

HELMINTHES PARASITE AT FECES OF SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) AND SUMATRAN ELEPHANT (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK LAMPUNG (SEMI INSITU)

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Introduction

Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants are two species of wild animal which live in the forest of Sumatera. The aim of this research was to observe the helminthes parasites in Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) in Way Kambas National Park's semi in situ conservation area.

Materials and Methods

The feces sample of Sumatran rhinoceros had been taken from 4 rhinoceroses in Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary and the feces sample of **sumatran** elephants had been taken from 37 elephants in Elephant Training Centre. The collection of **sumatran** rhinoceros's sample had been done eight times in 4 weeks and collection of **sumatran** elephant's sample had been done twice in 4 weeks. Feces examination were done using McMaster and Filtration method. **Helminthes** parasite were identified based on morphology, structure, and size, related to literature.

Results and Discussion

The results showed that the Fasciolidae were present in 25 % of Rhinoceroses, *Oxyuris*

sp. were present in 25% of Rhinoceroses, the Pararnphistomidae were present in 64.86% of Elephants, and the *Ascaridae* were present in 2.7% of Elephants.

The Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants can infect the helminthes parasites each other through the animal those can entering both SRS and PLG stable. A healthy wild animal may harbor large number of helminthes parasites without showing clinical sign of disease (1).

Conclusion

1. **There** were the helminthes at feces of Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants.
2. The Sumatran rhinoceroses and **Sumatran** elephants can infect the helminthes parasites each other through the animal those can entering both SRS and PLG stable.

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Reference

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