

**KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT OWA JAWA (*Hylobates moloch*)
DI AREA TERFRAGMENTASI DESA MENDOLO
PEKALONGAN, JAWA TENGAH**

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INTISARI

Spesies owa endemik Pulau Jawa dikenal sebagai owa jawa (*Hylobates moloch*) dengan sebaran dari Pulau Jawa bagian barat hingga Pegunungan Dieng. Salah satu habitatnya di Pegunungan Dieng adalah area hutan di Desa Mendolo yang saat ini berada dalam ancaman fragmentasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengestimasi populasi owa jawa di Desa Mendolo, menguantifikasikan fragmentasi habitatnya, mengidentifikasi karakteristik habitatnya, serta melihat peluang pembuatan koneksi habitat bagi Owa jawa yang ada di Desa Mendolo.

Data fragmentasi habitat sendiri digunakan peta LULC. Pengambilan data populasi menggunakan *line transect*. Untuk data habitat diambil pada plot sistematis dengan data vegetasi menggunakan *nested plot* sedangkan variabel biotik dan abiotik menggunakan *protocol sampling*. Identifikasi peluang koneksi habitat dilakukan dengan studi literatur. Selanjutnya hasil fragmentasi dianalisis dianalisis menggunakan software FRAGSTAT 4.2. Data populasi akan dihitung estimasi populasinya. Data habitat baik variabel biotik ataupun abiotik akan ditabulasikan guna mendapat nilai INP, indeks keanekaragaman, dan sisanya akan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Koneksi habitat dianalisis dengan melihat peluang pembuat jalur koneksi yang ada.

Hasil menunjukkan fragmentasi habitat owa jawa terjadi pada hutan seluas 394.84 Ha yang terpecah-pecah menjadi 7 *patch*. Estimasi owa jawa di Desa Mendolo adalah 27 individu dalam 7 kelompok. Habitat owa jawa di Desa Mendolo sendiri didominasi oleh jenis tertentu seperti kopi dan durian. Tingkat pertumbuhan pohon memiliki keanekaragaman jenis paling tinggi dibanding tingkat pertumbuhan lainnya. Untuk variabel biotik maupun abiotik lainnya menunjukkan hasil yang bervariasi. Sebanyak 32 jenis pohon pakan berhasil diidentifikasi. Desa Mendolo sendiri berpeluang untuk membuat 2 jalur koneksi habitat.

Kata Kunci: Owa jawa, populasi, fragmentasi, habitat, Desa Mendolo

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HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JAVAN GIBBON (*Hylobates moloch*) IN THE FRAGMENTED AREA OF MENDOLO VILLAGE, PEKALONGAN, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

*The Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*), an endemic species of Java, is distributed from western Java to the Dieng Mountains. One of its habitats in the Dieng Mountains is the forest area of Mendolo Village, which is currently threatened by fragmentation. This study aims to estimate the population of Javan gibbons in Mendolo Village, quantify habitat fragmentation, identify habitat characteristics, and assess the potential for establishing habitat connectivity for the Javan gibbon in Mendolo Village.*

Habitat fragmentation data were derived from LULC maps. Population data were collected using line transect methods. Habitat data were obtained from systematic plots, with vegetation data collected through nested plots, while biotic and abiotic variables were recorded using a sampling protocol. The assessment of potential habitat connectivity was conducted through a literature review. Habitat fragmentation was subsequently analyzed using FRAGSTAT 4.2 software. Population data were used to estimate population size, while habitat data were tabulated to calculate the IVI, diversity index, and further analyzed descriptively. Habitat connectivity was analyzed by examining the potential establishment of habitat corridors.

The results of this study are habitat fragmentation of the Javan gibbon occurred in 394.84 hectares of forest, fragmented into 7 patches. Javan gibbon population estimated in Mendolo Village consists of 27 individuals within 7 groups. The gibbon habitat in Mendolo Village is dominated by certain species, such as coffee and durian. Tree growth at the arboreal level showed the highest species diversity compared to other growth stages. Other biotic and abiotic variables demonstrated varied results. A total of 32 species of feeding trees were identified. Furthermore, Mendolo Village has the potential to establish two habitat corridors.

Keywords: Javan gibbon, population, fragmentation, habitat, Mendolo Village

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