

POTENTIAL PREY FOR JAVANESE LEOPARD (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809) AT THE MOUNT BOTOL RESORT, MOUNT HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

The Gunung Botol Resort is a conservation area in West Java that is crucial for the protection of key wildlife such as the Javan leopard (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809). The presence of the Javan leopard plays a crucial role in the ecosystem. Data on its potential is essential for efforts to maintain the sustainability of its population in the ecosystem. This study aims to determine the presence of Javan leopard prey at the Gunung Botol Resort in the TNGHS. This study was conducted using camera traps. Analysis of the obtained photographic data was carried out using the Jim Sanderson application. The results of the study produced 133 images, there were 8 types of Javan leopard prey animals that were successfully caught by Camera traps, namely forest rats (*Rattus* sp) 27 images, barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) 25 images, wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) 19 images, linsang (*Prionodon linsang*) 17 images, jungle cats (*Prionaliurus bengalensis*) 16 images, squirrels (*Tupaia javanica*) 16 images, skunk teludu (*Mydaus javanica*) 10 images and Javan barking quail (*Arborophila javanica*) 3 images. These results indicate the availability of diverse natural food for Javan leopards as top predators functioning as umbrella species. This finding is important to support ecological-based conservation strategies, especially in maintaining the stability of top predator populations through sustainable habitat management and food chains.

Keywords: Botol_Mountain, camera_traps, Javan_leopard, National_Park, prey_animals

ABSTRAK

Resort Gunung Botol merupakan salah satu kawasan konservasi di Jawa Barat yang penting dalam upaya perlindungan satwa kunci seperti macan tutul jawa (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809). Keberadaan macan tutul jawa berperan penting dalam ekosistem. Data potensinya perlu diketahui bagi upaya menjaga keberlanjutan populasinya pada ekosistem. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keberadaan satwa mangsa macan tutul jawa pada Resort Gunung Botol di TNGHS. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan Camera trap. Analisis data hasil pemotretan yang diperoleh diidentifikasi dengan menggunakan aplikasi Jim sanderson. Hasil penelitian menghasilkan 133 gambar, terdapat 8 jenis satwa mangsa macan tutul jawa yang berhasil tertangkap Camera trap yaitu tikus hutan (*Rattus* sp) 27 gambar, kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*) 25 gambar, babi hutan (*Sus scrofa*) 19 gambar, linsang (*Prionodon linsang*) 17 gambar, kucing hutan (*Prionaliurus bengalensis*) 16 gambar, tupai (*Tupaia javanica*) 16 gambar, teludu sigung (*Mydaus javanica*) 10 gambar dan puyuh gonggong jawa (*Arborophila javanica*) 3 gambar. Hasil ini menunjukkan adanya ketersediaan pakan alami yang beragam bagi macan tutul jawa sebagai predator puncak berfungsi sebagai spesies payung (umbrella species). Temuan ini penting untuk mendukung strategi konservasi berbasis ekologi, terutama dalam mempertahankan kestabilan populasi predator puncak melalui pengelolaan habitat dan rantai makanan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: hewan mangsa, gunung_botol, kamera_perangkap, macan_tutul_jawa, taman_nasional

I. INTRODUCTION

The javanese leopard (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809) is a vertebrate endemic to the island of Java. It is a large cat species belonging to the genus *Panthera* of the family Felidae. This animal is protected by Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems. The javanese leopard is one of the species categorized as endangered according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List IUCN 2021, which is classified as rare and is included in Appendix I of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) category (Stein et al., 2016). The population of the javanese leopard based on the results of monitoring the Mount Halimun Salak National Park at the Cisoka Resort using camera traps since 2016 is estimated to be 45 individuals (Taman Nasional Mount Halimun Salak, 2019). Based on the Public Relations Evaluation Data of Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS), the population of Javanese leopards is between 20 and 24 (Aminudin M, 2025).

