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LIST OF CONTENTS

	Pages
WELCOMING SPEECH FROM CHAIR PERSON OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	iii
OPENING REMARKS FROM THE HEAD OF RESEARCH INSTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG	v
KEYNOTE SPEAKER: MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	vi
SAFE SYSTEMS: HWC Safe Systems Approach and the HWC Rapid Assessment tool (Ashley Brooks, Ph.D.)	x
PROMOTING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY (Barney Long)	xiv
INTEGRATING PLANTS INTO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMS (Siti Nur Hidayati, Ph.D.)	xvii
1. PREVENTION MODELS TOWARDS HUMAN - TIGER CONFLICT (HTC) IN BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK (BBSNP), LAMPUNG (Firdaus Rahman Affandi, Tugiyono, G. Nugroho Susanto, Elly Lestari Rustiaty) ...	1 -- 10
2. IMPACT OF ANIMAL HOUSING TOWARDS WORMS INFECTION IN LOCAL BEEF CATTLE FARMS IN DUKUHBADAG VILLAGE, CIBINGBING, KUNINGAN, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA: AN ANALYSIS (Retno Widayani, Fitri Dian Perwitasari, Mus Nilamcaya, Ida Herawati)	11 -- 17
3. ESTABLISHING BASELINE DATA ON FISHERMAN AND FISH CAUGHT ON THE SERKAP RIVER, KAMPAR PENINSULA, RIAU (Sidiq Purwanto)	18--24
4. WALKING THROUGH CONVERSION: A MONITORING OF ELEPHANT MOVEMENT IN DEGRADED FOREST OF TESSO NILO LANDSCAPE (Febri Anggriawan Widodo, Wishnu Sukmantoro, Heri Irawan, Eka Septayuda, Yansen Gultom, Samsuardi, Sunarto, Nurchalis Fadhli)	25--29
5. EVALUATING THE INTERVENTION METHODS TO REDUCE HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT AROUND WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK (Sugiyono, Ardiantiono, Agus Santo, William Marthy, Fahrul Amama)	30--36
6. JAVAN RHINO (<i>RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS</i>), BANTENG (<i>BOS JAVANICUS</i>) & OTHER MAMMALS COEXISTENCE IN UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL OVERLAP (Mahmud R, Rahmaningsih MD, Sunarto, Daryan, Firdaus AY, Muhtarom A, Setiawan R)	37--49
7. FILLING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP ON THE ENDANGERED ASIAN TAPIRS IN SOUTHERN PART OF TROPICAL RAINFOREST HERITAGE OF SUMATRA (Ardiantiono, Fahrudin Surahmat, Tri Sugiharti, Wulan Pusparini)	50--57
8. PEKON MUARA TEMBULIH, NGAMBUR, PESISIR BARAT: PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TURTLE HABITAT (Brina Wanda Pratiwi, Sugeng P. Harianto, Elly Lestari Rustiati)	58--65
9. SUMATRAN ELEPHANT (<i>ELEPHAS MAXIMUS SUMATRANUS</i> T) FOOD COMPOSITION AND ITS PREFERENCE IN TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK (Defri Yoza and Yuliantony)	66--77
10. DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE OF AVIAN COMMUNITY AT COASTAL LAGOONS IN BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK, INDONESIA: WHY WATERBIRD IS LACKING? (Ani Mardiasuti, Yeni A. Mulyani, Lina K. Dewi)	78--85

