

KOMPOSISI PAKAN MUSANG RASE (*Viverricula indica*) DI HUTAN WONOSADI DAN HUTAN WANAGAMA

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INTISARI

Musang rase (*Viverricula indica*) memiliki wilayah persebaran yang luas hampir di seluruh wilayah Asia. Di habitat alaminya, musang rase berperan penting dalam mengendalikan populasi mangsanya dan sebagai agen penyebar biji. Meski demikian, informasi terkait ekologi dan pakan musang rase di Indonesia masih belum jelas. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mempelajari lebih lanjut ekologi musang rase dan pakannya di Indonesia khususnya di Hutan Pendidikan Wanagama dan Hutan Adat Wonosadi. Kedua hutan ini memiliki kondisi geografis dan pengelolaan yang berbeda. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada Juli 2020 – Maret 2021. Sampel kotoran dikumpulkan dengan metode *line transect*. Total sampel kotoran yang didapat sejumlah 100 sampel. Jenis pakan yang terdapat pada sampel kotoran kemudian ditampilkan berdasarkan *frequency of occurrence* (FOC). Untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan penggunaan pakan dilihat dari nilai X^2 dan nilai *p-value* dari uji *chi-square*. Selain itu signifikansi perbedaan juga dilihat dari *bar error* pada *Confident Interfal* (CI) 95%. Kemudian, rentang ketidakmiripan komposisi penggunaan pakan dilihat menggunakan indeks disimilaritas Bray Curtis dengan skala 0-1. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan 24 famili pakan musang rase dari kedua lokasi penelitian yaitu Muridae, Cricetidae, Sciuridae, Gekkonidae, Varanidae, Cichlidae, Achatinidae, Thiaridae, Fabaceae, Formicidae, Carabidae, Elateridae, Dynastidae, Specidae, Acrididae, Scarabaeidae, Cicindelidae, Muscidae, Passalidae, Tenebrionidae, Melolonthidae, Braconidae, Gryllacrididae, dan Silphidae. Uji *Chi square* dan CI menunjukkan frekuensi penggunaan 3 jenis famili yaitu Cricetidae ($p = 0,022$), Tenebrionidae ($p = 0,05$), dan Acrididae ($p = 0,046$) berbeda signifikan. Kemudian berdasarkan uji disimilaritas Bray Curtis menunjukkan komposisi penggunaan pakan di Hutan Wanagama dan Wonosadi yang tidak berbeda signifikan ($d = 0,2935$).

Kata kunci : analisis kotoran, chi square, disimilaritas, musang rase, pakan

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DIET COMPOSITION OF SMALL INDIAN CIVET (*Viverricula indica*) IN THE WONOSADI AND WANAGAMA FOREST

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ABSTRACT

Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*) has a wide distribution area in almost all of Asia. In its natural habitat, it plays an important role in controlling prey populations and as seed dispersal agents. However, information regarding the ecology and feed of civet races in Indonesia is still unclear. Therefore, this research was conducted to further study the ecology of the civet race and its feed in Indonesia, especially in the Wanagama Educational Forest and the Wonosadi Traditional Forest. These two forests have different geographical and management conditions. This research was conducted in July 2020 – March 2021. Feces were collected using the line transect method. The total samples obtained were 100 samples. The type of feed contained in the sample is then displayed based on the frequency of occurrence (FOC). To determine whether there is a difference in the use of feed, it seen from the X² value and the p-value from the chi-square test. In addition, the significance of the difference is also seen from the error bar at the 95% Confident Interfal (CI). Then, the range of dissimilarities in the food composition was seen using the Bray Curtis dissimilarity index with a scale of 0-1. The identification showed 24 families from the two research locations, namely Muridae, Cricetidae, Sciuridae, Gekkonidae, Varanidae, Cichlidae, Achatinidae, Thiaridae, Fabaceae, Formicidae, Carabidae, Elateridae, Dynastidae, Specidae, Acrididae, Scarabaeidae, Cicindelidae, Muscidae, Passalidae, Tenebrionidae, Melolonthidae, Braconidae, Gryllacrididae, and Silphidae. Chi square and CI tests showed that the frequency of use of 3 types of families, namely Cricetidae (p = 0.022), Tenebrionidae (p = 0.05), and Acrididae (p = 0.046) were significantly different. Then based on the Bray Curtis dissimilarity test, the food composition in Wanagama and Wonosadi Forests was not significantly different (d = 0.2935).

Key words : chi square, dissimilarity, faecal analysis, feed, small Indian civet

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