The increasing number of prey hunts and threats to the existence of the javanese leopard are currently concerning conservation issues. The reduction in habitat area due to deforestation has caused a significant decline in the javanese leopard population (Tambunan DA, 2021). Natural vegetation, which serves as shelter, is a crucial component in supporting the survival of javanese leopards. Javanese leopards require shelter to protect themselves from sun exposure, rainfall, and other threats. The form and type of shelter are highly dependent on the vegetation conditions in their natural habitat. According to Yanti (2011), the vegetation levels that play a crucial role in the javanese leopard habitat include undergrowth and tree strata. Research conducted by Ardiansyah, Hernowo (2020) reported 23

javanese leopard sightings in secondary forests, two in plantation forests, and one in scrubland. These habitats also serve as habitats for prey animals, which are the primary food sources for the javanese leopard.

Direct hunting of both leopards and their prey contributes significantly to the decline of the javanese leopard population in the wild. As apex predators, Javanese leopards depend on the availability of prey as their primary food source. Therefore, the presence of prey is a key component in supporting the sustainability of the javanese leopard population. Limited prey availability can directly impact the existence of javanese leopards in the wild.

Mount Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS) is an important natural habitat for the javanese leopard. However, the distribution of prey animals such as deer and wild boar in this area is not yet stable enough to meet the predator's food needs. Therefore, adequate data and information regarding the presence of prey animals are needed as a basis for javanese leopard conservation efforts (Mustari et al., 2015). Prey habitats serve important functions, such as shelter, hiding places, and food storage. Good habitat conditions directly impact the quality and population size of the animals living within them. Based on this, this study aimed to determine the presence of javanese leopard prey animals using camera traps as an approach to javanese leopard conservation efforts.

II. METHOD

Time and place of research

This research was conducted from September 2021 to April 2022 at the Mount Botol Resort Area, TNGHS (Figure 1).

Procedures

Data were collected from camera trap monitoring conducted between September - December 2021 at the Mount Botol Resort, TNGHS. Camera trap data were identified

based on camera location, time of installation, camera code, and memory card. The next stage involved sorting the images obtained, selecting

images of javanese leopard prey, selecting individually identifiable images, and identifying each prey animal captured.

