

**KESESUAIAN HABITAT MUSANG LUWAK (*Paradoxurus
hermaphroditus*) DI HUTAN PETUNGKRIYONO, PEKALONGAN,**

JAWA TENGAH

INTISARI

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Musang luwak (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) memiliki peran penting secara ekologis sebagai penyebar biji. Satwa tersebut memiliki persebaran yang luas dan dapat dijumpai diberbagai tipe habitat. Hutan Petungkriyono, Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah diduga menjadi habitat musang luwak karena kondisi hutan yang masih terjaga. Kehadiran musang luwak pada suatu lokasi disebabkan karena adanya habitat yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan hidupnya. Kesesuaian habitat dapat dideskripsikan menggunakan pendekatan HSI. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui distribusi musang luwak di Hutan Petungkriyono, Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah, (2) mengetahui kesesuaian habitat musang luwak di Hutan Petungkriyono, Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei hingga Juli 2015. Lokasi penelitian di Petak 22 Hutan Petungkriyono, Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *HSI Map* dengan beberapa tahapan, yaitu (1) studi literatur terkait musang luwak, (2) pengumpulan peta dan penyusunan peta konseptual berdasarkan skoring setiap variabel habitat, (3) pengambilan data lapangan secara langsung dan tidak langsung, (4) pengolahan data lapangan, (5) verifikasi peta kesesuaian habitat musang luwak. Pembobotan variabel kesesuaian dilakukan dengan metode AHP (*Analytical Hierarchy Process*). Pengambilan data lapangan secara langsung menggunakan metode penjelajahan seluruh kawasan dengan bantuan grid. Pengamatan tidak langsung menggunakan *camera trap*. Pengolahan data lapangan dilakukan dengan penampalan pada *software ArcGIS*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kehadiran musang luwak sebanyak 55 titik dengan 4 titik berupa video trap dan 51 titik berupa kotoran musang luwak. Hutan Petungkriyono memiliki kelas kesesuaian sangat tinggi seluas 88,924 Ha, kesesuaian tinggi seluas 202,8105 Ha, kesesuaian sedang seluas 89,8994 Ha, dan kesesuaian rendah seluas 2,474 Ha. Distribusi musang luwak secara aktual berada di penggunaan lahan berupa hutan, kebun, semak/belukar dan sawah. Kehadiran terbanyak berada pada lahan hutan dengan 41 titik kehadiran. Kesesuaian habitat musang luwak di Hutan Petungkriyono didominasi oleh kelas kesesuaian tinggi seluas 202,8105 Ha.

Kata kunci: musang luwak, kesesuaian habitat, HSI, *camera trap*.

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**HABITAT SUITABILITY OF COMMON PALM CIVET (*Paradoxurus
hermaphroditus*) IN PETUNGKRIYONO FOREST, PEKALONGAN,
CENTRAL JAVA**

ABSTRACT

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Common Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) have essential function of ecologist as seed dispersers. This animal have a wide distribution and can be found in many types of habitat. Petungkriyono Forest, Pekalongan, Central Java is suspected become Civet's habitats because the condition of the forest is still maintained. The Civet's presence at a location because the habitat is available to suit the needs of his life. Habitat suitability can be described using the approach of HSI. The research objective is to (1) find out the distribution of Civet in the Petungkriyono Forest (2) and know the habitat suitability of Civet in Petungkriyono Forest, Pekalongan, Central Java.

This research was held during May to July 2015. The research located in the plot 22 of Petungkriyono Forest, Pekalongan, Central Java. This research using methods of HSI Map with multiple phases, consists of (1) literature study related common palm civet, (2) map collection and the formulation of conceptual map based on scoring each variable, (3) the taking of data directly and indirectly, (4) field data processing, (5) verification of the habitats suitability maps of common palm civet. Weighting variable suitability with AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) methods. The taking of field data directly uses exploration the entire region with grids. Observation indirectly use camera trap. Data field processing was conducted with overlay on the software ArcGIS.

The results showed that the presence of Civet totalled 55 points with 4 points of video trap and 51 points of Civet's feces. Petungkriyono Forest have very high suitability classes covering 88,924 Ha, high suitability classes covering 202,8105 Ha, medium suitability classes covering 89,8994 Ha, and low suitability classes covering 2,474 Ha. Actually the distribution of Civet occur in forest, gardens, shrub and fields. The most presence in the forest with 41 points of presence. Habitats suitability of Civet in Petungkriyono Forest dominated by high suitability classes covering 202,8105 Ha.

Keywords: common palm civet, habitat suitability, HSI, camera trap.

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