

**THE PATTERN of SPACE USE by SAMBAR DEER
(*Cervus unicolor*) in CAPTIVITY LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY**

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Abstract

Deer are protected animal. One of preservation efforts of management outside their natural habitat (ex situ) through the maintenance and breeding. Management of wildlife outside its natural habitat can only be done by the government in its implementation can be done together with the community. University of Lampung (Unila), directly contributed to save and manage confiscated wildlife in the area of Lampung because off the decline carrying capacity and support of wildlife rescue center. As the Unila efforts by making captivity in the campus based on permission of BKSDA of Lampung Province with SK/izin 137/IV-K.9/1.Prl/2004. Species of deer which is protecting is Sambar Deer.

Captive breeding in Unila has produced a deer every year. The movement of deer in captivity had not been research. Because of that Unila had been done a research the pattern of space use by Sambar Deer in Captivity start from March 7th 2010 to March 24th 2009 and August 2010. The aimed of this research to determine the frequency, intensity, activity, and the pattern of use the space by Lingga in captivity.

The primary data was obtained from direct observation and secondary data was carry out from the library, lab reports, and other publication. The method of analysis used in this research was *Chi Square* (X^2).

Based on result of observation frequency of Lingga visiting was highest in Soga (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*) block (34.82%) while the lowest in the pool (5.26%). The intensity of Lingga movement in the afternoon higher in the Teak (*Tectona grandis*) block (3,595 minute) whereas in the evening is higher in Soga (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*) block (1,250 minute). Lingga dominant feeding activity had been carried out in Soga (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*) block, while of the rest predominantly performed in Teak (*Tectona grandis*) block. The pattern of space use by Lingga in captivity was regular pattern.

Based of the result of *Chi square* which is time of observation have a relationship with a Lingga visiting in the block, its marked with X^2 count (27.71) is greater than X^2 table (18.307) so that H_0 refused. Observation time did not have a relationship with Lingga activity because X^2 count (2.82) is smaller than X^2 table (9.488) so that H_0 is accepted. Block did not have a relationship with the intensity of Lingga activity in the block because X^2 count (8.89) is smaller than X^2 table (18.307) so that H_0 is accepted. Block does not have a relationship with the frequency of Lingga visiting in the block, which is characterized by X^2 count (5.1635) is smaller than X^2 table (28.307) so that H_0 is accepted.

Key Words: The Pattern of Space Use, Activity, Sambar Deer, Captivity,
Lampung University.