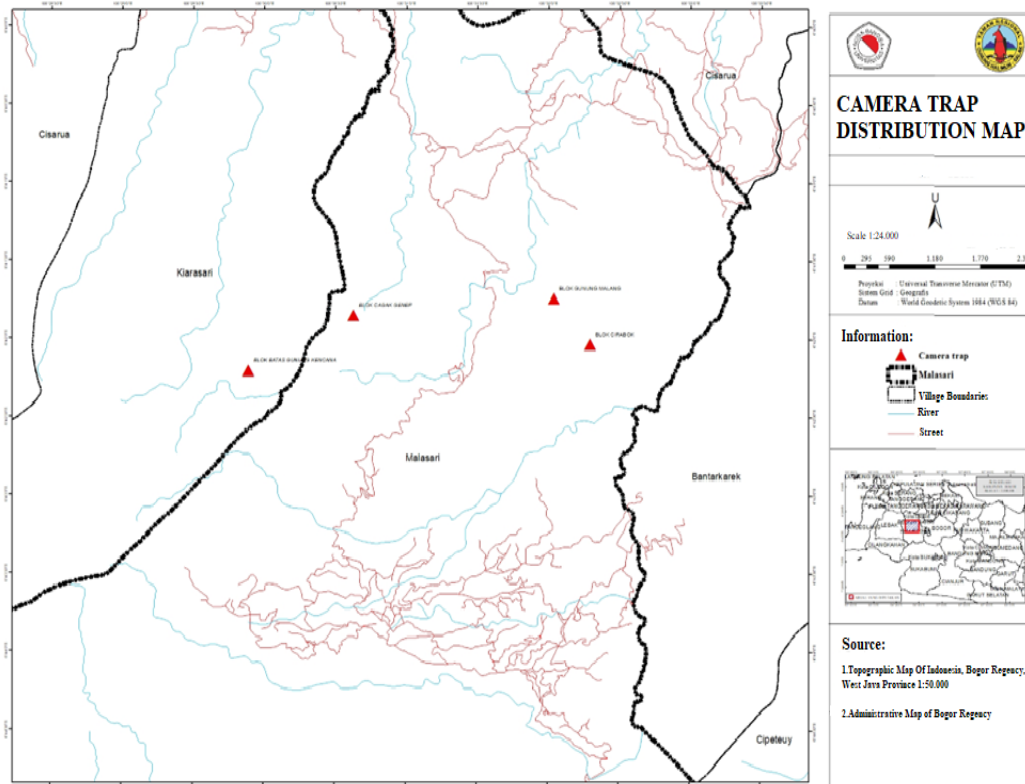


Figure 1. Research Location

The animal species data were processed using the advanced rename application, Jim Sanderson, and Microsoft Excel. Camera trap video data were renamed using a document format (PDF) application with the advanced rename application. The advanced rename application relabeled all camera trap captures with the date and time and saved them in the location folder. Data analysis was performed using the Jim Sanderson application and Microsoft Excel to determine video and species abundance percentages (Relative Abundance Index) based on camera trap observations. The Jim Sanderson application was used in this study because the camera was placed along the animal's natural path, focusing on individual

identification based on morphological characteristics. Eight camera traps were installed at four installation points (Table 1). The camera trap installation locations were selected based on purposive sampling at four locations because they were prey animal routes. The camera trap installation captured 772 photos and videos. A total of 772 photos and videos were reanalyzed to obtain high-quality photos and videos. After the analysis, 701 good photos and videos were obtained. In addition, data were collected based on traces of camera trap installation locations to obtain supporting data, such as tracks, feces, or scratches.

Table 1. Location distribution of camera trap coordinate points

No	Location Name	Camera Name	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y
1	Genep Cagak Block	M_17	106,510464	-6,697509
2	Mount Kencana Boundary Block	M_18	106,498136	-6,703395
3	Mount Malang Block	M_19	106,533995	-6,695693
4	Cirabok Block	M_20	106,53825	-6,700527

Data analysis

Javanese leopard prey encounter rate

After all information regarding the presence of javanese leopard prey animals was identified, data analysis was conducted to determine the encounter rate of prey animals in the Mount Botol Resort area, TNGHS. The encounter rate (number of photos) was obtained by calculating the total number of photos divided by the number of camera capture activities multiplied by 100. The number 100 in the ER value is to equate the unit time of effort (O'Brien et al., 2003). The formula for calculating ER is:

$$\sum ER = \frac{\sum f}{\sum d} \times 100 \dots (1)$$

Abundance of prey species of the javanese leopard

The relative abundance of species is calculated using the relative abundance percentage equation as follows:

$$Psi = \frac{ni}{N} \times 100\% \dots (2)$$

Time use of prey activity of the javanese leopard

The time usage of prey animal activities was analyzed using photographs obtained from camera traps. According to Mohd. Azlan & Sharma, (2003) more than 5 photos from camera traps or one animal species are needed to be used as a reference in analyzing the use of the animal's daily activity time.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESULTS

1. Types of animals identified from camera traps

Based on the results of camera traps installed at four research locations, eight types of animals were identified as prey for the javanese leopard (*Panthera pardus melas*) (Table 2).

Table 2. Types of prey animals of Javanese leopards caught on camera traps

No	Type Name	Latin Name	Number of Catches
1	Wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	19
2	Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	25
3	Forest cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	16
4	Linsang	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	17
5	Javanese gonggong quail	<i>Arborophila javanica</i>	3
6	Skunk badgers	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	10
7	Forest rat	<i>Rattus sp</i>	27
8	Squirrel	<i>Tupaia javanica</i>	16

These species were recorded during various activity periods, both day and night, demonstrating the diversity of prey species and their behavior in their habitats. The prey species were dominated by mammals such as wild boar, deer, forest cats, linsangs, skunk badgers, forest rats, and squirrels, and one species from the Aves class, the Javanese gonggong quail. The recorded species included mammals and terrestrial birds that were active on the ground (Figure 2).

The distribution of prey was recorded using eight cameras installed at the research site (Table 3). The presence of these prey indicates the availability of natural food sources for javanese leopards in the area, which is an

important indicator of the survival of apex predators in the area. Prey availability is a key ecological factor influencing the presence and spatial distribution of large predators, including the javanese leopard (*Panthera pardus melas*). Previous studies have shown that prey species density and diversity significantly influence habitat use by large carnivores. (Karanth & Sunquist, 1995; Hayward et al., 2006). In the context of conservation, the presence of prey animals also reflects the ecological conditions of the area, which are still relatively supportive of wildlife, especially for species at the upper trophic levels.



