



## **Timor Deer (*Cervus Timorensis*) Arrest System Marind People with Tidal Local Wisdom**

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### **Abstract**

Deer are wildlife that has economic value because it can produce meat, leather, and velvet (young horn). Deer populations in nature have decreased due to uncontrolled wild poaching and damage to habitat. Indonesia has five types of deer, i.e., *Cervus unicolor*, *Cervus timorensis*, *Axis kuhlii*, *Muntiacus Muntjak*, and *Axis axis* (deer total). However, deer in Indonesia that have the opportunity to be empowered, there are several types, namely *Cervus timorensis*, *Cervus unicolor* and *Axis axis*, and in Merauke, especially in the had tribe has its distinctive characteristic in the process of catching deer. The purpose of the study was to know the pattern of deer arrest by the Malind tribe. The method used in this research is to conduct surveys and Wawan ways as well as observation of the field, the data in the analysis in a descriptive approach to conclude the investigation. The results showed that the pattern of deer caught in the Marind tribe traditionally done with snares, bamboo rinsing, as well as patterns carried out covering the forest burning Sawvana in the dry season of the cattle, besieged fire and dwelling on the land, and the season The community rained to the deck area (dense forest) that became the deer's dwelling and avoided the puddle of the sea, and the community captured it quickly. The chance of this research is the process of catching deer, in general, is done by the had in 2 ways that in the summer by burning and drought with the trap system.

**Keywords:** pattern of the coronation, the Timor deer, the marind people

## A. Introduction

Deer are wildlife that has economic value because it can produce meat, leather, and velvet (young horn). The natural Habitat of deer consists of several types of vegetation, such as savanna used as the source of feed and forest vegetation that are not too tightly for shelter, mating, and self-feeding from predators. The forest up to 2,600 meters above sea level with grassland is the most liked habitat of deer, especially the type *Cervus timorensis*, *Lecuali Cervus unicolor*, which most of its daily activities carried out in the brackish area. Deer populations in nature have decreased due to uncontrolled wild poaching and damage to habitat, to prevent extinction and also make use of deer optimally and sustainably then one of the efforts that can be done is with captivity (conservation). Conservation can be done in two ways, in situ maintenance and ex-conservation. In-situ conservation is carried out by the captive deer in the forest habitat, while the ex-situ conservationist is carried out by moving the deer from its habitat and then handled in the designated place. Deer breeding can be done on a small scale (System/model Cage), especially for the community surrounding the forest in Merauke had a tribe to increase its income, and large-scale breeding can be done by system Cage Ranch. The ranch Cage made by the community is very narrow. It is in the right hand by (Nurcholis & Muchlis, 2018) that the deer that were nourished on traditional, in general, had a caged area ranging from 42-8 m<sup>2</sup>. According to Folks et al. (2014) that deer feed in the woods sometimes has low nutrients, a shocking thing that in the dry season, the type of feed given is dry grass or banana stem. Another opinion was stating that in summer, the quality of crude protein on feed forage can be decreased (Gann et al.,2016).

Deer can be an alternative source of income of communities around the forest by the development of its handling because the products produced by deer all have economic value, and the market for the resulting product is also available. According to Muchlis & Nurcholis, (2019), Deer have the benefits of them as a tourist attraction and as a food source other than the meat that is directly utilized some refined products such as salty egg supplement deer flavor. Semiadi & Nugraha (2004) increased interest in the maintenance of deer in addition to the promising market prospects, also due to the nature of deer; Relatively resistant to weather changes and diseases, the height of its child's productivity level, high-conversion value of its type (the number of feed becomes flesh), high production of its carcass and venison products that meet the specifications of today's consumer desires. It caused a lot of deer in a hurry, a lot of hunting process happening in Merauke is using firearms, but for the indigenous people who are the original had hunting has local wisdom according to the custom that existed. Therefore, this research aims to know the system of catching the Timorese deer will traditionally using local intelligence by paying attention to tidal seawater.

## B. Methodology

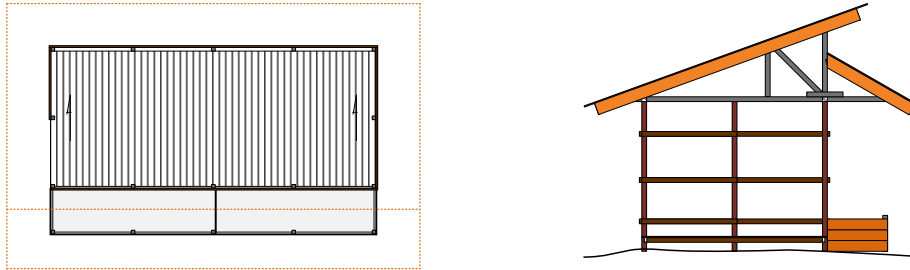
This research was conducted in the district of Kimam Merauke District for one month. The research process begins with a field survey of respondents who will be interviewed and as primary data. The interview procedure is done by looking for information related to the way or the hunting system in a custom way by utilizing local wisdom on ten respondents as hunters and three meat collector merchants. The Data of interviews will be discussed in a definitive and stubborn with the reference.

