

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi spesies burung, *feeding guilds*, dan status konservasi avifauna di Kawasan Taman Hutan Raya (TAHURA) Ngurah Rai, Provinsi Bali. Metode pengamatan menggunakan teknik jelajah dengan binokuler dilakukan di empat stasiun pada kawasan mangrove TAHURA Ngurah Rai selama enam bulan. Hasil penelitian menemukan sebanyak 56 spesies burung dari 28 famili dengan total 1.353 individu yang didominasi oleh spesies Merbah Cerukcuk (*Pycnonotus goiavier*), Tekukur Biasa (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Bondol Haji (*Lonchura maja*), dan Burung Gereja Eurasia (*Passer montanus*). *Feeding guilds* terbagi menjadi insektivora 375 (28%) individu, granivore 361 (27%) Individu, karnivora 287 (21%) individu, omnivora 245 (18%) individu, frugifura 54 (4%) individu dan nektarivora 31(2%) individu. Status konservasi mayoritas spesies tergolong *Least Concern* (LC) 96% berdasarkan IUCN, kecuali dua spesies seperti Kerak Kerbau (*Acridotheres javanicus*) 2% *vulnerable* (VU) dan Itik Benjut (*Anas gibberifrons*) 2% *near threatened* (NT) dan status perlindungan ditemukan 89% merupakan burung yang tidak dilindungi (TL) dan 11% burung yang berstatus dilindungi (L). Indeks keanekaragaman (H') sebesar 3,32, Indeks kekayaan (R) 7,63 dan pemerataan (E) 1,99 mengindikasikan komunitas burung di kawasan ini yang tinggi keanekaragamannya. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa habitat mangrove di TAHURA Ngurah Rai mendukung komunitas burung yang beragam dan berfungsi ekologis seimbang, sehingga penting untuk konservasi berkelanjutan melalui pengembangan ekowisata pesisir. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk fokus pada analisis lebih mendalam mengenai faktor-faktor spesifik yang memengaruhi distribusi dan dinamika *feeding guilds* burung di ekosistem mangrove TAHURA Ngurah Rai, termasuk pengaruh perubahan habitat akibat aktivitas manusia dan perubahan iklim.

Kata kunci: Komposisi *Famili*, Komposisi Spesies, *Feeding guilds*, Indeks Ekologi, dan Status Konservasi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the composition of bird species, feeding guilds, and conservation status of avifauna in the Ngurah Rai Botanical Forest Park (TAHURA), Bali Province. The observation method using the cruising technique with binoculars was carried out at four stations in the mangrove area of TAHURA Ngurah Rai for six months. The results found a total of 56 bird species from 28 families with a total of 1,353 individuals dominated by species of Cerukcuk Merbah (*Pycnonotus goiavier*), Common Tekukur (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Bondol Haji (*Lonchura maja*), and Eurasian Sparrow (*Passer montanus*). Feeding guilds were divided into insectivores (375 individuals, 28%), granivores (361 individuals, 27%), carnivores (287 individuals, 21%), omnivores (245 individuals, 18%), frugivores (54 individuals, 4%), and nectarivores (31 individuals, 2%). The conservation status of the majority of species is classified as Least Concern (LC) 96% based on IUCN, except for two species such as the Buffalo Crustacean (*Acridotheres javanicus*), 2% vulnerable (VU), and the Benjut Duck (*Anas gibberifrons*), 2% near threatened (NT), and the protection status found 89% are unprotected birds (TL) and 11% of birds with protected status (L). The diversity index (H') of 3.32, richness index (R) of 7.63, and evenness (E) of 1.99 indicate that the bird community in this area is high in diversity. This study shows that the mangrove habitat in Ngurah Rai Nature Reserve supports a diverse bird community and functions in an ecologically balanced manner, making it important for sustainable conservation through the development of coastal ecotourism. Future research is recommended to focus on a more in-depth analysis of the specific factors that influence the distribution and dynamics of bird feeding guilds in the mangrove ecosystem of TAHURA Ngurah Rai, including the influence of habitat changes due to human activities and climate change.

Keywords: Family Composition, Species Composition, Feeding guilds, Ecological Index, and Conservation Status.