

Mammal Monitoring by the Tarsius Mammals Observer (KPM) of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism (KSHE) Department, Faculty of Forestry, IPB



Gunung Walat, Sukabumi – Mammal Monitoring by the Tarsius Mammals Observer (KPM) of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism (KSHE) Department, Faculty of Forestry, IPB were held on April 19-20, April 26-27, May 10-11, and May 24-25 2014 in Gunung Walat University Forest, Sukabumi.

Mammal Monitoring activities in Gunung Walat University Forest was one of the Mammal Observer Working Programs (KPM “Tarsius”) which aimed to update mammalian diversity data in Gunung Walat University Forest (GWUF). These routine KPM Tarsius activities were held on April 19-20, April 26-27, May 10-11, and May 24-25, 2014. The expected output of this activity was to obtain the latest data on mammals in GWUF, GWUF mammalian field guides, and distribution maps of mammals in GWUF.

Activities located in Cibadak, Kabupaten Sukabumi were the routine KPM Tarsius activities for the past five years. The expected output in this activity is to be useful in showing the point of discoveries of mammals found in GWUF area for managers, researchers, and visitors. So that it can help in the development of ecotourism management in the region. In addition, activities were designed to strengthen insight, knowledge, and experience for members of the 2014 KPM board.

The groups were divided into four observation routes, namely the Tanabe route, TVRI route, Cave route, and Side route. The methods used in this activity is the method that was line transect (path transect) and live trapping (trap installation). So that data could be obtained directly or indirectly. Some mammals found directly in the Gunung Walat



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GUNUNG WALAT UNIVERSITY FOREST

University Forest (GWUF) were long-tailed monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*), Coconut Baging (*Callosciurus notatus*), Tupai Kekes (*Tupaia javanica*), and wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). In addition, based on the data of indirect, it was found civet faeces and feed primates and rodentia (rodents). The data that had been obtained is a reference in the management of GWUF in the development of ecotourism programs.

Source kpmtarsius.wordpress.com



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