Yogyakarta Special Region (YSR) lies between 7°.33' - 8°.12' south latitude and 110°.00' - 100°.50'. East Longitude. The average temperature is 27.9°C and the average humidity is 74%. The land area of YSR is 3185.80 sq.km, and consists of 5 regency: Bantul regency, Gunung Kidul regency, Yogyakarta Municipality, Kulon Progo regency and Sleman regency.

The population density is 932 per sq.km. The most densely populated area is Yogyakarta Municipality, subsequently followed by Bantul, Sleman, Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul.

Large ruminants small ruminants are found in YSR, raised by the smallholders under the traditional husbandry system. The total population of small ruminants is higher than large ruminants. In 1988 the number of small ruminants and large ruminants was 335506 and 202980 respectively stable with a slight increase. The contribution to the meat supply is the third rank after beef and chicken.

The development of small ruminants in YSR is very slow due to the low reproductive rate and growth rate, and high mortality of the youngs.

The Faculty of Animal Husbandry at UGM has been doing researches with small ruminants in different field of studies. Many of the research results have been reported but only a few of them has been published. Research facilities at UGM are enough to support researches on small ruminants, but the researcher is still confront with the general problem in research, that is lack of research funds.

PRESENT STATUS OF SMALL RUMINANT IN YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION

In Yogyakarta special region sheep and goats are kept by the smallholders in three different raising systems: fully confined system, partially grazing system and grazing system. Studies on three different raising system on sheep at Yogyakarta municipality was reported by Sudiono (1986). A total number of 74988 sheep and 260518 goats are raised in YSR (Anonimous, 1988b). The average number of sheep and goats per sq.km is 23.51 and 81.8 respectively. The population density of sheep and goats in each regency is presented in table 1.

Table 1 shows that population density of sheep is the
highest at Sleman and the lowest at Gunung Kidul. Kulon Progo has the highest population density of goat, followed by Gunung Kidul. The goat population in Gunung Kidul regency and the sheep population in Sleman regency are the greatest in number comparing to other regencies at YSR.

Table 1. Population density of sheep and goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantul</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunung Kidul</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodya Yk</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulon Progo</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleman</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In YSR: 22 80 23 81 23 81 22 82 24 82


The population has remained relatively stable although there was a slight increased during Pelita IV. The average increase per year during Pelita IV was 1.36% for sheep and 0.62% for goats. The Livestock Service has been working towards the development and improvement of small ruminant by the "Gaduhan" system of sheep and goats to the smallholders, Livestock extension and health service, castrating males not used for breeding, and practicing cross breeding. To prevent the use of bad males for breeding, castrating was practical and starting this year. Artifi-
planted this tree shrub and the amount of contribution to forage supply during the dry seasons is important. Up to now no study on the usage of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* as forage resource has been reported.

Feed resources for small ruminants is a major problem and constrain, especially during the dry seasons where native grasses become dry. Research and studies on the possibility of using non-conventional forages such as *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Hibiscus telecous*, Kerenyu or *Eupatorium inulifolium* H.B.K. and *Acacia leucophloae* (Kabesa) is very important.

A study of Kerenyu on Etawah goat has been reported by Purnomo (1987), and study of Kabesa on cattle was reported by Ginting (1984). Purnomo (1987) reported the problem of Kerenyu lies on the palatability. Ginting (1984) recommended the use of Kabesa for cattle, but need further study for its potential production and development.

The management system is still poor, most of sheep and goats are kept in houses with ground floor, only in several places they are kept in houses which are raised above the ground with slatted floor. The ration of sheep and goats mostly consist of grasses and forages, and occasionally they are given concentrate (rice bran, ampas tahu). In every village the Livestock Service stimulates the establishment of small ruminants farmers group each group consists of 10 - 70 household farmers and the number
kg is Rp 3,500,- Rp 4,000,-. In the market mutton and goat meat are sold and known as goat meat. Further more “Sate Kambing” is the trade mark of either lamb or goat meat barbecue.

BREED OF SHEEP AND GOATS AVAILABLE

At Yogyakarta special region most of the sheep are thin-tail sheep or local sheep, besides that there are fat-tail sheep, fat-tail and thin-tail cross, and “Domba Banpres”.

The breed of goats consist of Kacang goat, Etawah-Kacang cross and Etawah grade. Etawah grade are found especially at the district Girimulyo (Kulon Progo). These dairy type goat are kept to produce meat though they can produce milk.

CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

At the Faculty of Animal Husbandry UGM fund for research are obtained from various sources of Project research such as DPP UGM, DPP Fakultas, DPPM, IUC and others.

The research activities on small ruminants primarily depends on the proposal on small ruminants research that was accepted and funded by the Project research.

1. Breeding and reproduction: No research activities on small ruminants at present. Planning research for next
Probably few research on sheep and goats are being conducted by other institutions at YSR, such as Universitas Wangsamsunggala, Akademi Brahmaputra, and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at UGM.

INFORMATION GAPS

The information gaps is due to lack of communications and opportunity to exchange information among institutions/researchers involved in small ruminants research. This can be overcome by regular meeting or seminar on small ruminants and publication access. At present information of research results that can be recommended, as technically acceptable and applicable to farmers is needed. Information on artificial insemination in small ruminants, and post harvest technology except for hides are not yet available.

FUTURE RESEARCH PRIORITIES

The research priorities that can be proposed for the future are:
- Looking and assessing non conventional feed resources for small ruminants.
- Evaluation on digestibility of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, and the recommended amount in the diet of small ruminants.
- Socioeconomic aspects of the "Pemukiman Ternak".
- Comparing the productivity of small ruminants raised together at "Pemukiman Ternak" and at farmers own house.

REFERENCES


-------- 1988b. Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dalam Angka. Kantor Statistik Propinsi DIY.