11.	HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT STUDY BASED ON THE COMMUNITY INFORMATION IN RIAU – INDONESIA (Wishnu Sukmantoro, Yansen Gultom, Heri Irawan)	86--90
12.	STUDY ON HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF CAPTIVE SUMATRAN ELEPHANT (<i>Elephas maximus sumateranus</i>) IN Prof. Dr. Ir. M. RUBINI ATMAWIDJAJA ELEPHANT HOSPITAL, WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK (Firda Nur Islami, Dedi Candra, Diah Esti A, Priyambodo)	91--93
13.	A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON POPULATION ESTIMATION TECHNIQUE OF SIAMANG (<i>Sympalanguis syndactylus</i>) in WAY CANGUK RESEARCH STATION, BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK (Nafila Izazaya Idrus, Ryan Setiono, Fahrudin Surahmat)	94--98
14.	HELMINTHES PARASITIC (<i>PARAMPHISTOMUM SP</i>) INFECTION ON THE SUMATRAN ELEPHANTS IN ELEPHANT TRAINING CENTER WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG (Dedi Candra, Diah Esti, Elisabeth Devi, Catur Marsudi)	99--101
15.	TRAPPING FRUIT EATING BATS IN WAY CANGUK RESEARCH STATION, BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK: MIST NET VS HARP TRAP (M. Khairul Ikhwani, Eka S. Ariyanti, Fahrudin Surahman, Janjiyanto)	102--105
16.	RESCUE SUMATRAN ELEPHANT BABY WITHOUT TRUNK IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG (Elisabeth Devi K, Dedi Candra, Diah Esti Angraini, Nazarudin, Mahfud Handoko)	106--108
17.	THE TABANID FLY BIODIVERSITY AND ITS POTENCY AS TRANSMISSION VECTOR OF TRYPANOSOMIASIS TO THE JAVAN RHINO POPULATION WITHIN THE UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK (Gita Alvernita, Kurnia O. Khairani, Dariyan, Dyah Lukitaningsih, Supriyono, Dedy S. Pahlawan, Zaenal Gesit Kalbuadi, Upik Kesumawati Hadi)	109--113
18.	ELEPHANT ENDOTHELIO-TROPIC HERPESVIRUS (EEHV) MANAGEMENT IN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION CENTER WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG (Diah Esti, Dedi Candra, Anhar Lubis, M. Wahyu, Elisabeth Devi)	114--116
19.	AN EXPERT SYSTEM TO DIAGNOSE CHICKEN DISEASES WITH CERTAINTY FACTOR BASED ON ANDROID (Aristoteles, Kusuma Adhianto, Puja Putri A)	117--126
20.	COMPARISON EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY EXTRACT HERBAL MIXTURE OF SOURSOP LEAF (<i>Annona muricata</i>), BAY LEAF (<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i>) AND PEGAGAN LEAF (<i>Centella asiatica</i>) (Khairun Nisa Berawi, Liana Shidarti, Samsu U. Nurdin)	127--132
21.	THE UTILIZATION OF ISOLATE <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> TO GRAYAK LARVAE PEST (<i>Spodoptera litura</i> Fab.) ON CABBAGE (<i>Brassica oleraceae</i> var. capitata Linn.) (Wibowo Nugroho Jati, Felicia Zahida, Sara Puspareni Prayitno)	133--137
22.	LEG AMPUTATION OF TIMOR DEER (Hastono, S.D)	138--140
23.	IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUMATRAN RHINO FOOD PLANTS IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG (Dedi Candra, Sumadi Hasmaran, Lamijo, Supriyono)	141--146
24.	SURVEILLANCE ANTHRAX (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>) IN SURROUNDING WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG INDONESIA (Dedi Candra, Arie Khoiriyah, Diah Esti Angraini, Joko Siswanto)	147--151
25.	GENOMIC DNA ISOLATION OF GAJAH SUMATERA (<i>Elephas maximus sumatrensis</i>) IN ELEPHANT TRAINING CENTER, WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK, EAST LAMPUNG (Elly L. Rustiati, Priyambodo)	152--155
26.	INDUCE RESISTANCE OF <i>SPATHOGLOTTIS PLICATA</i> BL. TOWARD TO	156--158

	<i>FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM</i> (Endang Nurcahyani, Rochmah Agustrina, Erdi Suroso)	
27.	THE EFFECTS OF A HEXANE FRACTION OF RED BETEL LEAF (<i>Piper cricatum</i>) ON LEARNING AND MEMORY IN MICE (Pratika Viogenta, Lilik Koernia Wahidah, Yudha Erlangga)	159--163
28.	THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE OF COASTAL ETHNIC COMMUNITIES OF PLANTS THAT EFFICACIOUS AS MEDICINE IN 5 DISTRICTS OF SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY (Arum Asterini, Yulianty, Tundjung Tripeni Handayani) ..	164--169
29.	PHYTOTELMATA SPECIES AND ITS DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH PRINGSEWU, LAMPUNG (Putri Minggar Oktaviani, Emantis Rosa, Yulianty) ...	170--174
30.	THE TOXICITY OF PURIFIED ISOLATE OF POLAR EXTRACT POWDER LEAFS <i>GLIRICIDIA MACULATA</i> HBR. TO CACAO MEALYBUG (<i>PLANOCOCCUS MINOR</i> MASKELL) (Ratih Andriyani, Nismah Nukmal, Emantis Rosa)	175--181
31.	SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF SPOTTED DEER (<i>Axis axis</i>) IN GUNUNG MADU PLANTATIONS INC.SANCTUARY LAMPUNG TENGAH LAMPUNG PROVINCE INDONESIA (Rita Gusmalinda, Bainah Sari Dewi, Niskan Walid Masruri)	182--188
32.	THE COMPARISON OF TOXICITY PURIFIED ISOLATE OF WATER AND METHANOL EXTRACTS OF PAWDER LEAF <i>GLIRICIDIA MACULATA</i> ON MORTALITY SOURSOP MEALYBUG <i>PSEUDOCOCCUS CRYPTUS</i> (Fahrul Aksah, Nismah Nukmal, Emantis Rosa)	189--196
33.	DEVELOPMENT OF BOTANICAL INSECTICIDE FROM FLAVONOID OF COMPOUND LEAF EXTRACT <i>GLIRICIDIA MACULATA</i> TO CONTROL COFFEE MEALYBUG <i>PLANACOCCUS CITRI</i> (Apriliyani, Nismah Nukmal, Emantis Rosa)	197--204

**STUDY ON HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF
CAPTIVE SUMATRAN ELEPHANT (*Elephas maximus
sumateranus*) IN Prof. Dr. Ir. M. RUBINI ATMAWIDJAJA
ELEPHANT HOSPITAL, WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK**

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ABSTRACT

Preliminary study on health care system of captive sumatran elephant, *Elephas maximus sumateranus*, was conducted in Prof. Dr. Ir. Rubini Atmawidjaja Elephant Hospital, Way Kambas National Park by one month direct observation based on individual, sex and age characteristics. Three health cares were observed. There are treatment differences based on their sex and age. Health examination of untrained young elephant under 10 years old needs more effort by and adult elephant accompaniment. Adult male elephant needs special care for its aggressiveness. Food provision such as banana was used to serve oral medicine.