Figure 2. Prey animals caught by camera traps

Source: Mount Botol Resort Database SPTNW II Bgr-BTNGHS, 2021.

- A. Deer recorded in camera trap M_18A, Mount Kencana boundary block
- B. Wild boar recorded in camera trap M_20A, Cirabok block
- C. Deer recorded in camera trap M_20A, Cirabok block
- D. Javanese gonggong quail recorded in camera trap M_18A, Mount Kencana boundary block

Table 3. Distribution of types of prey animals of the Javanese leopard at camera trap points

Type Name	Camera Location								Number of Cameras
	M_17 A	M_17 B	M_18 A	M_18 B	M_19 A	M_19 B	M_20 A	M_20 B	
Wild boar	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	3
Deer	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-	4
Forest cat	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	2
Linsang	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	4
Javanese gonggong quail	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	2
Skunk badgers	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	2
Forest rat	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√	4
Squirrel	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	2

2. Encounter Rate (ER) of Prey Animals of the Javanese Leopard

Based on the research results, the animal encounter rate is the number of images of an animal species captured by camera compared to all images of animals captured. The number of images of a particular animal captured by

camera during the period September-Desember 2021 is shown in Figure 3. The highest number of encounters was for the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*) (11,3), and the lowest number of encounters was for javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*).

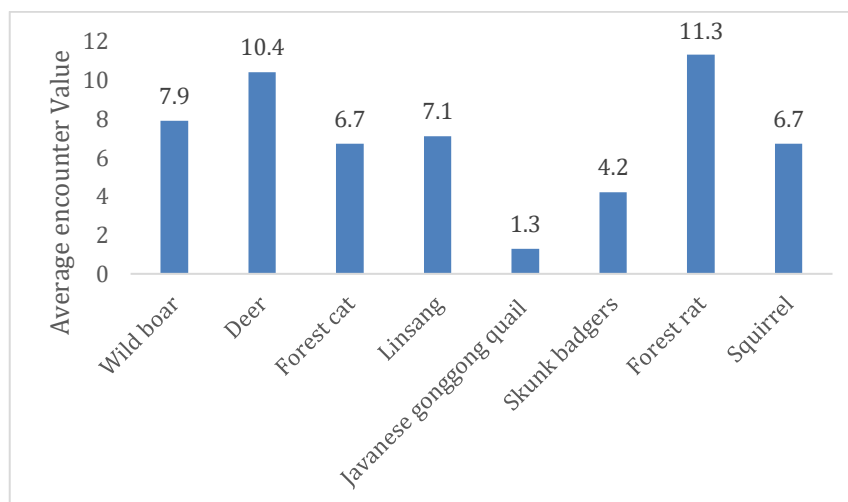


Figure 3. Average encounter rate graph

3. Abundance of Prey Species of the Javanese Leopard

Based on the research results, it was found that the prey species with the highest abundance recorded by camera traps was the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*), while the species with the

lowest abundance was the javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*). The high abundance of forest rats is likely due to this species' ability to adapt to various habitat conditions and its opportunistic nature, especially in foraging. (Clapperton et al., 2019) (Figure 4).

