

INTISARI

Bekantan merupakan satwa endemik Pulau Borneo. Bekantan masuk dalam kategori *endangered species*. Jumlah populasinya hanya tinggal 25.000 dan hanya 5000 yang berada di kawasan konservasi. Penelitian mengenai bekantan di Kalimantan Barat masih sangat terbatas. Padahal di Kalimantan Barat habitatnya sangat rentan terhadap degradasi dan deforestasi hutan. Di Kalimantan Barat, bekantan dapat ditemukan di PT.Kandelia Alam, yang merupakan pemegang izin IUPHHK-HA. Mengingat karakteristik bekantan yang sensitive terhadap gangguan habitat dan aktivitas manusia, adanya sistem tebang pilih di PT.Klia tentunya akan berdampak terhadap habitat bekantan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui distribusi bekantan di luar kawasan konservasi di Kalimantan Barat. Selain itu, tujuan penelitian juga untuk melihat perbedaan komposisi dan struktur hutan produksi alam pasca penebangan serta implikasinya terhadap habitat bekantan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luasan habitat bekantan di Kalimantan Barat diprediksi hanya sekitar 6% ($\pm 8,973.95 \text{ km}^2$) dari luas wilayah studi Kalbar ($\pm 144,136 \text{ km}^2$). Distribusi habitat bekantan yang masuk kawasan hutan produksi yakni sekitar 23% dengan rincian $\pm 1.764 \text{ km}^2$ (20%) masuk dalam IUHK-HTI, $\pm 221 \text{ km}^2$ (2%) masuk dalam IUHK-HA dan $\pm 80 \text{ km}^2$ (1%) masuk dalam IUHK-RE. Selanjutnya selama penelitian, bekantan tidak ditemukan berada pada blok bekas tebangan. Komposisi jenis di blok bekas tebangan hanya terdiri dari 5 jenis dari 3 family, sedangkan habitat bekantan terdiri dari 27 jenis vegetasi dari 16 family. Hasil uji t menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap komponen biotik dan abiotik pada blok bekas tebangan dan habitat bekantan. Habitat bekantan umumnya memiliki LBDS pohon yang lebih besar dan jumlah pohon yang lebih banyak dibandingkan Blok bekas tebangan PT. Klia. Berdasarkan hasil analisis regresi logistic, probabilitas kehadiran bekantan semakin meningkat dengan makin meningkatnya lbds tiang, jumlah pohon, dan tanah. Karakteristik site yang dipilih bekantan adalah wilayah yang memiliki pohon berkisar antara 25 hingga 450 pohon per hektar dan 25 hingga 375 tiang per hektar serta LBDS pohon berkisar antara 1 hingga 35 m^2 per hektar, ketinggian pohon pada berkisar antara 10 sampai dengan 20.8 meter dan tinggi total tiang berkisar antara 7 hingga 15 meter dengan suhu berkisar antara 25°C hingga 30°C, tanah berkisar antara 5 hingga 8.1, jarak dari sungai berkisar antara 0 -552 meter dan rerata lebar sungai berkisar antara 27 hingga 146 meter.

Kata Kunci : Bekantan, IUHK-HA, hutan produksi, bekantan, struktur dan komposisi

ABSTRACT

The proboscis monkey is an endemic species in Borneo Island. It is included in the endangered species. Its total population is only 25,000 and only 5,000 of them live in the conservation area. Research about proboscis monkey in West Kalimantan is still very limited. At the same time, the habitat of the monkey in West Kalimantan is very vulnerable to forest degradation and deforestation. In West Kalimantan, proboscis monkey can be found at PT. Kandelia Alam, which is the holder of concession area in natural forest permission. Considering that proboscis monkey is sensitive to habitat disturbance and human activity, the selective logging system in PT. Klia will undoubtedly have an impact on the proboscis monkey habitat. This research was aimed to determine the proboscis monkey distribution outside the conservation area in West Kalimantan. In addition, this research was also aimed to determine the composition and structure of post-logging natural production forest and their implication to the proboscis monkey habitat.

The research results showed that the proboscis monkey habitat area in West Kalimantan was predicted to be only about 6% ($\pm 8,973.95 \text{ km}^2$) of the West Kalimantan study area ($\pm 144,136 \text{ km}^2$). The distribution of proboscis monkey habitat in production forest areas was about 23%, with details of $\pm 1,764 \text{ km}^2$ (20%) included in the industrial tree plantation, $\pm 221 \text{ km}^2$ (2%) included in the concession area in natural forest, and $\pm 80 \text{ km}^2$ (1%) included in the ecosystem restoration concession. Furthermore, during the study, proboscis monkey was not found in the logged-over area. The species composition in the logged-over area only consisted of 5 species from 3 families, while the proboscis monkey habitat consisted of 27 vegetation types from 16 families. The t-test analysis results showed a significant difference in the biotic and abiotic components of the logged-over area and proboscis monkey habitat. The proboscis monkey habitat usually has a larger LBDS tree and a greater number of trees than the logged-over area of PT. Klia. Based on the logistic regression analysis results, the probability of the proboscis monkey presence increased with increasing of poles LBDS, the number of trees, and soil. The characteristics of the site selected by proboscis monkeys are areas that have 25 to 450 trees per hectare, 25 to 375 poles per hectare, tree LBDS ranging from 1 to 35 m^2 per hectare, tree heights ranging from 10 to 20.8 meters, and total pole height ranging from 7 to 15 meters. Proboscis monkey also select areas with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 30°C, soils pH ranging from 5 to 8.1, distances from rivers ranging from 0 -552 meters, and average river widths ranging from 27 to 146 meters.

Keywords: concession area in natural forest, proboscis monkey, production forest, structure and composition.