

**KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT TARSIVS BORNEO (*Tarsius bancanus borneanus*, Elliot 1910) DI TAMAN NASIONAL TANJUNG PUTING KALIMANTAN TENGAH**

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**INTISARI**

Karakteristik habitat satwa liar merupakan salah satu informasi penting yang dapat digunakan untuk mengestimasi persebaran populasi satwa liar. *Tarsius Borneo* (*Tarsius bancanus borneanus*) diketahui memiliki persebaran di Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting (TNTP). Namun, informasi tentang persebaran populasinya di dalam kawasan TNTP hingga saat ini belum pernah diketahui. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor biotik dan abiotik habitat yang berpengaruh serta besar pengaruhnya terhadap peluang kehadiran *Tarsius bancanus borneanus* di TNTP, Kalimantan Tengah. Manfaat yang diharapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah memberikan informasi dasar mengenai karakteristik habitat yang dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi keberadaan populasi tarsius Borneo di TNTP.

Penelitian dilakukan di Stasiun Penelitian Pondok Ambung dan Tanjung Harapan yang merupakan zona rimba di TNTP. Data keberadaan tarsius Borneo diambil dengan menggunakan *Continuous Strip Transect*. Data habitat biotik khususnya vegetasi menggunakan *Nested sampling*, dan *protocol sampling (circular plot)* untuk data abiotik. Pengaruh data biotik dan abiotik terhadap keberadaan tarsius Borneo di uji dengan *Binomial Multiple Logistic Regression (BMLR)*.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua faktor biotik dan abiotik mempengaruhi kehadiran *Tarsius bancanus borneanus*. Keberadaan tarsius lebih dipengaruhi oleh kondisi habitat pada level *microsite*. Pada faktor biotik, variabel yang berpengaruh adalah penutupan tumbuhan bawah, jumlah sapihan, jumlah tiang. Sedangkan pada faktor abiotik, variabel yang berpengaruh adalah suhu, kemiringan lereng, kelembaban, dan ketinggian tempat. Faktor biotik dan abiotik habitat ini secara bersama-sama mempengaruhi peluang kehadiran *Tarsius bancanus borneanus* sebesar 56,1 %.

Kata kunci: National Park, *Tarsius sp.*, *BMLR*, *microsite*

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## HABITAT CHARACTERISTIC FOR BORNEAN TARSIVS (*Tarsius bancanus borneanus*, Elliot 1910) IN TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

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### ABSTRACT

Habitat characteristic of wildlife is one of the important information that can be used to estimate the population distribution. Bornean Tarsius (*Tarsius bancanus borneanus*) was known having the distribution in Tanjung Puting National Park (TNTP). However, the information of their population distribution in the national park remains unknown. The research aimed to investigate biotic and abiotic factors that was having an affect and what level of their affects to probability the *Tarsius bancanus borneanus* encounter in TNTP, Central Kalimantan. It is hoped to provide basic information of the habitat distribution that can be used to predict the population of Bornean Tarsius in TNTP.

The study was conducted in the research sites of Pondok Ambung and Tanjung Harapan which part of forest zone of TNTP. Continuous Strip Transect was employed to get the data of Bornean Tarsius. Nested sampling was administrated to get biotic data of the habitat especially vegetation, and protocol sampling (circular plot) for the abiotic data. The affect between the biotic-abiotic data and the Bornean Tarsius encounter was tested by Binomial Multiple Logistic Regression (BMLR).

The analysis results showed that not all of the biotic-abiotic factors affect the probability of the *Tarsius bancanus borneanus* to encounter. It was more affected by the habitat condition in the microsite. For biotic factors, variable that had affected was ground cover, and the amount of saplings and poles. While for the abiotic factors, variable that had affected were temperature, steepness, humidity and altitude. The biotic and abiotic factors in the habitat together affected the probability (56,1 %) of the *Tarsius bancanus borneanus* to encounter.

Keywords: National Park, *Tarsius sp.*, BMLR, microsite

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