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Sifat Kuantitatif Burung Weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) Jantan dan Betina

Fahrijal Moyiu

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the quantitative nature of male and female Weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) in Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency. The study was conducted in August-October 2019. This study used a sample of 20 Weris birds consisting of 10 males and 10 females. The method used is a survey method, through direct observation in the field. Observations on the quantitative nature of Weris birds (*Gallirallus philippensis*) were carried out directly at the research location. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results showed the average body size of male Weris birds were: body weight 171.9 gr, femur length 5.42 cm, tibia length 6.81 cm, long shank 4.56 cm, third finger length 3.48 cm, maxilla length 3, 14 cm, wing length 11.20 cm, neck bone length 7.07 cm, shank circumference 1.68 cm. Body weight of male weris 171.9 ± 11.06 , females 135.90 ± 11.82 with diversity coefficient 6.43 and 8.70

Keywords

Quantitative traits, Buff-branded Rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*)

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SIFAT KUANTITATIF BURUNG WERIS JANTAN DAN BETINA (*Gallirallus philippensis*)

*Quantitative traits of male and female Weris birds (*Gallirallus philippensis*)*

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ABSTRAC

The purpose of this study was to determine the quantitative traits of Weris male and female birds. The study was conducted in August-October 2019 at the Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency . The samples used were 20 Weris birds consisting of 10 males and 10 females. The method used is a survey method, through direct observation in the field. Observation of quantitative characteristics of Weris birds (*Gallirallus philippensis*) was carried out directly at the research location. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results showed the average body size of male Weris birds were body weight: 171,9 g, femur length: 5,42 cm, tibia length: 6,81 cm, shank length: 4,56 cm, third finger length: 3,48 cm, length maxillary top: 3,14 cm, wing length: 11,20 cm, neck bone length: 7,07 cm, shank circumference: 1,68 cm. Bodyweight of female Weris birds is 135,90 ± 11.82 gr, with a diversity of body weight: 8,70%. Wing length, shank length and shank circumference in this study were 12,33 ± 0.93, 4,35 ± 0.35, 1,77 ± 0.13, the level of diversity: 7,55-8,06. Habitat of weris in secondary forests, plantations, and rice fields. The weris found *Gallirallus philippensis*. Body weights and body sizes of male and female weris are different, the diversity of body weight and body size is 6,43 - 13,10%

Keywords: *Habitat, Quantitative traits, Weris birds*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui sifat kuantitatif burung Weris jantan dan betina. Penelitian telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus-Oktober 2019 di Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Boalemo. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 20 ekor burung Weris terdiri atas 10 ekor jantan dan 10 ekor betina. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survey, melalui observasi langsung dilapangan. Pengamatan terhadap sifat-sifat kuantitatif burung Weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) dilakukan langsung dilokasi penelitian. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bobot tubuh burung Weris jantan adalah: 171,9 gr. Ukuran-ukuran tubuh adalah panjang femur: 5,42 cm, panjang tibia: 6,81 cm, panjang shank: 4,56 cm, panjang jari ketiga: 3,48 cm, panjang maxila atas: 3,14 cm, panjang tulang sayap: 11,20 cm, panjang tulang leher: 7,07 cm, lingkaran shank: 1,68 cm. Bobot badan burung Weris betina adalah 135,90±11,82 gr, dengan keragaman bobot badan: 8,70%. Panjang sayap, panjang shank dan lingkaran shank dalam penelitian ini adalah 12,33±0,93., 4,35±0,35, 1,77±0,13, tingkat keragamannya: 7,55-8,06. Habitat burung weris di hutan sekunder, diperkebunan, dan wilayah persawahan. Burung weris yang ditemukan jenis *Gallirallus philippensis*. Bobot badan dan ukuran tubuh burung weris jantan dan betina berbeda, keragaman bobot badan dan ukuran tubuh adalah 6,43 - 13,10%

Kata Kunci : *Burung Weris, Habitat, Sifat Kuantitatif*

PENDAHULUAN

Burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) dari genus *Gallirallus* famili Rallidae mempunyai daerah penyebaran yang meliputi Filipina, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, dan Selandia Baru yang dikenal sebagai "BuffBanded Rail" (Allan, dkk. 2004). Di Indonesia, burung ini dikenal dengan nama mandar dan di Minahasa dikenal dengan nama burung weris, sedangkan di Gorontalo burung ini dikenal dengan nama **Buluwito**, Burung buluwito ini palinbanyak ditemukan diwilayah persawahan. Di pulau Sulawesi terdapat dua spesies, yaitu *Gallirallus philippensis*, dan *Gallirallus torquatus*. Burung ini telah lama dikenal sebagai salah satu pangan alternatif berupa daging dan dikonsumsi, terutama di acara-acara syukuran, bahkan dijumpai di beberapa pasar tradisional. Namun sejalan dengan perkembangan dan pertambahan jumlah penduduk burung weris sulit di temukan, bahkan hampir tidak pernah terlihat. Kelangkaan burung ini sebagai akibat perburuan sehingga burung ini berpindah dan mencari tempat lebih aman. Untuk menjaga kelestarian dari burung ini perlu dilakukan pelestarian melalui penangkaran. Penangkaran adalah salah satu upaya yang biasa dilakukan untuk menjaga ketersediaan dan keberlanjutan burung weris di alam. Identifikasi tentang burung weris adalah langkah awal sebelum ditangkap. Permasalahan belum adanya data yang jelas tentang burung

