INTISARI

STUDI FREKUENSI NAFAS PADA RUSA TOTOL (*Axis axis*) DI LEMBAH UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA YOGYAKARTA

Dimas Arya Abdillah
11/315785/KH/7114

Rusa totol di Lembah Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) dipelihara dalam kondisi lingkungan yang tidak sesuai habitat alaminya. Frekuensi nafas merupakan parameter kesehatan hewan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui frekuensi nafas rusa totol sehat di Lembah UGM, Yogyakarta.

Sepuluh ekor rusa totol yang terdiri dari 4 rusa betina induk, 3 rusa jantan dewasa, dan 3 rusa remaja digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Pengukuran frekuensi nafas menggunakan metode *scan sampling* dengan mengamati gerakan torako-abdomen. Data frekuensi nafas diukur pada pukul 08.00 – 10.00 dan 12.00 - 14.00. Penghitungan data dilakukan dengan cara membandingkan data frekuensi nafas pagi dengan siang hari dan data frekuensi nafas antar kelompok rusa.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh kisaran dan rata-rata frekuensi nafas rusa totol pada pagi hari untuk betina induk berkisar 28-80 kali per menit dengan rata-rata 48.85 kali per menit, jantan dewasa 24-80 kali per menit dengan rata-rata 50.87 kali per menit, dan remaja 32-148 kali per menit dengan rata-rata 74.07 kali per menit. Kisaran dan rata-rata frekuensi nafas rusa totol siang hari betina induk 80-160 dengan rata-rata 133.62 kali per menit, jantan dewasa 60-124 dengan rata-rata 89.7 kali per menit, remaja 84-160 dengan rata-rata 129.88 kali per menit. Data perbandingan rata-rata frekuensi nafas antara kelompok berdasarkan urutan dari yang tertinggi yaitu rata-rata frekuensi rusa remaja kisaran 32-160 dengan rata-rata 101.97 kali per menit, rusa betina induk kisaran 28-160 dengan rata-rata 91.24 per menit, dan rusa jantan dewasa kisaran 24-124 dengan rata-rata 70.28 per menit. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan ($P<0.05$) antara frekuensi nafas rusa totol pagi hari dengan siang hari dan rata-rata frekuensi nafas antar kelompok rusa.

Kata kunci : Rusa totol, frekuensi nafas, Lembah UGM

ABSTRACT

STUDY ON RESPIRATION RATE OF CHITAL DEER (*Axis axis*) IN GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY VALLEY YOGYAKARTA

Dimas Arya Abdillah
11/315785/KH/7114

Chital deer in Gadjah Mada University (GMU) valley were kept in condition which didn't suitable with their natural habitat. Respiration rate was animal health parameter. This research was conducted to determine the respiration rate of a healthy chital deer kept in GMU valley, Yogyakarta.

Ten chital deer consist of 4 adult females, 3 adult males, and 3 juveniles were used in this research. Respiration rate was counted by scan sampling method, by examining thoracic-abdominal movement. Respiration rate data were counted at 08.00 - 10.00 AM and 12.00 AM - 02.00 PM. Data respiration rate were analyzed by comparing morning data and noon data and respiration rate of different groups of chital deer (females, males, and juveniles).

The results of respiration rate research in the morning were the females ranges from 28 - 80 times per minute with the average of 48.85 times per minute, the males ranges from 24 - 80 times per minute with the average of 50.87 times per minute, the juveniles ranges from 32 - 148 times per minute with the average of 74.07 times per minute. At noon, the respiration rate of females ranges from 80 - 160 times per minute with the average of 133.62 times per minute, the males ranges from 60 - 124 times per minute with the average of 89.7 times per minute, the juveniles ranges from 84 - 160 times per minute with the average of 129.88 times per minute. The comparison of average respiration rate of different groups of chital deer were the juveniles ranges from 32 - 160 times per minute with the average of 101.97 times per minute, the females ranges from 28 - 160 times per minute with the average of 91.24 times per minute, the males ranges from 24 - 124 times per minute with the average of 70.28 times per minute. There were significant differences ($P<0.05$) between the average respiration rate of chital deer at morning and at noon and the respiration rate of different chital deer groups.

Keywords: Chital deer, respiration rate, GMU valley