INTISARI

Penelitian ini mempunyai tujuan untuk mengetahui jenis pakan dan komponen-komponen analisis proksimat pakan kijang (*Muntiacus muntjac* Zimmermann) di Taman Nasional Baluran, Jawa Timur. Penelitian dilapangan dilaksanakan di kawasan savana Bekol seluas 4 ha (hm 25, hm 26, hm 27) arah Bekol - Bama.

Metode yang digunakan untuk pengenalan jenis pakan adalah metode observasi/pengamatan secara langsung jenis-jenis yang dimakan kijang di lapangan. Analisis proksimat jenis pakan di lakukan di Laboratorium Teknologi Pengolahan Hasil Pertanian Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada. Metode analisis proksimat dilakukan untuk mengetahui persentase kadar air, kadar abu, serat kasar, protein kasar, lemak kasar dan bahan ekstrak tanpa nitrogen (BETN).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis pakan kijang yang teramati selama penelitian meliputi : widuri (*Calotrophis gigantea* (Will.) Dryand. Ex Ait. f), kemangen (*Ocimum sanctum* L.), wedelia (*Wedelia biflora* D.C.), kapasan (*Thespesia lampas* (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibs.), orok-orok (*Clotalaria mysorensis* Roth.), bobowan (*Gynandropsis gynandra* Briq.), benta (*Leersia hexandra* Swartz), rayapan (*Oplismenus burmanni* P.B.), mimbo (*Azadirachta indica* Juss), katelan (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Richt.), suwengan (*Phillanthus virgatus* Forst. F.). Hasil analisis proksimat yang dilakukan terhadap 11 jenis pakan kijang yang teramati selama penelitian adalah sebagai berikut: kadar air tertinggi terdapat pada jenis widuri sebesar 89.9416%, kadar abu tertinggi persentasenya terdapat pada jenis suwengan dan rayapan sebesar 7.0995%, kadar serat kasar persentase tertinggi pada jenis suwengan 14.9782%, kadar protein kasar persentase tertinggi pada jenis mimbo sebesar 4.0664%, kadar lemak kasar jenis pakan tertinggi adalah mimbo sebesar 0.0094%, dan bahan ekstrak tanpa nitrogen (BETN) kadar persentase tertinggi terdapat pada jenis mimbo sebesar 19.8342%.

ABSTRACT

A study was done to determine type and proximate components of food of barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjac* Zimmermann) at Baluran National Park, East Java. Field research was conducted in savana area of Bekol with the acreage of 4 hectares (hm 25, hm 26, hm 27) in the direction to Bama from Bekol.

The method employed to study food types was direct observation on types of plants on which barking deer food in field. Proximate analysis were done at laboratory of Agricultural Product Processing Technology of Faculty of Agricultural Technology. Proximate analysis were done to determine moisture, ash, crude fiber, crude protein, extract ether and nitrogen-free extract (NFE).

The study revealed that the types of plants consumed by barking deer were: widuri (*Calotrophis gigantea* (Will.) Dryand. Ex Ait. f), kemangen (*Ocimum sanctum* L.), wedelia (*Wedelia biflora* D.C.), kapasan (*Thespesia lampas* (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibs.), orok-orok (*Clotalaria mysorensis* Roth.), bobowan (*Gynandropsis gynandra* Briq.), benta (*Leersia hexandra* Swartz), rayapan (*Oplismenus burmanni* P.B.), mimbo (*Azadirachta indica* Juss), katelan (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Richt.), suwengan (*Phillanthus virgatus* Forst. F.).

The proximate analysis done to 11 different barking deer's feeds observed during the study showed that the highest moisture was found in widuri (*Calotrophis gigantea* (Will.) Dryand. Ex Ait. f), sebesar 89.9416%; the highest ash was found in suwengan (*Phillanthus virgatus* Forst. F.) and rayapan (*Oplismenus burmanni* P.B.) sebesar 7.0995%; the highest crude fiber was found in suwengan 14.9782%; the highest crude protein was found in mimbo (*Azadirachta indica* Juss) sebesar 4.0664%; the highest extract ether was found in mimbo, 0.0094%; and nitrogen-free extract (NFE) was found in mimbo, 19.8342%.