PARASITIC PROTOZOA AT FAECES OF *SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis), SUMATRAN ELEPHANT (Elephas maximus sumatrensis), AND LIVESTOCK IN* WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

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Introduction

Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) are highly protected species lived in Way Kambas National Park, as wild and in sanctuary. Disease agent including protozoa could threated the existence of these animals. A study of parasitic protozoa at faeces of rhino and elephant has revealed 3 family and 8 genus, in livestock's faeces were 1 family and 4 genus.

Material and Methods

Faeces were collected from sumatran rhino at Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, surnatran elephant at Elephant Training Center, and from livestock at villages around Way Kambas National Park. Faeces examination were done using qualitatif and quantitatif method. Parasitic protozoa were identified based on morfology, structure, and size, related to literature.

Results and Discussion

In sumatran rhino faeces were found protozoa from genus Entamoeba, *Cryptosporidium*, *Balantidium*, *Spirodinium*, genus from family Buetschliidae, family Cycloposthidae, and family Ophryoscolecidae; in sumatran elephant faeces were genus ***Eniamoeba***. *Cryptosporidium*, *Balantidium*, *Spirodinium*, genus from famili Buetschliidae, genus *Tripalmaria* and *Triplumaria* from farnili Cycloposthidae, and famili Ophryoscolecidae; in cattle faeces were *Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium,* Eimeria, and *Balantidium*, also family Ophryoscolecidae; in buffalo faeces were genus *Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium* and *Eimeria*; in goat faeces were genus *Entamoeba* and Eimeria; in sheep faeces were *Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium,* and *Eimeria.* Parasitic protozoa that mostly found tn Sumatran rhinoceros faeces were from Ordo Entodiniomorphida, and in sumatran elephant faeces were from genus Cryptosporidium. **Genus** *Eimeria* and *Entamoeba* were mostly found in livestock faeces. *Cryptosporidium* and *Entamoeba* were found in all animals in this research. Wide distribution of these protozoa related to their capability to transmitted by water and food (1).

Conclusion

There were parasitic protozoa In rhino's and elephant's faeces that have probability to become pathogen and zoonotic.

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References

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