

ABSTRAK

PERDAGANGAN BURUNG KICAU DI WILAYAH RESOR BIHA, TAMAN NASIONAL BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN, PESISIR BARAT, LAMPUNG

Oleh

ADESIA NINDI KIRANA

Perdagangan burung kicau telah menjadi salah satu ancaman keanekaragaman hayati di Indonesia. Tingginya permintaan pasar semakin mendorong tingkat perburuan yang tinggi untuk burung kicau di alam. Seperti halnya di Resor Biha, Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan, dimana data sebelumnya menunjukkan tingkat perburuan burung kicau yang tinggi. Apabila kondisi ini berlanjut, dikhawatirkan akan terjadi krisis populasi burung kicau di alam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis burung, status konservasi burung, sumber burung dan karakteristik masyarakat yang terlibat dalam perdagangan burung kicau, melalui survei pasar. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* dan dokumentasi serta diinterpretasikan secara kualitatif menggunakan analisis model Miles dan Huberman. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara langsung dengan cara mewawancarai kios-kios burung dengan menggunakan alat bantu seperti GPS (*Global Positioning System*), kuesioner, alat tulis dan alat perekam suara.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa sebanyak 48 jenis burung yang diperdagangkan 71% berstatus *Least Concern*, 13% *Near Threatened*, 8% *Endangered*, 6% *Vulnerable*, dan 2% *Critically Endangered* menurut IUCN Redlist 2025. Sumber burung yang diperdagangkan diketahui 71% kios aktif

mengandalkan burung hasil tangkapan dari kawasan konservasi, sementara 29% hasil budidaya. Perdagangan burung kicau tentunya memberikan dampak positif bagi perekonomian lokal namun juga berpotensi merusak keseimbangan ekosistem. Penelitian ini diharapkan memiliki dampak yang luas dan berkontribusi pada pengembangan kebijakan, pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan konservasi biodiversitas di wilayah Resor Biha.

Kata Kunci: Burung Kicau, Perdagangan Burung Kicau, Konservasi, Resor Biha

ABSTRACT

SONGBIRD TRADE IN BIHA RESORT, BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK, WEST COAST, LAMPUNG

By

ADESIA NINDI KIRANA

The trade in songbirds has become one of the threats to biodiversity in Indonesia. High market demand has further encouraged high levels of hunting for songbirds in the wild. This is the case in Biha Resort, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, where previous data shows high levels of songbird hunting. If this condition continues, there are concerns that there will be a crisis in the songbird population in the wild. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of birds, their conservation status, the sources of the birds, and the characteristics of the communities involved in the songbird trade through market surveys. Data collection was carried out using purposive sampling and documentation methods and interpreted qualitatively using *Miles and Huberman's* model analysis. Data collection was carried out directly by interviewing bird stalls using tools such as GPS (*Global Positioning System*), questionnaires, writing instruments, and voice recorders. Based on the research results, it was concluded that of the 48 species of birds traded, 71% were classified as *Least Concern*, 13% as *Near Threatened*, 8% as *Endangered*, 6% as *Vulnerable*, and 2% as *Critically Endangered* according to the 2025 IUCN Red List. It was found that 71% of active stalls relied on birds captured from conservation areas, while 29% relied on birds from breeding operations. The songbird trade certainly has a positive impact on the local

economy but also has the potential to damage the balance of the ecosystem. This research is expected to have a broad impact and contribute to policy development, natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the Biha Resort area.

Key words: Songbirds, Songbird Trade, Conservation, Biha Resort