

RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION OF INDONESIAN RAPTORS IN PARTICULAR ENDANGERED JAVAN HAWK-EAGLE

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Indonesia harbours 1552 bird species in which 73 species (4.6%) are raptors or the top predators. Among raptors, 21.9% (16 out of 73 species) are native to Indonesian region or Indonesian endemics. From those endemic raptors, two species i.e. the Javan Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi*) and the Wallacean Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus nanus*) have been listed as globally threatened species by IUCN and one species i.e. the newly uplifted species Flores Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus floris*) is proposed to be listed.

All raptor species are protected by Indonesian Law (PP No. 7/1999). In addition, some raptor species have been protected by international conventions such the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Flora and Fauna namely CITES (67 species) and Convention on Migratory Species namely CMS (18 species).

In order to encourage raptor conservation, field surveys, intensive research and conservation activities have been conducted on some raptor species. Field surveys covered the new localities of Javan Hawk-eagle, distribution and population estimate of endemic Sulawesi Hawk-eagles (*Spizaetus lanceolatus*), Gurney's eagle (*Aquila gurneyi*), Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*) and Flores Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus floris*). Intensive research has mostly carried out on breeding ecology of certain species including the Javan Hawk-eagle, Black eagle, Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Hieraetus kienerii*) and Changeable Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*). However, conservation activities have been conducted mostly on Java with the Javan Hawk-eagle as the flagship species.

Recent field surveys recorded new localities of the Javan Hawk-eagle at South Cianjur -West Java (07^o04' – 07^o12' S; 107^o07' – 107^o19' E) including G. Buleud (2 pairs), G. Beser (2 pairs), G. Hanjawar Timur I (5 pairs), G. Karang (1 pair), G. Goong (1 pair), G. Bengbrenng (4 pairs & 1 young), G. Hanjawar Timur II (3 pairs & 3 floaters) and G. Cibarengkok (3 pairs & 4 floaters) , at G. Sanggabuana (107^o12'36,7"- 107^o34'34,5" E; 06^o12'37,2"- 06^o35'46,6" S)-Karawang district, West Java 3 pairs & 1 young and at G. Endut complex- West Java.

Intensive research on breeding ecology of Javan Hawk-eagle has added important data on the nest tree species and length of time for producing young. The nest tree species recorded at G. Kendeng-G. Halimun Salak National Park was *Castanopsis argentea*. Javan Hawk-eagle pairs at G. Baud-Telaga Warna Nature Reserve, G. Mandalawangi-Gede-Pangrango National Park and Pasir Sumbul-Gede-Pangrango National Park were recorded to produce young every two years

Conservation activities on raptors in particular the Javan Hawk-eagle have been conducted through organizing local training or workshop for awareness and community participation, nest protection programme and regular monitoring. Several local training and workshops have been carried out irregularly in West, Central and East Java. Nest protection programme has been successfully run mostly in West Java eg. at Cibulao Nature Reserve, G. Salak Protection Forest and G. Gede-Pangrango National Park. Regular monitoring has been practiced on migratory raptors every year during migration season and on the Javan Hawk-eagle and other raptors in certain area of G. Halimun-Salak National Park.