

KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT MACAN TUTUL JAWA (*Panthera pardus melas*) DI KAWASAN RESORT BODOGOL, TNGGP, JAWA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Macan Tutul Jawa (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809) merupakan salah satu kucing besar endemik Jawa yang dilindungi dan tergolong ke dalam status Critically Endangered. Hal ini sangat mengkhawatirkan karena macan tutul merupakan predator puncak dalam rantai makanan yang dapat menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui eksistensi, karakteristik habitat, dan jenis mangsa potensial Macan Tutul Jawa di kawasan Resort Bodogol Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode eksplorasi *Transect Reconnaissance (Recce Walk)* menggunakan program Back Country Navigator untuk merekam radius pencarian, menandai koordinat, dan ketinggian kawasan. Metode diagram profil berdasarkan plot berukuran 40-70 m x 10 m digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data struktur dan komposisi vegetasi. Pengukuran parameter pohon yang digunakan berupa tinggi total, diameter setinggi dada, tinggi cabang pertama, serta proyeksi kanopi berdasarkan arah mata angin. Tutupan lahan jalur sebaran dianalisis menggunakan Fitur Habitat Program SExi-FS, dilanjutkan dengan pemetaan bukti keberadaan macan tutul menggunakan program ArcGIS. Hasilnya, didapatkan jejak kaki, cakaran di pohon dan di tanah, serta kotoran yang menunjukkan eksistensi Macan Tutul Jawa. Karakteristik habitat yang didapatkan merupakan beberapa tutupan tajuk yang berkategori terbuka, sedang, dan rapat dengan tipe lantai hutan berupa serasah daun kering dan rerumputan, serta dekat sungai dan mata air sebagai sumber air. Terdapat tujuh jenis mangsa potensial Macan Tutul Jawa yang ditemukan, yaitu Surili, Lutung Jawa, Owa Jawa, Monyet Ekor Panjang, Babi Hutan, Burung Puyuh, dan Musang Luwak.

Kata kunci : *Critically Endangered*, Diagram profil, eksplorasi.

HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS OF JAVAN LEOPARD (*Panthera pardus melas*) IN THE BODOGOL RESORT AREA, TNGGP, WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

The Javan Leopard (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809) is one of the big cats endemic to Java that is protected and belongs to the Critically Endangered category. This is very concerning because the leopard is the top predator in the food chain that plays important role to maintain ecosystem's balance. This study aimed to determine the existence, habitat characteristics, and potential prey species of the Javan Leopard in the Bodogol Resort area of Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park. Data were collected using Transect Reconnaissance (Recce Walk) method using Back Country Navigator program region's search radius, marking coordinates, and altitude of the region. Profile diagrams based on plot sizes of 40–70 m x 10 m were used to collect data on the structure and composition of the vegetation. Several tree parameters were measured, including total height, breast height, height of the first branch, and canopy projections based on the cardinal points. Land cover was analyzed using SExi-FS, followed by mapping leopard presence using ArcGIS. As a result, the existence of leopard was indicated by their footprints, scratches on trees and ground, as well as feces. The habitat characteristics obtained were several canopy cover categories that were open, medium, and dense with forest floor types in the form of dry leaf litter and grass, as well as near rivers and springs as water sources. There were seven types of potential preys of the Javan Leopard, namely Surili, Javan Langur, Javan Gibbon, Long-tailed Monkey, Wild Boar, Quail, and Luwak Weasel.

Keywords: *Critically Endangered*, Profile chart , Exploration.