

**FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI KEHADIRAN MUSANG LUWAK  
(*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) DI HUTAN PETUNGKRIYONO KABUPATEN  
PEKALONGAN**

**INTISARI**

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Musang luwak (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) merupakan mamalia yang masuk dalam famili *Viverridae* dan persebarannya berada di beberapa wilayah Asia. Menurut status terancam *IUCN Red List*, musang luwak termasuk kategori *Least Concern* karena populasinya dianggap masih banyak. Meskipun begitu, musang luwak di hutan masih terancam oleh kerusakan hutan dan perburuan liar. Keberadaan musang di hutan sangat dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan, begitu pula peran musang luwak di hutan, yaitu sebagai agen penyebar biji. Penelitian mengenai musang luwak masih sangat minim dilakukan sehingga berdampak pada keterbatasan data mengenai musang luwak, khususnya di Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui distribusi musang luwak dan faktor lingkungan yang memengaruhi kehadiran musang luwak di petak 22 hutan Petungkriyono, Pekalongan.

Data distribusi kehadiran musang luwak diperoleh dari perjumpaan langsung dan tidak langsung dengan bantuan tangkapan *camera trap* dan tanda-tanda kehadiran berupa feses pada 60 grid dengan luas 300x300 m. Pengambilan data faktor lingkungan biotik dan abiotik menggunakan *nested sampling* dan *protocol sampling*. Analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor lingkungan adalah *occupancy modelling* dan analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa distribusi musang luwak terdeteksi sebesar 60% menempati wilayah pada petak 22 hutan Petungkriyono. Berdasarkan analisis regresi logistik, kehadiran musang luwak dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan *Low shrub foliage*. Hal ini berkaitan dengan kebutuhan *cover* dan aktivitas mencari makan bagi musang luwak. Hasil *occupancy modelling* menunjukkan *High ground foliage* dan ketinggian tempat (*elevation*) memberi dukungan sebesar 40,5%.

Kata kunci : Musang luwak, distribusi, kehadiran satwa, hutan petungkriyono

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**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE OCCURRENCE OF  
COMMON PALM CIVET (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) AT  
PETUNGKRIYONO FOREST PEKALONGAN**

**ABSTRACT**

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Common palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) is a mammal belongs to family *Viverridae* and spreaded over some regions in Asia. Based on threatened status of IUCN Red List, common palm civet is included in Least Concern category because population is remain plenty. Nevertheless, existence of common palm civet in forest still threatened by forest damage and illegal hunting. Existence of common palm civet in forest is influenced by environmental factor and it's role as seed spreader. Researches about common palm civet still insignificant, it affected in limitation data of common palm civet, especially in Indonesia. The objective of this research to find out distribution of common palm civet and environmental factor affecting it existence in 22<sup>nd</sup> tenement, Petungkriyono forest, Pekalongan.

The distribution data of common palm civet were obtained from direct and indirect survey captured by camera trap and also from palm civet track, such as feces in 60 grids with 300x300 m for each grid. Data of biotic and abiotic environmental factor were taken using nested sampling and protocol sampling. An analysis to find out effect of environmental factor using occupancy modelling and regression logistic.

Experiment result showed that common palm civet distribution were detected 60% occupied the area of 22<sup>nd</sup> tenement Petungkriyono forest. Based on regression logistic analysis, common palm civet was affected by low shrub foliage. It related to cover requirement foraging activity. The result of occupancy modelling showed that high ground foliage and elevation supported in amount of 40,5% existence common palm civet at Petungkriyono forest.

**Keywords :** Palm Civet, distribution, presence rate, petungkriyono forest

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