weris yang ada di Gorontalo menjadi kendala tersendiri. Penangkaran bertujuan untuk mendapatkan informasi sifat dan keberadaan burung ini di habitatnya, selain itu informasi ini akan sangat berguna untuk penelitian ekologi, perilaku, dan fisiologi burung weris.

Menurut Sada, dkk (2015) Sifat kualitatif yang meliputi warna bulu pada berbagai bagian tubuh, warna paruh, shank dan bentuk shank antara burung ayam (*Gallirallus philippensis*) jantan dan betina sama, kecuali warna paruh dan shank ada perbedaan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui informasi sifat kuantitatif dari burung weris jantan dan betina

METODE PENELITIAN

Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus sampai September 2018, lokasi penelitian yang dipilih adalah Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Boalemo, Provinsi Gorontalo. Penangkapan burung Weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) menggunakan jala kabut dan perangkap tradisional yang di tempatkan pada lokasi yang diduga menjadi jalur atau transek aktivitas.

Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode aksidental (Sugiyono, 2006), semua burung weris yang terjerat di lokasi penelitian dapat dijadikan sampel tanpa menentukan besar jumlah yang tertangkap. Sampel burung weris yang tertangkap sebanyak 20 ekor yang terdiri dari 10

jantan dan 10 betina. Pengamatan ukuran tubuh dan bobot badan burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) jantan dan betina meliputi : Bobot Badan (gr); Panjang femur (cm); Panjang tibia (cm); Panjang Shank (cm); Panjang jari ketiga (cm); Panjang maxila atas (cm); Panjang tulang sayap (cm); Panjang tulang leher (cm); Lingkar shank (cm). Pengukuran mengikuti cara lambey,(2013):

- a) Panjang paruh. Pengukuran panjang paruh diukur di pangkal hingga ujung paruh
- b) Panjang sayap. Pengukuran panjang sayap diukur di ujung scapula hingga ujung sayap.
- c) Panjang Shank. Pengukuran panjang *shank* dimulai dari bagian belakang sendi intertarsal hingga sole.
- d) Panjang Jari kaki. Panjang jari kaki yang di ukur adalah jari tengah, pengukuran berawal dari jung kuku sampai poersendian jari tengah.

Analisis yang digunakan untuk sifat kuantitatif adalah analisis deskriptif sesuai yang di sarankan oleh Masili, dkk (2018), Dako (2019)

Nilai Maximum dan Nilai Minimum

$$R = X_{max} - X_{min}$$

Keterangan :

R = Nilai sifat

X_{max} = Nilai sifat tertinggi

X_{min} = Nilai sifat terendah

Nilai Rataan

$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

Keterangan

$\bar{X}$ = adalah rataan sifat kuantitatif

X₁, X₂, X₃ = Nilai ukuran sifat yang diamati

n = jumlah sampel pengamatan

Simpangan Baku

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}}$$

Keterangan:

S = Simpangan baku atau deviasi

$\bar{X}$ = adalah rataan sifat kuantitatif

X₁, X₂, X₃ = Nilai ukuran sifat yang diamati

n = jumlah sampel pengamatan

Koevisen Keragaman

$$cov = \frac{S}{\bar{X}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

Cov = Koevisien keragaman sifat

S = Simpangan baku atau deviasi

$\bar{X}$ = Rataan sifat kuantitatif

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Habitat Burung weris

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Mendeskripsikan spesies-spesies burung yang ditemukan di areal persawahan dan menentukan tingkat biodiversitas burung di areal persawahan

Kecamatan Wonosari memiliki luas wilayah 229,10 km², sebelah barat berbatasan dengan kecamatan Dulupi, dibagian timur dan utara berbatasan dengan Kecamatan Paguyaman Kabupaten Gorontalo, dan dibagian selatan berbatasan dengan kecamatan Paguyaman Kab. Boalemo. Secara

adminsitratif Kecamatan Wonosari terdiri dari 16 desa, dengan topografi daerah lereng/punggung bukit (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Boalemo 2017).

