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## Identification of feed plant community of Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest 1822) in Ujung Kulon National Park

Arini Dwi Fikri Hanim, Abdul Baits Dehana Padma Swastika, Heisi Nurvidea Pertama Putri, Muhammad Irham, Nalia Yustika Indani, Nur Wicaksana Putra and Fiki Nurlaila

Bogor Agriculture University, Indonesia

avan rhino has a very narrow geographical distribution, only in Ujung Kulon National Park. These animals depend on food as a limiting factor of population growth and now a day's very little research examines the kind and quantity of feed Javan Rhinos in this area. In addition, dominance of sugar palm (Arenga obtusifolia) also has many negative impacts on the feed plant continuation. This study aims to explore the information through the identification of the feed contained communities around its puddles and trails. Data is collected in Cidaon which is region part of the island Peucang, resort Karang Ranjang and resort Cibunar. The method used was a systematic plot squared which was applied on those three places. Total puddles are 8 puddles (8 communities) with food plants are successfully recorded as many as 96 kinds of species consisting of 86 species which are known and 10 unknown species. Species richness in puddle 7 (K7) and 8 (K8) are the highest than others, respectively 43 and 48 kinds of species. Puddle 2 (K2) has lowest species richness, only 27 kinds of species. Food plant bangban (Donax canniformis) has the highest value of relative abundance, which amounted to 23.82% and the lowest relative abundance of 1.25% for feed plant ipis kulit (Decaspermum fruticosum). Community proximity value was indicated by the first and second puddles, amounting to 136.897. The other puddles indicate farthest proximity value by fifth and seventh puddle, amounting to 313.752. Based on data result, the feed plant communities still vary (heterogeneous) in each puddle but still very few in numbers. It needs to be monitored through continued research and strategic moves every year either by the national parks and other parties. Especially since the invasion of sugar palm plant which annually reaching other plants growing space and Javan rhino feed plants is no exception.

arinidwi9@gmail.com