

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

インドネシア西ジャワグヌンハリムン国立公園におけるジャワヒョウ *Panthera pardus melas* の生態と保全

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**Ecological research and conservation of the Javan leopard *Panthera pardus melas*
in Gunung Halimun National Park, West Java, Indonesia**

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The Javan leopard *Panthera pardus melas* only distributed in Java is one of the most threatened mammals in Indonesia and plays an important role in the tropical forest ecosystem as a top predator. Gunung Halimun National Park (400 km²) of which 60% was covered by primary forest provides suitable habitats for leopards.

Monitoring research of leopards by camera trap and radio-tracking methods had been conducted to collect ecological data in Cikaniki area (20 km²) of GHNP from 2001 to 2004. Totally seven leopards, three adult males, two adult females and two cubs, were discriminated though the study period. The density of leopards was estimated at one per 6.67 km² (0.15 leopard / km²) according to the number of resident leopards in the study area. The population size of leopards in GHNP was estimated as 41.7-58.2 individuals. Two leopards, male and female, were captured and radio-collared. The home range size of a female leopard collected sufficient data was 9.82 km². The daily activity pattern of leopards figured according to time records of camera traps showed a couple of peaks around early morning 6:00-9:00 and dusk 15:00-18:00. As a result of fecal analysis, leopards showed a variety of food habits, and mainly fed on the grizzled leaf monkey *presbytis comata*, wild boar *Sus scrofa*, lesser mouse-deer *Tragulus javanicus*, Sunda pangoline *Manis javanica*, and barking-deer *Muntiacus muntjak*.

Action plan for the conservation of endangered species in and around GHNP was developed to secure the viability of their population and habitats. The Javan leopard, Javan gibbon and Javan hawk-eagle were selected as target species in accordance with the criteria, not only being endangered also being umbrella or keystone species for the biodiversity conservation of GHNP. In order to develop the action plan, basic information was collected by the research activities and meeting with local communities. Habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict between local people and leopard and poaching are considered to be main factors threatening leopards. Baseline data collection, monitoring activities of target species and their habitats, halting habitat fragmentation and others were set as objectives to achieve the viability of their population and habitat.

The government of Indonesia enlarged GHNP three times larger, involving surrounding habitats such as Gn. Salak. Securing the corridor between Gn. Halimun area and Gn Salak area is essential to halt the habitat fragmentation. Monitoring activities for the protection of leopards and their habitats have been launched as participatory activities involving local communities, national park rangers and NGOs. The conflict between herders and leopards has to be resolved to raise the public awareness and to prevent illegal hunting.