

POTENSI KOMPETISI PAKAN ANTARA RUSA JAWA (*Rusa timorensis*), KERBAU (*Bubalus bubalis*), dan SAPI (*Bos indicus*) DI TAMAN NASIONAL BALURAN

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INTISARI

Taman Nasional Baluran memiliki berbagai macam satwa mamalia seperti rusa jawa (*Rusa timorensis*) dan kerbau (*Bubalus bubalis*). Adanya pemukiman yang berbatasan dengan Taman Nasional Baluran mengakibatkan adanya penggembalaan hewan ternak milik warga seperti sapi di dalam kawasan Taman Nasional yang terbukti memberikan dampak negatif bagi satwa liar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan membandingkan komposisi pakan yang dikonsumsi oleh rusa jawa, kerbau, sapi dan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat kompetisi pakan antara ketiga satwa tersebut. Pengambilan sampel kotoran rusa jawa, kerbau, dan sapi dilakukan dengan metode purposive sampling. Untuk identifikasi jenis pakan dilakukan secara mikroskopis dengan metode *faecal analysis*. Metode analisis data yang digunakan antara lain indeks pianka untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat kompetisi pakan antara rusa jawa, kerbau, sapi dan Indeks similaritas Bray-Curtis untuk melihat tingkat kemiripan komposisi pakan rusa jawa, kerbau, dan sapi. Berdasarkan hasil analisis feses rusa, kerbau, dan sapi, diperoleh 40 jenis tumbuhan pakan yang teridentifikasi dan 6 jenis tidak teridentifikasi. Hasil indeks pianka menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kompetisi pakan antara rusa jawa dan kerbau sebesar 0.6324, antara kerbau dan sapi sebesar 0.6585, dan antara rusa jawa dan sapi yaitu 0.6332. Hasil tersebut termasuk kedalam kategori sedang dan belum menggambarkan adanya kompetisi antara ketiga satwa tersebut. Selanjutnya hasil indeks similaritas Bray-Curtis antara rusa jawa dan kerbau yaitu sebesar 49%, antara kerbau dan sapi sebesar 54%, dan antara rusa jawa dan sapi sebesar 48%. Perlu adanya pembatasan wilayah penggembalaan bagi hewan ternak milik masyarakat serta dilakukan pengkayaan jenis tumbuhan pakan agar kebutuhan satwa tersebut dapat tercukupi dan tidak menimbulkan kompetisi.

Kata kunci : Kompetisi pakan, *faecal analysis*, indeks pianka, Bray-Curtis.

POTENTIAL FOOD COMPETITION BETWEEN JAVAN DEER (*Rusa timorensis*), BUFFALO (*Bubalus bubalis*), and CATTLE (*Bos indicus*) IN BALURAN NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

Baluran National Park has a variety of mammals such as Javan deer (*Rusa timorensis*) and buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*). The existence of settlements bordering Baluran National Park resulted in the grazing of livestock owned by residents such as cows in the National Park area which proved to have a negative impact on wildlife. This study aims to identify and compare the composition of food consumed by Javan deer, buffalo, cattle and to determine whether there is food competition between the three animals. Sampling of feces of Javan deer, buffalo, and cattle was done by purposive sampling method. To identify the type of feed is done microscopically with faecal analysis method. Data analysis methods used include the pianka index to determine whether there is feed competition between Javanese deer, buffalo, and cattle and the Bray-Curtis similarity index to see the level of similarity of the feed composition of Javanese deer, buffalo, and cattle. Based on the results of the analysis of deer, buffalo and cattle feces, 40 species of food plants were identified and 6 species were not identified. The results of the pianka index show that the level of food competition between Javanese deer and buffalo is 0.6324, between buffalo and cattle is 0.6585, and between Javanese deer and cattle is 0.6332. These results fall into the medium category and do not yet illustrate the existence of competition between the three animals. Furthermore, the results of the Bray-Curtis similarity index between Javan deer and buffalo are 49%, between buffalo and cattle are 54%, and between Javan deer and cattle are 48%. It is necessary to limit the grazing area for livestock owned by the community and enrich the types of food plants so that the needs of these animals can be fulfilled and do not cause competition.

Keywords: Feeding competition, faecal analysis, pianka index, Bray-Curtis.