Habitat burung weris berada di dua lokasi dengan ketinggian 235-291m dpl, suhu rata-rata 26° C. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Boalemo merupakan habitat burung weris. Burung weris terlihat dan ditemukan di hutan sekunder, diperkebunan, ditemukan di pemukiman penduduk yang berdekatan dengan perkebunan dan di wilayah persawahan. Burung weris yang di temukan di Kecamatan Wonosari adalah jenis burung weris *Gallirallus philippensis*, dan paling banyak di temukan di wilayah persawahan. dan perkebunan.

Menurut Lambey (2013) Burung weris merupakan burung air, namun aktivitas utama didarat seperti kawin, bertelur, dan burung ini tidak dapat berenang, karena tidak memiliki selaput kaki seperti itik.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian Sumual, M. M., & Langoy, M. (2017) areal persawahan memiliki tingkat biodiversitas burung di areal persawahan, berdasarkan nilai indeks Shannon-Wiener didapatkan hasil yaitu sedang melimpah

Biodiversitas burung bergantung dari keragaman, habitat, vegetasi dalam menunjang ketersediaan pakan bagi burung dan merupakan faktor utama yang

mempengaruhi keanekaragaman spesies. (Sumual, dan Langoy, M. 2017)

Sifat Kuantitatif Burung Weris Jantan Bobot badan

Sifat Kuantitatif burung weris jantan (*Gallirallus philippensis*) meliputi ukuran-ukuran tubuh dan bobot badan, dan disajikan dalam tabel 1 dan 2. Berdasarkan tabel 1 diperoleh Bobot badan burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) jantan memiliki rata-rata bobot badan antara 171.90 ± 11.06 gr, dengan keragaman 6.43%, dan masing-masing ukuran tubuh memiliki tingkat keragaman 3.66-16.09%.

Bobot badan burung weris yang ditemukan di Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Boalemo, Provinsi Gorontalo memiliki bobot badan 171.90 ± 11.06 lebih tinggi dibanding yang ditemukan oleh Koyong (2014) yakni 169,6. Hal ini menunjukkan perbedaan kelompok populasi dan lokasi atau habitat mempengaruhi bobot badan

Panjang Sayap, Shank dan lingkaran shank

Panjang sayap, panjang shank dan lingkaran shank dalam penelitian ini adalah 11.20 ± 1.03 , 4.56 ± 0.73 , 1.68 ± 0.16 dengan tingkat keragaman 0.16-16.09. Panjang sayap, panjang sayap dalam penelitian ini lebih pendek dibanding hasil penelitian Lambey (2013), perbedaan ini diduga sebagai akibat perbedaan perilaku burung weris dalam habitatnya. Burung weris di

daerah penelitian lambey lebih banyak diburu oleh masyarakat untuk konsumsi. Kondisi ini membuat burung weris tertekan, sehingga selalu menghindari diri dengan cara melarikan diri dan terbang ketempat lebih aman.

Burung weris di alam merupakan pelari yang sangat cepat dan gesit, karena burung weris tidak memiliki kelebihan lain selain melarikan diri sebagai alat untuk mempertahankan diri dari predator

Sifat Kuantitatif Burung weris Betina Bobot Badan

Berdasarkan penelitian ini menunjukkan bobot badan burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) betina memiliki rata-rata bobot badan antara 135.90 ± 11.82 gr, dengan keragaman 8.70%.

Bobot badan burung weris betina lebih rendah dibanding dengan penelitian (lambey 2013) yakni 161.80 ± 22.91 .

Tabel 1. Rataan ukuran linear organ tubuh pada burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) Jantan

Statistik Deskriptif	Ukuran tubuh Burung weris jantan								
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
Sum	1,719.00	54.20	68.10	45.60	34.80	31.40	112.00	70.70	16.80
Mean	171.90	5.42	6.81	4.56	3.48	3.14	11.20	7.07	1.68
Std. Deviation	11.06	0.37	0.33	0.73	0.32	0.28	1.03	0.26	0.16
Minimum	155.00	4.80	6.30	3.90	3.20	2.50	10.00	6.60	1.50
Maximum	190.00	6.10	7.30	6.40	4.10	3.50	13.00	7.50	1.90
Koef. Keragaman	6.43	6.89	4.82	16.09	9.27	8.91	9.22	3.66	9.64

Sumber : Hasil olahan data Primer 2019

Ket; X1 = Bobot Badan (gr); X2 = Panjang femur; X3 = Panjang tibia; X4 = Panjang Shank; X5 = Panjang jari ketiga; X6 = Panjang maxila atas; X7 = Panjang tulang sayap; X8 = Panjang tulang leher; X9 = Lingkar shank

Tabel 2. Rataan ukuran linear organ tubuh pada burung weris (*Gallirallus philippensis*) betina

