

STUDI KEANEKARAGAMAN JENIS BURUNG AIR DI KAWASAN MANGROVE DESA KOLONTOBO KECAMATAN ILE APE KABUPATEN LEMBATA

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ABSTRAK

Burung air adalah burung yang hidup dan tinggal di daerah perairan. Perairan yang dimaksud ialah perairan rawa, paya, hutan bakau/hutan payau, muara sungai/estuaria, danau, sawa, sungai, atau bendungan dan pantai. Dalam bahasa Inggris, burung air kadang-kadang disebut sebagai *waterbird* tetapi sering juga disebut *waterfowl*. Tujuan penelitian ialah untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman jenis burung air di kawasan mangrove Desa Kolontobo, Kec. Ile Ape, Kab. Lembata. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kawasan mangrove Desa Kolontobo, Kecamatan Ile Ape, Kabupaten Lembata dengan pertimbangan bahwa keberadaan jenis burung air di kawasan mangrove Desa Kolontobo tersebut berkurang, dan termasuk ancaman-ancamannya. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni sampai Juli 2016 dengan menggunakan metode Transek/jalur dengan membagi 10 titik pengamatan dengan luas kawasan kurang lebih 15 ha. Dari hasil penelitian dapat diketahui ada 13 marga dari 16 jenis burung air dengan jumlah total keseluruhan sebanyak 2127 ekor di kawasan mangrove Desa Kolontobo dengan keanekaragaman 0,77 yang menunjukkan keanekaragaman tinggi. Burung air yang mendominasi adalah jenis Dara laut cina (*Sterna bernsteini*) dengan nilai kelimpahan jenis sebanyak 35.77% dan yang terendah adalah jenis Kareo padi (*Amaurornis phoenichurus*) dengan nilai dominan terendah 0.65%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, maka disarankan agar dapat membuat Peraturan Desa (PERDES) tentang perlindungan terhadap ekosistem mangrove, sehingga kawasan mangrove yang berada di Desa Kolontobo, Kecamatan Ile Ape. Kabupaten Lembata tetap lestari.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman, Jenis Burung Air, Kawasan Mangrove

STUDY OF DIVERSIFICATION OF WATER BIRD IN MANGROVE VILLAGE DESA KOLONTOBO SUB DISTRICT OF ILE APE REGENCY OF LEMBATA

ABSTRACT

Water birds are birds that live and stay in the water. Bodies which mean that the waters of swamps, marshes, mangrove forests / forest brackish river mouths / estuaries, lakes, sawa, river or dam and the beach. In English, the water birds are sometimes referred to as *Waterbird* but often also referred *waterfowl*. The purpose of the research was to determine the species diversity of water birds in the mangrove areas Kolontobo village, district. Ile Ape, Kab. Lembata. Research conducted in the mangrove areas Kolontobo village, district. Ile Ape, Kab. Lembata with the consideration that the presence of species of water birds in the mangrove areas Kolontobo Village is reduced, and included threats. The research was conducted from June to July 2016 using the method of transects / track by dividing the 10 observation points with total area of approximately 15 ha. From the research it is known there are 13 genera of 16 species of water birds with as many as 2127 the total number of birds in the mangrove areas Kolontobo village with a diversity of 0.77 which shows the diversity is quite high. Waterbirds that dominates is the kind of terns chinese (*Sterna bernsteini*) with the abundance of species (Di) as much as 35.77% and the lowest is White-Breasted Waterhen (*amaurornis phoenichurus*) with the lowest value of the most dominant 0.65%. Based on the research results, it is suggested in order to make the regulation of the government district and village governments (Perdes) about the protection of mangrove ecosystem, so the mangrove area in the village Kolontobo, district. Ile Ape. Kab. Lembata remain sustainable.

Keywords : Biodiversity, Waterbirds Type, Mangrove Region