

INTISARI

Berfluktuasinya populasi burung Cenderawasih *Paradisaea minor jobiensis* Rothschild di Pulau Yapen berkaitan dengan ketersediaan habitat, ancaman, dan faktor lingkungan. Permasalahan yang muncul adalah tingkat perburuan liar, penebangan liar, pembukaan lahan pertanian dan perkebunan dan kurangnya pengelolaan yang intensif dari pemerintah daerah dan masyarakat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui karakteristik vegetasi di habitat burung Cenderawasih, populasi burung Cenderawasih dan hubungan karakteristik vegetasi dengan populasi burung Cenderawasih. Pengamatan burung Cenderawasih dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode titik hitung sedangkan vegetasi sebagai habitat burung Cenderawasih menggunakan metode jalur dan garis berpetak. Pengamatan dilakukan pada 3 lokasi di Pulau Yapen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah spesies pohon, tiang dan pancang yang ditemukan di Aikakopa (Poom) 125 jenis dan 36 family, di Barawai 117 jenis dan 36 family serta di Manapuyuga (Ambaidiru) 132 jenis dan 48 family. Jumlah burung Cenderawasih yang dijumpai sebanyak 540 ekor yaitu; di Aikakopa (Poom) 178 ekor, sex ratio 1:5 dengan densitasnya 1,2 ekor/ha; di Barawai 217 ekor, sex ratio 1:6, densitasnya 1,4 ekor/ha; di Manapayuga (Ambaidiru) 145 ekor, sex ratio 1:6, densitasnya 1 ekor/ha. Analisis regresi ketiga lokasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara populasi burung Cenderawasih (Y) dengan karakteristik vegetasi (X) yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai korelasi (r) = 0,755 dan nilai determinansi (R^2) = 56,9 % berpengaruh sangat nyata dengan F hitung $2,937 > F$ tabel 2,40 untuk lokasi di Aikakopa (Poom) dan di Barawai nilai korelasi (r) = 0,816 dan nilai determinansi (R^2) = 66,6% pengaruh sangat nyata dengan F hitung $4,440 > F$ table 2.40 serta di Manapayuga (Ambaidiru) nilai korelasi (r) = 0,730 dan nilai determinansi (R^2) = 53,2% berpengaruh sangat nyata dengan F hitung $2,530 > F$ tabel 2.40.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik Vegetasi, Populasi, Burung Cenderawasih

Abstract

Fluctuation populations of birds of paradise *Paradisaea minor jobiensis* Rothschild in Yapen Island relating to the availability of habitat, threats, and environmental factors. The problem that arises is the level of poaching, illegal logging, land clearing and plantation agriculture and the lack of intensive management of local government and communities.

This study aims to investigate the characteristics of the vegetation in the habitat of birds paradise, populations of birds of paradise and vegetation characteristics of the relationship with the populations of birds of Paradise. Bird of paradise performed using point counting method, while the vegetation as a habitat for birds of Paradise using the method of lines and lines puzzle. Observations were made at three locations on the island of Yapen.

The results showed the number of species of trees, poles and sapling were found in Aikakopa (Poom) 125 species and 36 family, in Barawai 117 species and 36 family and in Manapuyuga (Ambaidiru) 132 and 48 family. The number of birds of Paradise are found as many as 540, namely: in Aikakopa (Poom) 178 birds, sex ratio 1:5 with density 1,2 birds/ha; in Barawai 217 birds, sex ratio 1:6, density 1,4 birds/ha ; in Manapayuga (Ambaidiru) 145 birds, sex ratio 1:6, density 1 birds/ha. The third regression analysis showed an association between the location of populations of birds of Paradise (Y) with vegetation characteristics (X) is indicated by the value of correlation (r) = 0,755 and determination value (R^2) = 56,9% is very real effect with the compute F 2,937 > F table 2,40 for locations Aikakopa (Poom) and in Barawai correlation values (r) = 0.816 and determination value (R^2) = 66,6% the effect is very real to compute F 4,440 > F table 2,40 and in Manapayuga (Ambaidiru) value of correlation (r) = 0730 and determination value (R^2) = 53,2% with a very real effect compute F 2,530 > F table 2,40.

Keywords: Characteristic Vegetation, Population, Birds of Paradise