

ABSTRAK

DISTRIBUSI, ESTIMASI POPULASI RANGKONG (*Bucerotidae*), DAN KOMPOSISI POHON PAKANNYA DI TAMAN NASIONAL BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN (TNBBS)

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Burung rangkong (*Bucerotidae*) adalah pemencar biji yang memiliki peran penting dalam pelestarian hutan. Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan (TNBBS) merupakan habitat untuk delapan jenis rangkong, tetapi pada Resor Sukaraja Atas (SA) dan Resor Balik Bukit (BB) belum memiliki data terkait distribusi dan kepadatan populasinya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk (1) memetakan distribusi spasial rangkong dan pohon pakannya, (2) menganalisis kerapatan dan indeks keanekaragaman (H') pohon pakan rangkong, (3) menganalisis pola dispersi rangkong dan pohon pakannya, serta (4) mengestimasi populasi rangkong. Pengamatan rangkong telah dilakukan pada lima transek garis dengan tiga kali pengambilan data dan pengamatan pohon pakan dilakukan pada lima plot dalam transek di setiap resor penelitian. Terdeteksi 5 jenis rangkong dan 10 suku pohon pakan pada Resor SA. Sementara terdapat 4 jenis rangkong dan 9 suku pohon pakan di Resor BB. Sembilan transek memiliki indeks H' pohon pakan sedang dan 1 memiliki H' rendah. Lauraceae merupakan suku pohon pakan dengan nilai kerapatan relatif tertinggi. Resor SA memiliki 2 jenis rangkong dengan pola mengelompok, 1 jenis acak, dan 1 jenis seragam, sedangkan di Resor BB terdapat 2 jenis mengelompok dan 1 jenis seragam. Empat suku pohon pakan berbentuk mengelompok dan 4 suku seragam di Resor SA, sedangkan di Resor BB terdapat 4 suku mengelompok dan 2 suku seragam. Estimasi populasi enggang klihingan adalah $10.66 \text{ individu/km}^2 \pm 30.03\% \text{ CV}$, rangkong badak $5.91 \text{ individu/km}^2 \pm 26.75\% \text{ CV}$, dan julang emas $1.05 \text{ individu/km}^2 \pm 39.50\% \text{ CV}$ di Resor SA serta jenis rangkong badak $0.82 \text{ individu/km}^2 \pm 32.35\% \text{ CV}$ di Resor BB yang pengukuran kepadatannya cukup tepat, sedangkan jenis lain dan di Resor BB kekurangan jumlah deteksi rangkong untuk mencapai nilai CV (*Coefficient of Variation*) $< 40\%$.

Kata kunci: distribusi, populasi, rangkong, pohon pakan, TNBBS

ABSTRACT

DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION ESTIMATION OF HORNBILL (Bucerotidae), AND COMPOSITION OF THEIR FOOD TREES AT BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK (BBSNP)

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Hornbills (Bucerotidae) are seed dispersers that play an important role in forest conservation. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) is a habitat for eight hornbill species, but the Sukaraja Atas Resort (SA) and Balik Bukit Resort (BB) do not yet have data related to their distribution and population density. Therefore, this study was conducted to (1) map the spatial distribution of hornbills and their food trees, (2) analyze the density and diversity index (H') of hornbill food trees, (3) analyze the dispersion patterns of hornbills and their food trees, and (4) estimate hornbill populations. Hornbill observations were made on five line transects with three data collection times and food tree observations were made on five plots within the transect at each research resort. Five species of hornbills and 10 families of food trees were detected in SA resort. While there were 4 hornbill species and 9 families of food trees in BB resort. Nine transects had a medium H' index of food trees and 1 had a low H'. Lauraceae is the food tree family with the highest relative density value. SA resort had 2 hornbill species with a clustered pattern, 1 species with a random pattern, and 1 species with a uniform pattern. In BB resort, there were 2 species with a clustered pattern and 1 species with a uniform pattern. Four food tree families had a clustered pattern and 4 families had a uniform pattern in SA resort, while in BB resort there were 4 families with a clustered pattern and 2 families with a uniform pattern. Population estimates of *Anorrhinus galeritus* were 10.66 individuals/km² ±30.03% CV, *Buceros rhinoceros* 5.91 individuals/km² ±26.75% CV, and *Rhyticeros undulatus* 1.05 individuals/km² ±39.50% CV at SA resort and *Buceros rhinoceros* 0.82 individuals/km² ±32.35% CV at BB resort where density measurements were quite precise, while other species and at BB resort lacked the number of hornbill detections to achieve a CV (Coefficient of Variation) < 40%.

Keywords: distribution, hornbills, population, food trees, BBSNP