute in the form of lead to the tail of the goat population 5,803 during the 5 years of observation.

Goats contribute to the relatively high economic growth in the five districts covering District Jerowaru, Keruak, West Sakra, Sambelia and Sakra.

All districts in East Lombok contribute positively to industry mix (Mij) goat as apparent from the additional population of 5,807 tails between the period of 2007-2011. All districts contribute positively to the development of the goat. Areas that have the greatest influence is Pringgabaya, West Sakra, Aikmel, Wanasaba and Masbagik. This indicates goat cultivated in the fifth draw this location.

Competitive advantage goat looks of its value Cij where 17 of 20 districts in East Lombok have a positive value of Cij goats and stimulate additional 4,273 head of goats. Areas that provide the greatest competitive advantage is the effect Jerowaru, Pringgabara, Sambelia, Sakra and Selong East. Districts that competitive advantage is the goat fell Keruak, Masbagik and Aikmel.

3.7.Growth Ratio Analysis Model (MRP)

3.7.1. The results of Cow MRP Analysis

Based on data in Appendix 6 obtained a description of economic activity potential cattle at the study area level 4 classification as follows:

a) Classification I the RPR (+) and RPs also (+) indicates the dominant commodity cattle population growth in the study area (sub-district) and in the reference area (district). Areas that fall within this classification covers 16 districts namely Terara, Sukamulia, Aikmel, Sembelia, Sikur, Pringgasela, Masbagik, Pringgabaya, Wanasaba, Labuan Haji, Selong, Sembalun, Terara, Montong Ivory, Suralaga and Suela.
b) Classification II: RPR (+) and RPs (-), indicating the growth of the cattle population in the reference stand. Not prominent in the study area. There is no district in East Lombok goes into this classification.
c) Classification III the RPR (-) and RPs (+), meaning that the cow has no prominent growth in the region, but the potential reference is developed in the study area. There is no such classification of this area with the development of cattle in East Lombok.
d) IV classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (-), meaning cows do not have good growth in the reference and study areas. Keruak, Sakra, Sakra West, and East Sakra was four sub-districts in East Lombok goes into this classification.

3.7.2. The results of Buffalo MRP Analysis

RPR position and RPs buffalo in East Lombok in Appendix 7 shows:

a) Classification I: RPR (+) and RPs also (+), indicating the dominant buffalo population growth in the study

area (sub-district) and in the reference area (district). East Lombok does not have a region with such a classification for the development of buffalo.

b) Classification II the RPR (+) and RPs (-), can be interpreted to mean that the growth of buffalo stand in the reference area (district) but does not stand out in the study area, covering an area Jerowaru, Sakra, East Sakra, Pringgabaya, Terara, and Sambelia.
c) III classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (+), indicating pertumbuhhan buffalo are not prominent in the reference area (district) but the potential developed in the study area (district). No area of East Lombok with such classification.
d) IV classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (-), meaning buffalo have no growth in the reference area and the study area, occurred in the area Aikmel, Selong, Masbagik, Pringgasela, Sembalun, Wanasaba, Labuan Haji, Swela, Keruak, Montong Ivory , Sikur, Sukamulia, and District Suralaga.

3.7.3. The results of Horses MRP Analysis

RPR and RPs in East Lombok horses listed in Appendix 8 can be explained:.

a) Classification I: RPR (+) and RPs (+) indicates a dominant horse population growth in the study area and in the region of Sakra reference occurs in the West, Terara, Aikmel, and Pringgabaya.
b) Classification II the RPR (+) and RPs (-), significant growth is prominent in the horse, but not prominent reference in the study area, occurred in Selong, Wanasaba, Labuan Haji, Sembelia, Sakra, East Sakra, Masbagik and Pringgasela.
c) III classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (+), meaning that the horse has no prominent growth in the reference area (district) but the potential developed in the study area, there is no area of East Lombok with such classification.
d) IV classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (-), reflecting the horse does not have a good growth in the reference and study area, occurred in Keruak, Jerowaru, Sikur, Montong Ivory, Sembalun, Suralaga and Sukamulia.

3.7.4. The results of Goat MRP Analysis

RPR and goats RPs are listed in Appendix 9 can be explained, as follows:

a) Classification I: RPR (+) and RPs (+), indicating the dominant goat population growth in the study area and in the reference areas (districts), covering Sakra, Sakra West, East Sakra, Terara, Masbagik, Pringgasela, Selong, Labuan Haji, Pringgabaya , Suela, Aikmel, Wanasaba and Sukamulia.
b) Classification II the RPR (+) and RPs (-), indicating that the growth of goats stand in the reference area (district), but does not stand out in the study area, is not found in East Lombok.
c) III classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (+), the growth of the goat is not prominent in the reference area, but the potential in the study area, is not found in East Lombok.
d) IV classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (-), meaning that the goat does not have a good growth in the reference and study area, occurred in Keruak, Jerowaru, Montong Ivory, Sikur, Sukamulia, Suralaga, and Sembalun.

3.7.5. MRP Sheep

RPR and RPs sheep listed in Annex 10, can be expressed as follows:

a) Classification I: RPR (+) and RPs also (+), indicating the dominant sheep population growth in the study area (sub-district) and in the reference area (district). No area of East Lombok are included in this criterion.
b) Classification II: RPR (+) and RPs (-), indicating the growth of sheep stand in the reference area (district), but does not stand out in the study area includes District Jerowaru, East Sakra, Terara, Selong, Labuan Haji, Wanasaba and Sambelia.
c) Classification III: RPR (-) and RPs (+), meaning the growth of sheep is not prominent in the region, but the potential reference is developed in the study area (district), which only includes one district Pringgabaya.
d) IV classification of the RPR (-) and RPs (-), meaning that the sheep do not grow well in the area of reference and areas of study include Keruak, Swela, Aikmel, Sembalun, Suralaga, Sukamulia, Pringgasela, Montong Ivory, Sikur, Masbagik, Sakra, and west Sakra.

