Friends Of RHINO Foundation

Project report

JAVAN LEOPARD MONITORING UNIT

Supported and in collaboration

Sponsored by

Ujungkulon National Park
INDONESIA 2021

Basecamp : Kampung Bantar Panjang Desa Banyubiru
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JAVAN LEOPARD MONITORING

Ujungkulon National Park 2021

ORGANIZATION AND PROJECT

Organization Descriptin

Organization	:	Friends Of Rhino (OFORA)
Address	:	Kp.Bantar Panjang Desa Banyubiru Kecamatan Labuan Pandeglang 42264 Banten
Organizational legality	:	Akte Notaris Syahrudin,SH Nomor : 29 SK.Kemenhuk-HAM nomor : AHU-0046020.AH.01.04 Tahun 2016

Project responsible

Name	:	Ofat Sofwatuddin, S.Ip
Position	:	Executive Director
Mobile phone	:	081906324566
Email	:	ofatbadak@yahoo.com

Deskripsi Program

Project title	:	Javan Leopard Monitoring
Duration	:	20 Days (10 days on October and 10 days November 2021
Location	:	Gunung Payung mount area - Ujung Kulon National Park (UKNP)

Project Regulations :

1. Regulation Number 5 - 1990 about Indonesian Biodiversity conservation

   Regulation Number 41 - 1999 about Forestry.

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2. . MOU between Ujung Kulon National Park authority with Friends Of Rhino, about Biodiversity conservation and community developmentNumber : MoU.03/T.12/TU/K3/03/2017 and Number : MoU.01/Y.FOR/Sek-I/03/2017

Introduction

Ujung Kulon was designated as a National Park by Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 284/Kpts-II/1992 dated February 26, 1992 regarding the change in the function of the Mount Honje Nature Reserve, Panaitan Island Nature Reserve, Peucang Island Nature Reserve and Ujung Kulon Nature Reserve covering an area of 78,619 ha. , and the designation of the surrounding marine waters covering an area of 44,337 ha. Wildlife wildlife in UKNP is not only the Javan Rhino but also the Banteng (wild cattle), 5 types of primates including the Javan Gibbon, silver leaf monkey, Slow Loris, Grizzled leaf monkey and Long-tailed Macaque, Barking Deer, Rusa Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Boar, Asian wild dog, large flying fox, Crocodile, fishing cat, Leopard cat, and Javan Leopard (Panthera Pardus Melas) not only that Ujung Kulon National Park has a diversity of bird and fish species and flora.

Macan Tutul Jawa (Panthera Pardus melas)

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Javan leopard (Panthera pardus melas) is endangered or endangered with criteria C2a(i) by the IUCN and has a declining population trend. In addition, the Javan leopard is also included in the CITES Appendix 1 list. This means prohibiting international trade in species unless the purpose of import is not commercial, for example for research. The population on the island of Java cannot be known with certainty due to the lack of research conducted. However, the government estimates there are around 491 – 596 tails. In general, these animals are nocturnal (active at night) and diurnal (active during the day) and prefer to live alone (solitary). The size of the male Javan leopard has an average body length of ± 215 cm (from the snout to the tip of the tail), a height of 60-65 cm, and a weight of 52 kg. The female Javan leopard has a body length of 185 cm (from the snout to the tip of the tail), a height of 60-65 cm, and a weight of 39 kg. At each birth, a female leopard can give birth to 2-6 tails with a gestation period of ± 110 days. Javan leopard cubs are said to be adults when they are 3-4 years old. They live with their mother for 18-24 months. Javan leopards can live up to 21 – 23 years in captivity, but it is not known how long they live in the wild.

The Javan leopard (Panthera pardus) is one of the endemic animals on the island of Java. Since the Javan tiger (Panthera tigris sondaica) was declared extinct by the IUCN in the 1980s, the Javan leopard has become the only big cat species on the island of Java. This animal has several other names, such as the panther and the Javan leopard. The Javan leopard is the top predator which has an important role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem.

Currently, the main habitat of this animal is in dense forests that are difficult for humans to enter, areas that have steep topography (slope level >40%), remote areas such as deep valleys and high hills. They also like places that have lots of trees that can be used for shade and snooping activities because they are reliable climbers. By having high adaptability, the Javan leopard can live in very diverse habitats, such as natural forests, production forests (pine), shrubs, savanna, teak, and mixed plantations. The altitude of the place to live also varies, from the lowlands to mountainous forests with a height of 2540 meters above sea level.

The Javan leopard population in UKNP has not been recorded and can be used as reference data. The presence of the Javan leopard on the UKNP peninsula is based on reports of direct encounters and footprints found by the community, rangers and tourists and supported by the results of the identification of the Javan Rhino video trap camera.

