

DISTRIBUSI SPASIAL DAN WAKTU AKTIF FELIDAE SERTA SATWA MANGSANYA DI SUAKA MARGASATWA BUKIT RIMBANG BUKIT BALING, RIAU

INTISARI

Interaksi predator dengan mangsa menggambarkan dinamika populasi suatu spesies. Hubungan keduanya memiliki peran penting untuk mengatur populasi suatu organisme dalam ekosistem. Suaka Margasatwa Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling (SM BRBB) salah satu kawasan penting yang mampu mempertahankan habitat bagi spesies mammalia karnivora (felidae) dan herbivora di Sumatra. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi pola distribusi, interaksi *prey-predator* berdasarkan pola aktivitas felidae dan satwa mangsa, serta pengaruh faktor lingkungan dan kepadatan mangsa terhadap kehadiran felidae di SM BRBB.

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April-Juli tahun 2006 dengan menggunakan *camera trap* yang diletakan secara sistematis di wilayah timur laut (Northeastern) Rimbang Baling yang merupakan kawasan hutan dataran rendah dan perkebunan sawit. Interaksi *prey-predator* dianalisis menggunakan kernel density dengan bantuan package overlap software RStudio. Generalized linear model (GLM) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh faktor habitat dan kepadatan mangsa terhadap kehadiran jenis-jenis felidae.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ditemukan lima spesies felidae dan empat spesies mangsa yang memiliki pola distribusi merata. Hasil analisis pola aktivitas menunjukkan bahwa felidae lebih aktif pada malam hari (*Nocturnal*), sedangkan sebagian besar spesies mangsa memiliki pola aktivitas tinggi pada siang hari (*Diurnal*). Nilai tumpang tindih waktu tertinggi ($0.50 >$) terjadi pada harimau sumatra, macan dahan, kucing hutan dan pelanduk kancil. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa faktor lingkungan dan kepadatan mangsa tidak memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap kehadiran jenis-jenis felidae. Adanya aktivitas manusia dalam kawasan berpotensi mengganggu dinamika komunitas satwa, namun sayangnya penelitian ini tidak memasukan faktor manusia dalam analisis. Oleh karena itu, selanjutnya, penelitian mengenai pengaruh aktivitas manusia terhadap komunitas satwa liar di SM BRBB penting untuk dilakukan.

Kata Kunci : *Rimbang Baling, felidae, satwa mangsa, konservasi, interaksi prey-predator.*

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND TIME ACTIVITY OF FELIDAE AND PREY IN BUKIT RIMBANG BUKIT BALING WILDLIFE RESERVE, RIAU

ABSTRACT

The interaction of predators with prey describes the population dynamics of a species. Both have an important role in the regulation of an organism in the ecosystem. Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve (BRBB WR) is one of the important areas capable of maintaining habitat for carnivore mammal species (Felidae) and herbivores in Sumatra. This study aims to identify distribution patterns, prey-predator interactions based on the activity patterns of felidae and prey species, and the environment factor-prey density effect of the presence of felidae in Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve.

This research was conducted in April-July 2006 by using camera traps that were placed systematically in the Northeastern area of Rimbang Baling, which is a lowland forest area and oil palm plantation. The prey-predator interaction was analyzed using kernel density with the aid of RStudio software package overlap. Generalized linear model (GLM) was used to identify the effect of habitat and prey density factors on the presence of felidae species.

The results showed that five felidae species and four prey species had an dispersed distribution pattern. The results of the analysis of activity patterns showed that felidae are more active at night (Nocturnal), while most prey species have a high activity pattern during the day (Diurnal). The highest value of time overlap ($0.50 >$) occurred in the Sumatran tiger, clouded leopard, jungle cat and mouse deer. The results of statistical analysis showed that environmental factors and prey density did not have a significant effect on the presence of felidae species. The existence of human activities in the area has the opportunity to disrupt the dynamics of the wildlife community, but unfortunately this study does not include human factors in the analysis. Therefore, further research on the influence of human activities on the wildlife community in SM BRBB is important to be conducted.

Keywords : *Rimbang Baling, felidae, preys, conservation, prey-predator interaction.*