

KAJIAN PAKAN DAN ANALISIS PROKSIMAT RUSA JAWA (*Cervus timorensis*) DI KONSERVASI EX-SITU LOKA WISATA LEMBAH UGM YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

Bertujuan untuk mengetahui sumber, jenis, kebutuhan, palatabilitas pakan dan analisis proksimat yang terkandung dalam pakan serta rekomendasi untuk pengelolaan konservasi ex – situ di Loka Wisata Lembah. Metode yang digunakan *Focal Animal Sampling*, pencatatan terhadap semua kegiatan meliputi perilaku makan, bergerak, istirahat dan lain-lain. Palatabilitas menggunakan metode *Palatabilitas Relatif*. Kebutuhan, sumber dan jenis pakan menggunakan metode langsung dan wawancara. Analisis proksimat untuk mengetahui kadar air, abu, protein, serat kasar, lemak kasar dan Bahan Ekstrak Tanpa Nitrogen (BETN) dengan menggunakan metode AOAC.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sumber pakan didapatkan dari sekitar lokasi. Ada 8 (delapan) jenis pakan yaitu rumput gajah, kolonjono, pulutan, lamtoro, daun nangka, daun waru, Gmelina dan beringin. Populasi rusa Jawa membutuhkan pakan sebanyak 10.5 kg dengan asumsi jumlah kebutuhan pakan 10% dari berat tubuh. Palatabilitas antara rusa Jawa anak-anak, betina dan jantan tidak berbeda. Perilaku harian rusa Jawa anak-anak, betina dan jantan sangat dominan terhadap perilaku makan. Hasil analisis proksimat menunjukkan kadar air tertinggi gmelina 20,06 % dan terendah lamtoro 9,48 %. Abu tertinggi rumput gajah 13,75 % dan terendah gmelina 4,34 %. Serat kasar tertinggi rumput gajah 30,08 % dan terendah daun waru 12,99 %. Protein tertinggi lamtoro 16,36 % dan terendah beringin 8,20 %. Lemak kasar tertinggi lamtoro 4,50 % dan terendah rumput gajah 1,18 %. Bahan Ekstrak Tanpa Nitrogen (BETN) tertinggi lamtoro 45,22 % dan terendah rumput gajah 33,48 %. Modal utama keberhasilan adalah pemahaman perilaku, pakan, palatabilitas dan kandungan gizi untuk menunjang konservasi ex- situ

Kata kunci: Rusa Jawa, Palatabilitas, Perilaku, Analisis Proksimat, Konservasi

PERPUSTAKAAN
GADJAH MADA

**EVALUATION OF FODDER AND PROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF
JAVA DEER (*Cervus timorensis*) IN EX – SITU CONSERVATION LOKA
WISATA LEMBAH UGM YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to identify source, type, need, palatabilitas level and proximate analysis of content in fodder and also give recommendation for the management in conservation *ex – situ* Loka Wisata Lembah. Focal Animal Sampling method was used by recording all activities including eating behavior, moving, rest and others. Relative palatabilitas method was used to identify fodder palatabilitas. Fodder Requirement was determined using direct method wether, source and type were determined by direct observation and interview. Proximate Analysis using AOAC method was conducted to identify water content, ash level, protein rough fiber, rough fat and non Nitrogen extract matter .

The result indicates that feeder source was obtained from neighbour area. There were eight fodder types, namely: Rumput Gajah, Kolonjono, Pulutan, Lamtoro, Daun Nangka, Daun Waru, Gmelina dan Beringin. Java Deer need 10.5 kg fodder with an assumption that fodder requirement is 10% of body weight. Daily behavior of young, male and female of Java deer is dominant in eating behavior. The result of proximate analysis indicate that the highest water content was found in gmelina 20,06 % and the lowest is in lamtoro 9,48 %. The highest ash level was found in rumput gajah 13.75 % and the lowest is in gmelina 4,34 %. The highest fiber content was found is in rumput gajah 30.08% and the lowest is in daun waru 12.99 %. The highest Protein level is in lamtoro 16.36% and the lowest is in beringin 8,20 % . The highest raw fat level was found is in lamtoro 4.50 % and the lowest is in rumput gajah 1.18%. The highest non nitrogen extract water was found is in lamtoro 45,22 % and the lowest is in rumput gajah 33.48%. The main asset of success is understanding of behavior, diet, palatabilitas and nutrient content to support the ex situ conservasition

Keyword : Deer Java, Palatabilitas, Behavioural, Analysis of Proksimat, Conservation