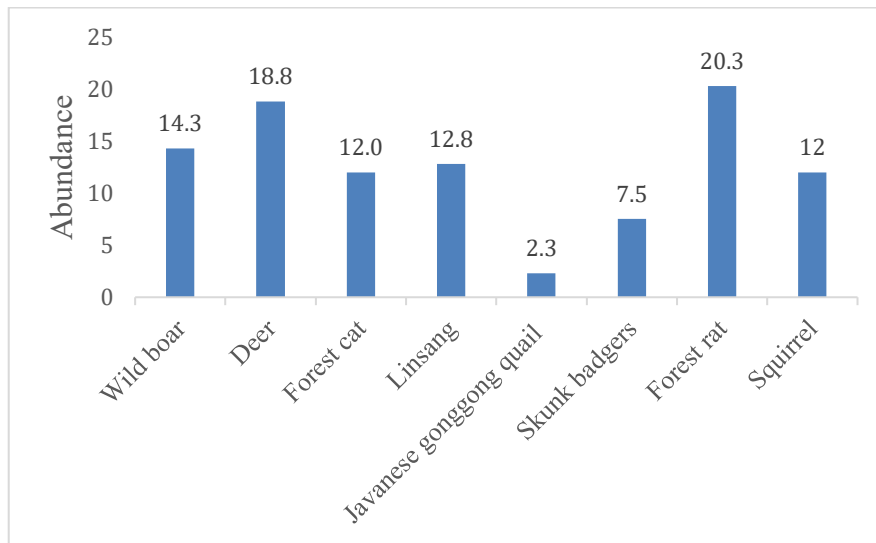


Figure 4. Abundance of species of prey for the Javanese leopard

The low abundance of the javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanensis*) recorded in camera trap surveys can be explained by several ecological and behavioral factors of the species. As shy and rarely seen terrestrial birds, the javanese gonggong quail tends to inhabit areas with dense vegetation and avoids open areas. This behavior makes them difficult to detect by camera traps, which are generally set up on open paths or areas with high wildlife activity. A study by Nijman, (2003) showed that *A. javanensis* was more commonly found in the interior of the forest than at the forest edge, and only inhabited natural forests at altitudes above 1700 m above sea level, indicating specific and limited habitat preferences.

4. Prey animal activity time

Based on camera trap recordings, the daily activity patterns of the Javanese leopard's prey animals show considerable variation. Some species are known to be nocturnal, others diurnal, and some species are active both at night and during the day, indicating a crepuscular or time-flexible activity pattern (Figure 5).

Prey species consistently recorded at night include the forest cat (*Prionailurus*

bengalensis), linsang (*Prionodon linsang*), and the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*). All three are known to be nocturnal animals, actively hunting or foraging after sunset. This nocturnal activity is likely an adaptation to avoid disturbance from other predators or humans and to take advantage of the cooler temperatures at night, especially in tropical habitats like this study area.

Meanwhile, javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*) was only recorded active during the day, which is consistent with the characteristics of diurnal land birds. This bird generally looks for food under the dense forest canopy when the sun is still shining and returns to hide in a safe place. menjelang malam hari. Pola ini juga menunjukkan bahwa spesies ini lebih rentan terhadap gangguan di habitat terbuka dan memerlukan tutupan vegetasi yang baik untuk bertahan hidup.

Several other species, such as wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), skunk badgers (*Mydaus javanensis*), and squirrel (*Tupaia javanica*), were recorded both at night and during the day. This suggests that these animals have more flexible activity patterns, allowing them to adjust their activity times depending on environmental conditions, food availability, and the level of disturbance in their

habitat. This dual activity pattern may also be an adaptive strategy to avoid interspecific competition or predator pressure.

This variation in activity times provides important insights into the behavioral ecology of prey animals, which directly impacts the likelihood of interactions with predators like

the Javanese leopard. Understanding these activity patterns can inform habitat management and conservation strategies, particularly in ensuring that prey availability remains balanced throughout the year to support the survival of these apex predators.

