

SELEKSI PAKAN KIJANG (*Muntiacus muntjak*, Zimmerman 1780) DI KAWASAN SUAKA MARGASATWA SERMO, KULON PROGO, YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak* Zimmerman, 1780) merupakan spesies asli Asia Selatan dan Tenggara yang tersebar di berbagai kepulauan Indonesia. Satwa ini dilindungi karena populasinya terus mengalami penurunan. Suaka Margasatwa (SM) Sermo bertujuan sebagai pengelolaan habitat satwa liar, salah satunya adalah kijang. Tingginya aktivitas masyarakat di dalam kawasan mengakibatkan terjadinya fragmentasi habitat dan terganggunya pertumbuhan vegetasi di kawasan SM Sermo sebagai pemenuhan pakan kijang. Pakan merupakan salah satu komponen habitat utama bagi satwa liar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis pakan yang dikonsumsi kijang dan menentukan tingkat seleksi pakan kijang di SM Sermo.

Metode *faecal analysis* digunakan sebagai identifikasi pakan kijang berdasarkan kecocokan sampel epidermis dan pecahan epidermis dalam feses. Data yang diambil berupa jenis rumput dan tumbuhan bawah serta feses kijang. Desain sampling pengambilan data pakan berupa *systematic sampling with random start dengan jarak antar plot* 200 m, berukuran 1x1 m untuk rumput dan 2x2 m untuk tumbuhan bawah. Pengumpulan feses kijang dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Seleksi pakan dilakukan dengan membandingkan frekuensi jenis pakan di lapangan dan dalam feses kijang. Data seleksi pakan dianalisis dengan *chi-square* dan indek elektivitas Ivlev.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 18 jenis tumbuhan pakan yang diidentifikasi sebagai pakan kijang. Berdasarkan hasil analisis *chi-square* diperoleh nilai x^2 sebesar 30,1254, sementara x^2 tabel sebesar 27,5871 sehingga dinyatakan bahwa kijang melakukan seleksi pakan. Hasil analisis Ivlev menunjukkan terdapat 10 jenis pakan yang sangat dipilih/disukai, tiga jenis pakan dipilih/disukai, dua jenis pakan kurang dipilih/disukai, satu jenis pakan dipilih secara acak/proporsional dan dua jenis tumbuhan yang dihindari kijang. Jenis pakan yang paling disukai adalah *Melissa officinalis* L. (lemon balm), pakan yang dipilih kijang secara acak/ proporsional yaitu *Ardisia elliptica* Thunb (lempeni), dan jenis pakan yang dihindari kijang yaitu *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (sonokeling).

Kata kunci: kijang, jenis pakan, seleksi pakan, *faecal analysis*, Suaka Margasatwa Sermo

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FOOD SELECTION OF BARKING DEER (*Muntiacus muntjak*, ZIMMERMANN 1780) IN SERMO WILDLIFE RESERVE AREA, KULON PROGO, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak* Zimmerman, 1780) is a species native to South, and Southeast Asia spread across various of the Indonesian archipelago. This animal is protected because its population continues to decrease. Sermo Wildlife Sanctuary (SM) aims to manage wild animal habitats, including barking deer. The high activity of the community in the area resulted in habitat fragmentation and disruption of vegetation growth in the SM Sermo area as a fulfillment of animal barking deer. Food is one of the main habitat components for wild animals. This study aims to identify the types of feed consumed by barking deer and determine the deer selection level in the SM Sermo area.

The faecal analysis method was used to identify deer feed based on the compatibility of the epidermis sample and the epidermal fraction in the feces. The data collected consisted of grass and undergrowth types and deer feces. The sampling design for collecting feed data was systematic sampling with a random start with a distance between plots of 200 m, measuring 1 x 1 m for grass and 2 x 2 m for understoreys. The collection of feces of barking deer by purposive sampling method. Feed selection was made by comparing the frequency of types of feed in the field and deer feces. Feed selection data were analyzed by chi-square and Ivlev selectivity index.

This study indicates that 18 forage plants are identified as deer feed. Based on the results of the chi-square analysis, the χ^2 value was 30.1254, while the χ^2 table was 27.5871, so it was stated that the deer selects feed. The results of the Ivlev index analysis showed that ten types of feed were highly selected/preferred, three were preferred, two were not selected/preferred, one type of feed was chosen randomly/proportionally, and two types of plants avoided by barking deer. The most preferred type of feed is *Melissa officinalis* L. (lemon balm), the feed chosen by the antelope randomly/proportionally is *Ardisia elliptica* Thunb (Iempeni), and the type of feed that the barking deer avoids is *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (sonokeling)

Keywords: deer, type of feed, selection of feed, faecal analysis, Sermo Wildlife Reserve

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