3.8. The Overlay Result

Overlay analysis is the deduction techniques by combining some of the results of the analysis of the shift share analysis, Growth Ratio method and Location Quition. Overlay on the analysis, there are seven possible combinations of results, as follows:

a) SS (+), MRP (+), LQ> 1 (+), there is a tendency of the commodity competitive, dominant and growing surplus.
b) SS (+), MRP (+), LQ> 1 (-), a commodity tends to grow competitive and dominant
c) SS (+), MRP (-), LQ> 1 (+), the commodities of tendency competitive and surplus
d) SS (+), MRP (-), LQ> 1 (-), The commodity only competitive
e) SS (-), MRP (+), LQ> 1 (+), the dominant trend of a growing commodity and surplus
f) SS (-), MRP (+), LQ> 1 (-), the dominant commodity grow
g) SS (-), MRP (-), LQ> 1 (+), the commodity trend is a surplus.

3.8.1. The Cow Overlay analysis

The Overlay analysis results in Appendix 11 of the cows found indications that this animal is a commodity and the potential to be developed in 11 of 20 districts in East Lombok. The indication of the trend value printed overlay results competitive cattle, grow doniman and surplus in 11 districts were intended.

Potential areas include Terara, Montong Ivory, Sikur, Pringgasela, Sukamulia, Suralaga, Selong, Labuan Haji, Swela and Sambelia. Districts that still possible for the development of cattle is Jerowaru, Aikmel, Sembalun and Pringgabaya. There are two areas in East Lombok is recommended to avoid the development of the cattle Keruak and Sakra.

3.8.2. The buffalo Overlay analysis

The results buffalo Overlay analysis in Appendix 12. The livestock show is not winning. Maintenance buffalo in East Lombok is heading endpoint that is likely exhausted its potential. If policy makers still want to maintain the buffalo, the potential development opportunity in District Jerowaru, Sakra West, East Sakra, Pringgabaya and Sambelia.

3.8.3. The Horses Overlay analysis

Details of the results to overlay analysis cattle in East Lombok horses listed in Appendix 13. Horse is a commodity in Terara and Aikmel, where the horse serves as a towing animal cidomo (sort of horse carts). Good horse developed in Keruak, Masbagik, Suralaga, Selong and Sambelia.

3.8.4. The Goat Overlay analysis

The Goat Overlay analysis in Appendix 14 obtained a tendency that the goat is a commodity in East Sakra, Terara, Selong, Labuan Haji, Wanasaba and Sambelia. Except in Sembelia, goats in five districts were intensively reared semi-intensively. Goats in Sembelia released around the meadow and forest on the slopes of Mount Rinjani. Development in Keruak goats can not be expected.

3.8.5. The Sheep Overlay analysis

The Sheep overlay analysis results are presented in Appendix 15, shows a sheep and a chance commodities developed and less potential Pringgabaya cultivated in Sakra, West Sakra, Montong Ivory, Sikur, Sukamulia, and Masbagik. Jerowaru and Sambelia still probably developed sheep.

4. Conclusion

4.1. Five district in East Lombok prominent for cattle development is Suela , Sambelia , Labuan Haji , Pringgasela and Montong Ivory . Buffaloes standout in Jerowaru , Sembelia , East Sakra , Keruak and Pringgabaya . Excellence horses occurred in Masbagik , Suralaga , Sakra and Selong East Keruak . Goat stands

out in East Sakra , Sakra , West Sakra , Montong Ivory , Terara , Sikur and Suralaga . Sheep stand in Jerowaru , Pringgasela , Pringgabaya , Keruak and Sambelia .

4.2. The area that give a competitive edge effects to cows include Aikmel, Terara, Montong Ivory, Wanasaba and Selong. The Competitive buffalo advantage is in Sakra's District. The Competitive horses advantage occurs in Sakra, East Sakra, West Sakra, Wanasaba and in Pringgabaya. The Competitive goats advantage occurs in Jerowaru, Pringgabara, Sambelia, Sakra and East Selong. The competitive superiority of sheep found only in District Keruak.

4.3. High growth cows rate in Terara, Sukamulia, Aikmel, Sembelia, Sikur, Pringgasela, Masbagik, Pringgabaya, Wanasaba, Labuan Haji, Selong, Sembalun, Montong Ivory, Suralaga and Suela. East Lombok does not have a region with a high growth rate for buffalo. High growth of horses rate found in the West Sakra, Terara, Aikmel, and Pringgabaya. High growth of goats rate occurred in Sakra, Sakra West, East Sakra, Terara, Masbagik, Pringgasela, Selong, Labuan Haji, Pringgabaya, Suela, Aikmel, Wanasaba and Sukamulia. No area of East Lombok high growth rate of the sheep.

4. The East Lombok area potential for development include Terara cows, Montong Ivory, Sikur, Pringgasela, Sukamulia, Suralaga, Selong, Labuan Haji, Swela and Sambelia. Buffalo less potential to be developed. Aikmel Terara and potential for the development of the horse. The East Lombok area potential for development of the goat is East Sakra, Terara, Selong, Labuan Haji, Wanasaba and Sambelia. The sheep Potential to be developed in Pringgabaya.

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