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GADJAH MADA
Kerusakan Akibat Keberadaan Kelelawr dan Tingkat Risikonya Terhadap Bangunan Candi Sari, Kalasan
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INTISARI

Candi Sari, Kalasan merupakan candi dengan arsitektur berupa bangunan candi bertingkat dua yang dibangun sebagai tempat tinggal atau asrama bagi pendeta Buddha (bhiksu). Sayangnya Candi Sari, Kalasan sedang mengalami ancaman kerusakan berupa permasalahan kelelawar. ICCROM (*International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property*) bersamaan dengan CCI (*Canadian Conservation Institute*) menganggap kelelawar sebagai *pest* atau hama yang menjadi bagian dari 10 *Agents of Deteriorations* (10 agen penyebeb kerusakan warisan budaya). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati perilaku kelelawar di Candi Sari, Kalasan untuk mengetahui seberapa berisiko keberadaan kelelawar terhadap bangunan Candi Sari, Kalasan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara kualitatif dan kuantitatif Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk menjelaskan kondisi Candi Sari, Kalasan, sedangkan pendekatan kuantitatif digunakan dalam analisis untuk mengukur tingkat risiko yang disebabkan oleh keberadaan kelelawar. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan survei atau observasi langsung, wawancara dengan konservator dan juru pelihara, juga studi literatur. Analisis dilakukan dengan Metode ABC (*ABC Methods for Heritage*) menurut panduan dari *A Guide to Risk Management of Cultural Heritage* oleh ICCROM. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya penumpukan sisa makanan dan kotoran kelelawar, noda hitam di lantai candi, dan sifat kelelawar yang setia dengan roost-nya. Mengacu pada indikator ABC Methods for Heritage (ICCROM) yang disesuaikan, keberadaan kelelawar di Candi Sari membawa risiko berprioritas tinggi dengan skor tingkat risiko 8.

Kata Kunci : analisis risiko, Candi Sari, kelelawar, kerusakan, konservasi

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ABSTRACT

Sari Temple in Kalasan is a two-story temple that constructed as a residence or dormitory for Buddhist monks (bhikkhus). Unfortunately, Sari Temple is currently facing a threat of damage caused by bat infestation. The bats issue in Sari Temple has not been widely discussed in research. In fact, information regarding the presence of bats at Sari Temple in conservation reports by the conservation institute (BPK Wilayah X) remains very limited. ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), in collaboration with CCI (Canadian Conservation Institute), categorizes bats as pests wich are one of the 10 Agents of Deterioration of cultural heritage. This study aims to observe the behavior of bats at Sari Temple, Kalasan, to determine the level of risk their presence poses to the temple structure. This research was conducted using a qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative approach was used to describe the actual conditions of Sari Temple, while the quantitative approach was applied in the analysis to measure or scale the risk level caused by the presence of bats. Data collection was carried out through direct surveys and observation, interviews with conservators and temple caretakers, and literature reviews. The analysis was conducted using the ABC Methods for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage according to the guidelines from *A Guide to Risk Management of Cultural Heritage* by ICCROM. The results of this study show the accumulation of food remains, bat droppings, black stains on the temple chamber floor, and the bats' high fidelity to their roosting site. According to the indicators in ABC Methods for Heritage (ICCROM) (adapted), the presence of bats at Sari Temple causes a high priority risk level with the score of the magnitude of risk at 8.

Keywords : bats, conservation, deterioration, risk analysis, Sari Temple