STUDI PERILAKU PASANGAN JALAK BALI (Leucopsar rothschildi) PADA KANDANG BREEDING DI KEBUN BINATANG SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Bali starlings (Leucopsar rothschildi), is currently heading for extinction, the situation was mainly due to overfishing to supply the needs of trade, illegal arrests, and causes rapid loss of forest habitat is shrinking and threatened with extinction within a short time. Most zoos around the world run the Bali starlings breeding program, this is done to prevent extinction. The purpose of this study is to investigate the behavior of Bali starlings couples on breeding cages. Observation by using 7 pairs in cages 1B 2B, 3B, 5B, 6B, 7B and 8B. The results showed that there were identified 16 daily activities, and can be classified into four main behaviors, namely motionless behavior, movement, breeding and ingested. Motionless behaviour include rest, stationary, sunbathing. The activities of movements were going through certain activities, walking, climb, visiting, flying, mopping up and speak out. The breeding behaviour is to make a nest, lay eggs and incubate the eggs. The ingested behavior is eating, drinking, defecation and urination. The analysis showed that frequency averages the movement’s behaviour 7421 time/tides with activities average 371,05 times/tides/day, whereas average relative frequency 14,48%. Frequency averages motionless behaviour around 39724 time/tides with activities average 1986,2 times/tides/day, whereas average relative frequency 77,48%. Frequency averages behaviour of bird breeding are 1141,71 time/tides with activities average 57,09 times/tides/day, whereas average relative frequency 2,23%. Frequency averages ingested behaviour 2976,85 time/tides with activities average 148,85 times/tides/day, whereas average relative frequency 5,8%.

Key words: Behavior, Bali starlings, activity, couples, frequency