By using video trap camera, it was documented that several Javan Leopard (Panthera Pardus melas) in Cigenter, Ciramea, Gunung Payung, Cibunar and along the south coast to Kalejetan were taken into consideration that monitoring activities for the Javan Leopard needed to be carried out and the results to be obtained from these activities became consideration for the implementation of population identification activities of Javan leopard in UKNP.

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Description

Goals

To collect data on species and populations of Javan leopards and their distribution in habitats with distinctive environmental characteristics in the Ujungkulon NP area as a source of study in the identification of Javan leopards in the Ujungkulon NP.

Output :

Compilation of the Javan leopard monitoring project report for the next project.

Outcome :

1. Mitigating human conflict with the Javan Leopard.
2. Collecting raw data as identification material to determine population size.
3. Maintaining a comfortable habitat for the Javan leopard in the Ujungkulon National Park from human disturbances.
4. Support the sustainability of the functions and benefits of the Ujungkulon National Park .

Project Location
Attached

Project personnel

Mentor	:	1. Head of Ujung Kulon National Park authority. 2. Executive Director OFORA (Friends Of Rhino)
Supervise	:	1. Head of Ujungkulon head quarter II Handeuluem area. 2. Conservation Division OFORA (Friends Of Rhino)
Field team	:	1. Friends Of Rhino / OFORA Team 2. Javan Leopard Monitoring Unit (Park ranger and local community)

Project Result
Attached

Resume :

To find out the distribution map of the potential presence of the Javan leopard in the Ujung Kulon National Park area, a follow-up activity of Java Leopard Minitoring is needed. Besides that, the function of the Ujung Kulon National Park Conservation Area as a place for Education, Research, Recreation, Germplasm Sources and so on can be realized in an optimal and sustainable manner.

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Closing

The javan leopard monitoring project is such the first project in Ujungkulon NP in order to support the role and function of the Ujungkulon NP therefore the sustainability of this project from Bioparc Conservation is highly expected. On behalf of The Javan Leopard Monitoring Unit we express our appreciation and gratitude for the funding support from Bioparc Conservation in this Javan Leopard Monitoring project.

Labuan, 31 January 2022

OFAT SOFWATUDDIN, SIP
Executive Director

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DOCUMENTATION

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Video trap camera

Tarik means taken all video trap camera

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Type of Gunung Payung mount forest vegetation

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Install ing video trap camera

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Javan leopard foot print

Javan leopard foot print

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The presence of other animals

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Javn rhino foot print

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Camp of Javan leopard monitoring unit

Mount Keneng

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Map of location installing video trap cameras (javan leopard monitoring)

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Map of Ujung kulon National Park

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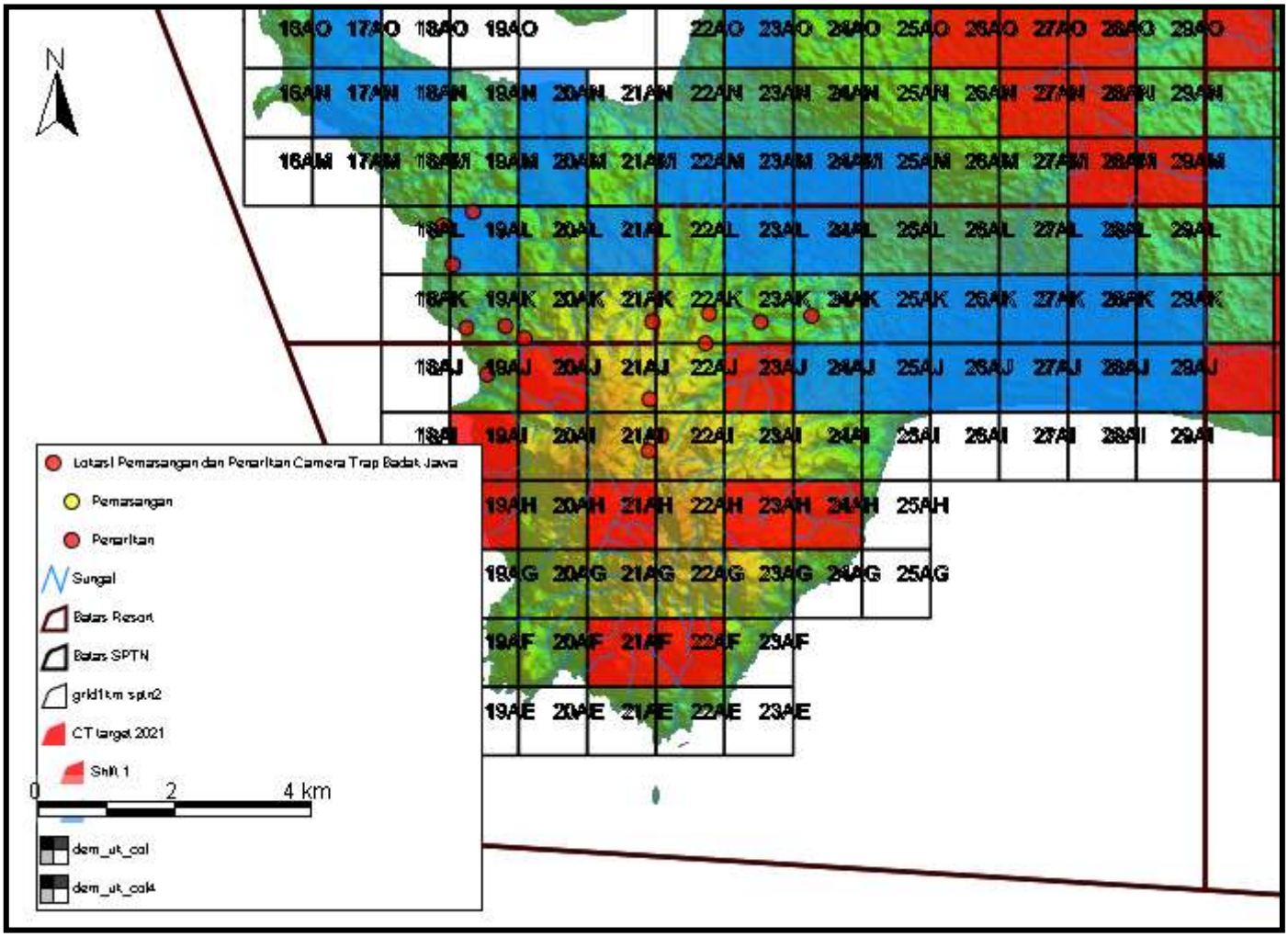
Map of location installing video trap cameras (javan leopard monitoring)



