

KOMUNIKASI PENDEK/ SHORT COMUNICATION

ADDITIONAL NEW RECORDS OF BIRDS  
OF GUNUNG HALIMUN NATIONAL PARK BASED ON BANDING STUDIES

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dari Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Berdasarkan Studi Pemetaan]

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Early bird studies in the Gunung Halimun National Park area using observation technique documented 147 species (MacKinnon, 1988) and 153 species (UEA1994). The following study using mist-net method added eight new species to the list of birds in the area (Adhikerana *et al*, 1998).

In order to continue the assessment on the status of bird diversity at the Gunung Halimun National Park, intensive monitoring was conducted using the bird banding technique. Because this technique is an effective and the accurate method for monitoring forest bird species (Bibby *et al*, 1998). The monitoring had been carried out at Cikaniki, the foot of G. Kendeng located on 6°45' S, 106°32' E; 1,000 m altitude from January 2000 to March 2002. Three series of mist nets for bird banding were set up in the study area. The first series of six mist nets was erected along the canopy walk at 25-30 m high. The second and third series of five mist nets were erected on the ground with a distant to the canopy walk 150 m and 25 m respectively. The mist nets were set up for five days every month and opened daily between 06:00 and 18:00 hours. The mist nets were checked every hour. All captured birds from mist nets were identified, measured, banded and released. The results were then compared with the species lists made by the previous workers (MacKinnon 1988; UEA 1994 and Adhikerana 1998).

There are 13 new record species that can be added to the list of the birds of Gunung Halimun National Park. Even the Sunda Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus cornutus*), Brown-chested Jungle-

flycatcher (*Rhinomyias brunneata*) and Asian Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*) are the new record species for Java island.

The new record species are: (1) Rajah Scops-owl (*Otus brookii*); (2) Sunda Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus cornutus*); (3) Blue-banded Kingfisher (*Alcedo euryzona*); (4) Banded Broadbill (*Eurylaimus javanicus*); (5) Siberian Blue Robin (*Erithacus cyane*); (6) Eastern Reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus orientalis*); (7) Golden-bellied Gerygone (*Gerygone sulphurea*); (8) Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher (*Rhinomyias brunneata*); (9) Asian Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*); (10) Ferruginous Flycatcher (*Muscicapa ferruginea*); (11) Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum cruentatum*); (12) Mountain White-eye (*Zosterops montanus*) and (13) Javan Grey-throated White-eye (*Lophozopteryx javanicus*). From those species, Siberian Blue Robin and Eastern Reed-warbler are migrants (MacKinnon, 1988).

Although the recent banding study was conducted only at certain altitude i.e 1000 m altitude, its result has contributed to improve our understanding on the bird diversity at Gunung Halimun National Park. Indeed, more intensive study covering wider area of the park will show the richness of bird species of the largest remnant forest on Java island which has been threatened by heavy deforestation.

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