

**PEMETAAN HABITAT OWA JAWA (*Hylobates moloch* Audebert 1797)
DI TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG GEDE PANGRANGO**
**(Habitat Mapping of The Javan Gibbon (*Hylobates moloch* Audebert 1797)
In Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park)**

By

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Abstract

The javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) is endemic to Java Island, especially in the western of Java, and it is one of the protected fauna in Indonesia. The existence of javan gibbons have been threatened by poaching and habitat destruction. The javan gibbon last habitat might be left only in conservation areas, such as *Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango* (TNGP).

Based on the Fauna Distribution Map of Gede Pangrango National Park, Resort Bodogol was chosen for the sample area. Line transects method was used for studying the distribution of javan gibbons in Resort Bodogol, by following the research line, up to altitude 1,350 m a.s.l. The existence of the javan gibbon is known both directly and indirectly by direct seeing and vocal triangulation respectively. The result used for completing the former of distribution map. Two groups of the javan gibbons, was chosen for studying the home range, food trees, and sleeping trees. This was achieved by following their daily activities for 10 days each groups. The habitat characteristics based on the distribution of javan gibbon which plotted in the various maps. GIS was used for modeling habitat suitability by overlapping the various maps which represented the javan gibbon habitat characteristics.

The result of observation showed that the estimation home range area of the groups were 10.233 ha and 15.733 ha. The gibbons ate 37 species trees and lianas and used 5 species of sleeping trees. The javan gibbons used the vegetation type which associated with *Schimma wallichii* and *Agathis lorantifolia*, forest and open forest as the land cover structure. They used sub montane and montane as the vegetation ecological zone, climate type A, and various slope classes. From the GIS analysis, there were 249 different land units on 5 classes suitability. The width of each classes are 10,088.971 ha or 54.436 % for very suitable class (S1), 3,121.165 ha or 18.388 % for suitable class (S2), 678.831d ha or 3.999 % for suitable enough class (S3), 2,008.837 ha or 11.835 % for not suitable class (N1), and 1,762.848 ha or 6.342 % for not suitable at all class (N2). The Vegetation was the main factor which influenced the javan gibbon habitat, that was because of the basic characteristics of the gibbons as arboreal fauna.

Key words: Javan Gibbon, Habitat, Habitat Suitability, TNGP, GIS.

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