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Red point is the location of video trap camera installing

Method :

Methods for Monitoring Javan Leopard by Installing 15 units of video camera traps and looking for signs of the presence of Javan leopards such as footprints and scratches of the Javan leopard and determining the path for installing video camera traps, determining the location to be targeted or targeted has been planned for the planning stage of the target location of the Trapp Camera Installation with a priority scale.

Field equipment and personal Use

1.	GPS Garmin
2.	Digital camera
3.	Compast
4.	Tallysheet
5.	Books and pencils
6.	Video trap cameras
7.	Fly sheet
8.	Uniform
9.	Backpack
10.	Sleeping mat (Matrass)
11.	Rain coat
12.	Cooking utensil
13.	Machetes
14.	Camera trap video battery
15.	GPS battery
16.	Flash light battery
17.	Boot
18.	Flash light
19.	Medicine

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Result

Based on the results of the Leopard Monitoring activity by Installing and Withdrawing Video Trap Cameras Totaling 15 Units on a 1 km x 1 km grid that has been determined by the National Park Management Section of Region II Handeuleum is presented in the following forms, among others.

General discussion

The location of the Leopard Monitoring activity by installing Trap Cameras. A total of 15 (fifteen) units are located on the 24AK grid of Blok Mt. Keneng, 23AK Blok Mt. Keneng, 22AK Block Upstream of Mt. Keneng, 21AK Upstream Block Cidaon, 22AJ Upstream Block Mt. Keneng , 21AJ Cukang Galih Upstream Block, 21AI Cibunar Upstream Block, 22AI Cibunar Upstream Block, 19AK Cikalapa Beureum Block, 20AK Cikalapa Beureum Block, 19AL Ciramea Block and 19AL Ciramea Block. which includes the Cibunar Resort Section PTNW II P. Handeuleum, the type of vegetation in the location where the Trapp Camera is installed is a highland tropical rainforest type, to be precise in the areas of the foot of Mount Payung area.

From the results of the installation of camera traps, there were 15 units, 3 (three) units of trap cameras that recorded the Javan leopard, namely on the grid 20AK Cikalapa Beureum Block, 21AK Hulu Cidaon Block and 19AK Cikalapa Beureum Block and 1 (one) camera video trap unit on the grid 23AK Gunung Keneng Block recorded the Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus) several other animals were recorded such as the Javan Banteng (Boss Javanicus), Porcupine, Mouse Deer, Barking deer, Wild Boar and Asian wild dog.

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Result

Grid 21AK Blok Hulu Cidaon

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Grid 21AK Blok Hulu Cidaon

Grid 20AK Blok Cikalapa Beureum

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Grid 19AK Blok Cikalapa Beureum

Grid 23AK Blok Gn. Keneng

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Grid 19AK Blok Cikalapa Beureum

Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

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Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

Grid 21AK Blok Hulu Cidaon

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Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

Obstacles and Problems .

1. The weather , rain comes during activity.
2. The location of the activity is very steep.
3. Some cameras are not working (error)

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Grid 23AK Blok Gn. Keneng

Grid 19AK Blok Cikalapa Beureum

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Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

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Grid 21AK Blok Hulu Cidaon

Grid 23AK Blok Gunung Keneng

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