Keywords: Sumatran elephant, health care, Prof. Dr. Ir. M. Rubini Atmawidjaja Elephant Hospital, Way Kambas National Park.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a high biodiversity, including endangered species such as the Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumateranus*). Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumateranus*), is part of the family Proboscidea. Since 1951 these animals have been protected under the Ordinance Protection of Wild Animals No. 134 and 226 and included in Appendix I, CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) (2010), wildlife should not be traded internationally well ivory or any part of his body.

Sumatran elephant population has decreased in its natural habitat, caused by habitat fragmentation, poaching, human-elephant conflict, as well as diseases that cause animal health declined. To meet their needs, elephant wildlife populations require an area abundant food, sufficient for canopy shelter and water sources. Their endemic in Way Kambas National Park (Syarifuddin 2008).

Way Kambas National Park is lowland forest ecosystem which has an area of 125,621.3 ha (BTNWK 2011). In the Sumatran elephant conservation efforts, the manager built Way Kambas National Park Elephant Conservation Centre or also known as the Elephant Training Center with an area of 400 ha operated starting on August 27, 1985 (Mukhtar 2004). The PLG establishment aims to foster and increase the elephant population of . Conservation efforts continue to be do made to build ,Prof. Dr. Ir. H Rubini Atmawidjaja hospital elephant. Activities undertaken for the preservation of elephants include, elephant health, reproduction, security patrols and the treatment of the elephants.

Prof. Dr. Ir. H Rubini Atmawidjaja Elephant Hospital is the first in Indonesia that has been officially on November 5, 2015. In this hospital, carried out of checking the health of elephant in captivity. With the aim of controlling health Elephant Hospital Sumatran elephants in captivity. therefore system and examination of elephants in captivity need to be known.

Elephant medical examination humans and other animals. Although elephants in Elephant Training Center Way Kambas domesticated, wild animals Sumatran elephants remain, therefore some elephants can only be controlled by certain people only. to provide health-related information elephants need to do the literature study and practice evaluation of health care system in the Sumatran elephant Elephant Hospital Prof. Dr. Ir. Rubini Atmawidjaja, Way Kambas National Park.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted in July-August 2016 Gajah Hospital Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Rubini Atmawidjaja, Way Kambas National Park, using the method of direct observation of the medical team who caring for elephants and interviews medical teams and mahout of the elephant history.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Elephant health condition in Elephant Training Center was informed by its mahout. Treatments given to the elephant are defferent individually based on their indiviual behavior. From July to August there were 3 medical treatments in Prof. Dr. Ir. M Rubini Atmawidjaja Elephant Hospital, for Ling-ling adult female elephant, salmon adult male elephant, and Eri infant female.

Ling-ling is the oldest elephant in Elephant Training Center. She is around 50 years old. She is diagnosed with malnutrition, eosiiiphilia and hipoprotein. It lowered her physical cndition. Special treatment is done by 20 bottles. Intravenus treatment twice a day (**Fig. 1**). Varied food was given .



Fig 1. Treatment of Ling-ling Elephant in Prof. Dr. Ir. M Rubini Atmawidjaja

Ling-ling also had infection/ wound due to her body of rubbing to the tree or object. There was an abscess on her forehead and left leg. It lowered her stamina, surgery with local anaesthesia was conducted (**Fig. 2**). Surgery was done by handling her leg and neck to minimize her response mahout was by her side, additional food was provided. Daily treatment and check up were done.



Fig 2. A. The process of anesthesia in elephants abscess Ling-ling.

B. Operation process abscess surgically made hole in the abscess.

Salmon, the adult male, 27 years old had wound treatment on its right leg. Treatment on adult male is more difficult due to its agressiveness. During the treatment, the individual was placed in specialy

space “kandang jepit”, to ease the handling with mahout on him. Additional food was provided. Twice a day treatment was given.

Eri, the infant elephant was abandoned by his group. He is found in Susukan Baru in bad condition, losing his front trunk. Intravenous treatment was done young elephant needs special treatment as it is untrained. Adult male individual assisted to bring Eri to the treatment room. Binding his legs and neck to reduce its behavior response

4. CONCLUSION

Health treatment is conducted differently for different sex and age in captive elephant. Mahout companionship, food provision and binding treatment were among the options.

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