## C. Results and Discussion

Kimaam Island, which belongs to Dolok Island Wildlife Sanctuary, is a deer habitat in southern Papua. Forests in Kimaam Island are five types of vegetation, namely primary forest, Skunder forest, natural grassland, coastal forest, and mangrove. The topography of Kimaam Island is very flat so that when the tide of almost all the islands are flooded with water so that deer will find a place to live on rather high land and unflooded seawater that is known to the community as a deck (dense forest). According to local people's information, the population of deer is found in almost every location, which is the grassland and deck area of Kimaam Island. For the observation of deer population is very determined by the existing climate that is during the dry and rainy season. During the dry season, the spread of deer was almost evenly distributed in all parts of Kimaam Island, and in the rainy season, the Timor deer would gather on the deck to avoid the puddle of water, so that it would be seen a dense population on the floor. Based on people's habit of deer hunting more deer density in the middle of the forest than

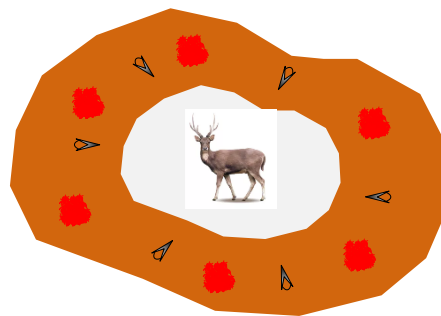
the one on the beach, this is thought because many of the Kampong on Kimaam Island is located at Kampung Waan Beach, Konorau and Moi Hamlet. Pasture as a source of food for deer is also on the deck area, which is within the forest area to the north of Kimaam Island.

The result of direct observation of the breeding cage in the district of Kimam is that the pen is made of wooden wood that is neatly arranged with a height of 2 m – 2.5 m as Figure 1. The feed is given in captivity of grass and the rest of the ripe banana waste. Nurcholis et al. (2019) that the quality silage of the feed treatment has increased nutritional value, and the Timor Deer (*Cervus Timorensis*) in captivity gave a positive response to the alternative feed in the form of overall silage and response of the highest banana stem silage.



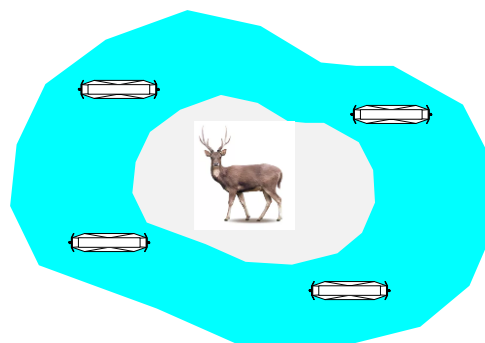
**Figure 1. Enclosure development model performed by several Malind people had**

The community hunting system is traditionally done by relying on simple equipment, including arrows, pointed bamboo, and meshes, with the help of dogs to hunt the Timorese deer (*Cervus timorensis*). The pattern of the model is like Figure 2. At the time of the dry season, the hunting community by burning the forest-savanna so that the deer will be confined fire and live in the arrows. It is what resulted in the dry season of many fire points and resulted in haze due to forest fires.



**Figure 2. Hunting system by burning (fire-stung deer)**

At the time of the rainy season, the people headed to the deck area (dense forest) that became the land of the deer from the puddle of the sea, and the community caught the deer quickly figure 3. In addition to the results of interviews with the people of Moi Island in a year, the collector can send deer meat 15 tons/year. All meats are sent to Merauke for sale in the market or made jerky by businessmen.



**Figure. 3. The way to trap the hunting system (water-stung deer)**

#### D. Conclusion

The spread of the Timor deer on the island of Kimaam shows that the population of deer is more commonly found in the northern natural grasslands on the deck area than the southern ones that are often flooded with seawater. Based on the results of the interview with the Deer collector on Moi Island, every year, the meat sent to Merauke ranges from 15 tons of deer population on the island ranged from 750 – 900 tails. Gender-based comparison of male and female deer is 1:5. Based on the age structure, the number of young deer is comparatively much more than adult deer. The deer flock generally consisted of 1 – 10 tails based on the sex of a herd of females without children being the largest herd.

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