ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF BIRD COMMUNITIES IN ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY AREAS: A CASE STUDY IN RAWA BUNDER , RAWA KIDANG AND SIMPANG RUSA, WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK.

By

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Bird species diversity in an area can indicate the condition of the area. The study aimed to determine the diversity, richness, evenness, dominance, similarity, conservation status and feeding groups in the PE areas of Rawa Bunder, Rawa Kidang, Simpang Rusa and forest, and to determine the relationship and influence between PE vegetation on bird diversity. Data were collected using point count method and vegetation analysis. The results showed diversity in the forest and PE Simpang Rusa (high), PE area Rawa Bunder and Rawa Kidang (medium). Species richness in all four locations has a high species richness index (R>4), even distribution of species evenly distributed, and low level of species dominance. The highest species similarity between the Simpang Rusa and Rawa Bunder PE areas is classified as similar species (64%>50%), found 40 bird species in the Rawa Kidang PE area, 41 species from 20 families in Rawa Bunder PE, 47 species in Simpang Rusa PE and 56 species from the forest. The dominant food group in each research location is insectivore. Conservation status found 3 bird species classified as Threatened (EN), 16 species classified as Near Threatened (NT), 4 species classified as Vulnerable (VU), and 80 other species classified as Low Risk (LC). Trade protection status found 4 species classified as Appendix II, while based on PeremnLHK/106/2018, 17 species classified as Protected and 86 species not protected. Spearman rank test results show a significant relationship between tree phase vegetation density variables and bird diversity in Rawa Kidang. While the results of multiple linear regression tests show that vegetation diversity, vegetation density, temperature, humidity and light intensity have no effect on bird diversity in each research location.

Keywords: *bird communities, ecosystem recovery, diversity*

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KOMUNITAS BURUNG DI AREA PEMULIHAN EKOSISTEM : STUDI KASUS DI RAWA BUNDER, RAWA KIDANG DAN SIMPANG RUSA, TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS

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Keanekaragaman jenis burung pada suatu kawasan dapat mengindikasikan kondisi di kawasan tersebut. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman, kekayaan, kemerataan, dominansi, kesamaan, status konservasi dan kelompok pakan di area PE Rawa Bunder, Rawa Kidang, Simpang Rusa dan hutan, dan mengetahui hubungan dan pengaruh antara vegetasi PE terhadap keanekaragaman burung. Pengambilan data menggunakan metode *point count* dan analisis vegetasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan keanekaragaman pada lokasi hutan dan PE Simpang Rusa (tinggi), area PE Rawa Bunder dan Rawa Kidang (sedang). Kekayaan jenis pada keempat lokasi memiliki indeks kekayaan jenis tinggi (R>4), kemerataan jenis persebaran merata, dan dominansi jenis tingkat rendah. Kesamaan jenis tertinggi antara area PE Simpang Rusa dan Rawa Bunder tergolong spesies mirip (64%>50%), didapatkan 40 jenis burung di area PE Rawa Kidang, 41 jenis dari 20 Famili di PE Rawa Bunder, 47 jenis di PE Simpang Rusa dan 56 jenis dari di hutan. Kelompok pakan yang mendominasi di setiap lokasi penelitian adalah *Insectivore* (pemakan serangga). Status konservasi ditemukan 3 jenis burung tergolong Terancam (EN), 16 jenis tergolong Hampir terancam (NT), 4 jenis tergolong Rentan (VU), dan 80 jenis lainnya tergolong Resiko rendah (LC). Status perlindungan perdagangan ditemukan 4 jenis tergolong Appendix II, sedangkan berdasarkan PeremnLHK/106/2018, 17 jenis tergolong Dilindungi dan 86 jenis Tidak dilindungi. Hasil uji spearman rank menunjukan hubungan signifikan antara variabel kerapatan vegetasi fase pohon terhadap keanekaragaman burung di Rawa Kidang. Sedangkan Hasil uji regresi linear berganda menunjukan bahwa keanekaragaman vegetasi, kerapatan vegetasi, suhu, kelembaban dan intensitas cahaya tidak berpengaruh terhadap keanekaragaman burung di setiap lokasi penelitian.

Kata kunci: komunitas burung, pemulihan ekosistem, keanekaragaman