

PREFERENSI HABITAT BURUNG DI PERBUKITAN MENOREH, KULON PROGO, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Komunitas burung memiliki peran ekologi yang penting di alam. Komunitas burung tersebar di berbagai macam habitat di Perbukitan Menoreh. Sampai saat ini masih ada praktek penangkapan burung di Perbukitan Menoreh dan menyebabkan kelangkaan jenis burung tertentu dan juga belum ada kajian komunitas burung di wilayah Desa Tlogoguwo, Desa Donorejo, dan Desa Purwosari. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman spesies burung, perbedaan komunitas burung pada tipe habitat yang berbeda, serta guild pakan pada komunitas burung di Perbukitan Menoreh tepatnya di wilayah Desa Tlogoguwo, Desa Donorejo, dan Desa Purwosari. Pengambilan data komunitas burung dengan metode kombinasi titik hitung (*point count*) dan transek. Digunakan transek sepanjang 2 kilometer dengan jarak antar titik hitung 200 meter pada beberapa tipe habitat yaitu agroforestri kompleks, agroforestri pinus, agroforestri pemukiman, sawah tadah hujan dan sawah sepanjang tahun. Data yang diambil yaitu spesies burung, cacah individu, aktivitas burung, serta keterangan habitat. Analisis data komunitas burung menggunakan metode tingkat pertemuan (*encounter rates*) dan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian didapatkan total 42 spesies burung dengan nilai penting 3 spesies dilindungi, 1 terancam dan 1 spesies endemik Pulau Jawa. Komunitas burung tersebar di 5 tipe habitat di Perbukitan Menoreh dengan rincian 23 spesies di Agroforestri Kompleks, 17 spesies di Agroforestri Pemukiman, 31 spesies di Agroforestri Pinus, 23 spesies di Sawah Sepanjang Tahun, dan 24 Spesies di Sawah Tadah Hujan. Spesies Bondol jawa dan Walet linchii menjadi spesies paling banyak ditemui dengan nilai encounter rates 39,67 dan 33,67. Komunitas burung di Perbukitan Menoreh banyak menempati habitat agroforestri pinus yang tidak terjadi gangguan pada tegakan vegetasi, dan cenderung menghindari tipe habitat agroforestri pemukiman yang tinggi aktivitas manusia. Guild pakan komunitas burung di perbukitan Menoreh didominasi oleh guild pemakan serangga di ranting pepohonan (SRA), pemakan serangga sambil melayang (SLY), pemakan biji (BIJ), pemakan buah (BUA) dan pemakan nektar (NEK).

Kata Kunci: *Point Count, Keanekaragaman, Agroforesri, Sawah, Guild Pakan*

PREFERENCES OF BIRD HABITAT IN MENOREH HILLS, KULON PROGO, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Bird communities have an essential ecological role in nature. Bird communities are scattered in various habitats in the Menoreh Hills. Thus far, there is still a practice of catching birds in the Menoreh Hills and causing the scarcity of specific bird species. Also, there has been no study of bird communities in Tlogoguwo Village, Donorejo Village, and Purwosari Village. Therefore, this study aims to research the diversity of bird species, differences in bird communities in different habitat types, and the niche of bird communities based on the type of feed in the Menoreh Hills, precisely in the areas of Tlogoguwo Village, Donorejo Village, and Purwosari Village. Bird community data collection using a combination of point count and transect methods. The transect was used for two kilometers with a distance between counting points of 200 meters in several habitat types, such as complex agroforestry, pine agroforestry, settlement agroforestry, rainfed rice fields, and year-round rice fields. The data taken were bird species, individual counts, bird activities, and habitat information. Bird community data analysis used the method of encounter rates and descriptive analysis. The results showed a total of 42 bird species with a critical value of 3 protected species, one threatened and one endemic species on the island of Java. Bird communities are spread over five habitat types in the Menoreh Hills with details 23 species in Complex Agroforestry, 17 species in Settlement Agroforestry, 31 species in Pine Agroforestry, 23 species in Year-round Rice Fields, and 24 species in Rainfed Rice Fields. The species of Javan munia and Cave swiftlet were the most commonly found, with encounter rates of 39.67 and 33.67. Bird communities in the Menoreh Hills mostly occupy pine agroforests where there is no disturbance to the trees stand. They tend to avoid settlement agroforestry habitat types high in human activities. The feeding guild of the bird community in the Menoreh hills, is dominated by branch insectivorous (SRA) guilds, flying insectivores (SLY), seed eaters (BIJ), fruit eaters (BUA) and nectar eaters (NEK).

Keywords: *Point count, Diversity, Agroforestry, Rice Fields, Feeding Guild*