Statistik Deskriptif	Ukuran tubuh burung Weris betina								
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
Sum	1,359.00	51.00	70.00	43.50	36.00	28.30	123.30	71.10	17.70
Mean	135.90	5.10	7.00	4.35	3.60	1.83	12.33	7.11	1.77
Std. Deviation	11.82	0.36	0.46	0.35	0.27	2.50	0.93	0.93	0.13
Minimum	120.00	4.50	6.40	4.00	3.30	2.20	10.00	6.10	1.60
Maximum	155.00	5.60	7.80	5.10	4.30	3.28	13.50	8.60	2.00
Koef. Keragaman	8.70	6.98	6.60	8.06	7.52	8.34	7.55	13.10	7.56

Sumber : Hasil Olahan data Primer 2019

Ket; X1 = Bobot Badan (gr); X2 = Panjang femur; X3 = Panjang tibia; X4 = Panjang Shank; X5 = Panjang jari ketiga; X6 = Panjang maxila atas; X7 = Panjang tulang sayap; X8 = Panjang tulang leher; X9 = Lingkar shank

Hal ini disebabkan perbedaan lokasi penelitian, dan burung weris yang tertangkap kemungkinan memiliki umur yang berbeda.

Panjang Sayap, Shank dan lingkaran shank

Panjang sayap, panjang shank dan lingkaran shank dalam penelitian ini adalah 12.33 ± 0.93 , 4.35 ± 0.35 , 1.77 ± 0.13 dengan tingkat keragaman 7.55-8.06. Panjang sayap, panjang sayap dalam penelitian ini lebih pendek dibanding hasil penelitian Lambey (2013).

Perbedaan ini diduga burung weris yang ditemukan dalam habitatnya adalah masih umur remaja atau memiliki umur yang berbeda.

Hasil ini menggambarkan bobot badan burung weris jantan lebih tinggi dibanding dengan betina, sedangkan dari tingkat keragaman ukuran tubuh burung weri jantan lae bi beragam dibandingkan dengan burung weris betina. Burung weris jantan memiliki paruh dengan ukuran 3.14 ± 0.28 sedangkan betina 2.83 ± 1.83 . Tingginya keragaman sifat kuantitatif antara jantan dan betina disebabkan perbedaan jenis kelamin dan juga burung belibis yang tertangkap tidak diketahui berapa umurnya. Perbedaan keragaman ini juga berhubungan dengan kondisi burung weris di alam, dimana burung ini merupakan pelari yang gesit untuk mengidari diri dari predator.

Hasil ini sama yang di ungkapkan oleh Lambey dkk (2013). Burung weris (*G. philippensis*) jantan,

ukurannya lebih besar dibandingkan betina pada karakter bobot tubuh, panjang paruh, dan lebar paruh.

Perubahan karakter morfologi terutama perubahan warna pada bagian kepala dan pertumbuhan bulu sayap terlihat jelas berdasarkan perkembangan umur, dengan demikian dapat dijadikan dasar pendugaan umur burung.

Menurut Warwick, dkk (1995), bahwa keragaman ukuran tubuh ternak dipengaruhi oleh genetik dan lingkungan, lebih lanjut dinyatakan bahwa sifat kuantitatif dipengaruhi oleh sejumlah besar pasang gen, yang masing-masing dapat berperan secara aditif, dominan dan epistatik dan bersama-sama dengan lingkungan (non-genetik). Noor (2008) Sifat kualitatif dan kuantitatif dipengaruhi oleh gen, sedangkan Sada, (2018). Ukuran panjang paruh dan panjang sayap antara burung ayam jantan dan betina tidak berbeda nyata, sedangkan panjang ekor dan panjang jari kaki tengah lebih panjang dibanding pada betina.

Perbedaan nilai koefisien keragaman panjang shank ini disebabkan oleh faktor genetik dan lingkungan. Menurut Koyong, dkk (2014) bahwa bentuk paruh dan kaki setiap burung berbeda disesuaikan dengan kebiasaan makan dan kemampuan lokomotif.

Menurut Lambey (2013), perbedaan morfologi jantan dan betina dapat dilihat dari bobot tubuh, panjang paruh dan lebar paruh. Bobot

tubuh burung jantan lebih berat dari betina, yang disebabkan burung jantan lebih agresif untuk berburu. Soeparno, (1992) menyatakan pengaruh keberadaan androgen pada jantan berakibat petumbuhan burung weris jantan lebicepat dari burung betina, karena sintesa protein tubuh dan penggunaan lemak sebagai energi tubuh dibantu oleh horman androgen.

KESIMPULAN

Habitat burung weris di hutan sekunder, diperkebunan, dan wilayah persawahan. Burung weris, sedangkan burung weris yakni *Gallirallus philippensis*. Bobot badan dan ukuran tubuh burung weris jantan dan betina berbeda, keragaman bobot badan dan ukuran tubuh jantan dan betina adalah 6,43 - 13,10%.

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