

CONSERVATION OF JAVAN GIBBON IN DIENG MOUNTAIN, CENTRAL JAVA INDONESIA

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Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) distributed in unprotected and fragmented forests, Central Java, Indonesia. We have aims to update population status, habitats and threats for survival of the gibbon in Dieng Mountain. Based on line transect methods, during July 2009 – February 2010 we have walked 89.32 km in one time survey and using Landsat 2006 satellite imagery to determine forested habitat in the area. We found 60 gibbons directly within eight localities in the lowland up to submontane vegetation type, i.e. Sigugur (7.46 km²), Sokokembang, Lebakbarang, Alas Daon, Sawangan (65.69 km²), Sikesod, Sekarlangit (48.38 km²), Linggo (18.95km²), and the gibbon densities were 4.4 indiv/km², 7.57 indiv/km², 3.33 indiv/km², and 6.12 indiv/km², respectively. If we use average density of gibbon 5.36 indiv/km², population estimation will be 754 individuals. Sokokembang forest probably is on the top of priority for further Javan gibbon conservation in Central Java, its largest fragment that still occupied by almost all of javan endemic fauna such as, Javan surili, Javan langur, Javan leopard, and others.

Keywords: gibbon, endangered, fragmented, habitat