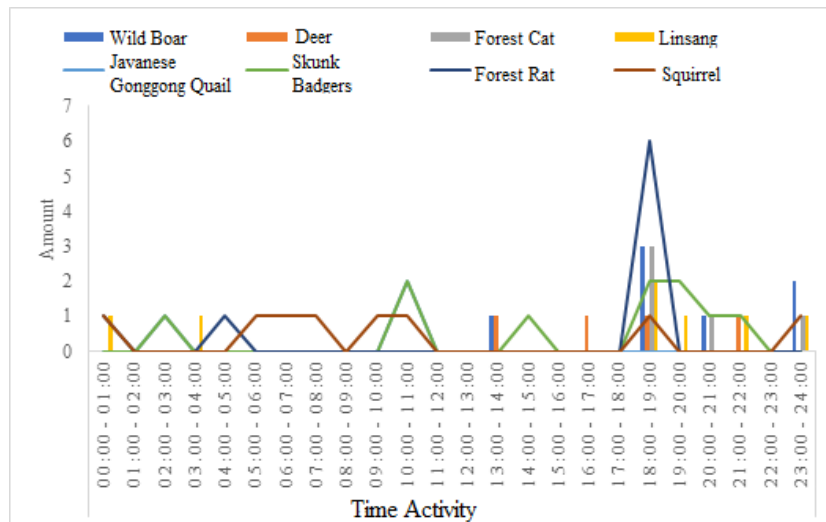


Figure 5. Javanese leopard prey activity times graph based on camera traps

B. DISCUSSION

As a primary predator, the leopard plays a crucial role in controlling the food chain in its ecosystem. The presence of prey is a key factor in the survival of the Javanese leopard. In this study, eight types of Javanese leopard prey were captured by camera traps, including the potential primary prey, namely large wild boars (*Sus scrofa*) and deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*). Potential secondary prey include the Javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*), the skunk badgers (*Mydaus javanensis*), the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*), the squirrel (*Tupaia javanica*), linsang (*Prionodon linsang*), and the forest cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*). Ardiansyah IR, Hernowo JB, (2020) reported that in the TNGHS, the Javanese leopard's prey includes deer, wild boar, Javanese porcupine, surili, and

langur. The leopard's food requirements depend on its need to find food for itself and its young. Camera traps detecting the presence of several herbivorous species confirm that the food chain in this area remains relatively intact. This is an important foundation for conservation strategies, considering that the Javanese leopard, as an apex predator, functions as an umbrella species whose presence can ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem as a whole. Therefore, long-term monitoring of prey and predator populations is crucial for measuring the ecological stability of the area and the effectiveness of habitat management efforts. Figure 6A shows the activity of installing a camera trap on a path frequently used by leopards and their prey. Figure 6B shows a leopard caught on a camera trap.



Figure 6 A. Camera Trap Installation

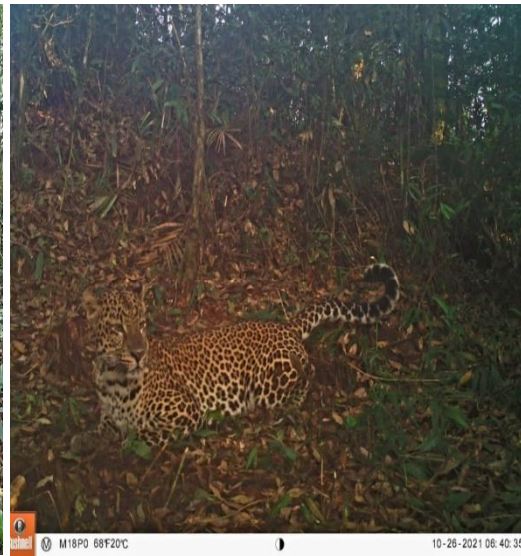


Figure 6 B. Leopard caught by camera trap

The images of the javanese leopard's prey animals were not captured at all camera points. Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) were captured in 3 cameras, deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) were captured in 4 cameras, forest cats were captured in 2 cameras, linsang were captured in 4 cameras, javanese gonggong quail were captured in 2 cameras, skunk badgers were captured in 2 cameras, forest rats were captured in 4 cameras and squirrels were captured in 2 cameras installed. Wild boar is a prey animal with almost even distribution across all camera trap locations, wild boar are found more throughout the Mount Botol Resort compared to other types of prey animals in the Mount Botol Resort forest. Wild boar have a fairly wide roaming area and are active at night and during the day. Wild boar usually gather in groups when foraging, plants that are eaten by wild boar are fruit, leaves and seeds. According to Gunawan et al., (2012) leopards more often prey on ungulates and primates with a body size of between 25 and 50 kg, there are abundant ungulates in TNGHS such as wild boar, deer, mouse deer, while the primates that are abundantly available are langurs, javanese gibbons and surili.

The rate of encounters with javanese leopard prey animals in each camera varied

greatly. Alikodra HS, (2002) Informs that animals generally have high sensitivity or prefer to avoid humans. The rate of encounters with javanese leopards is influenced by the presence of prey. Camera trap installation locations located in areas of high utilization by leopard prey animals result in a high rate of encounters with prey animals. Camera trap capture activity in September-December cameras at locations M_19A, M_19B only captured prey animals such as skunk badgers because the cameras at these locations experienced environmental disturbances due to human activity at the camera trap location. This is supported by evidence of captured images of human activity crossing the observation path and directly encountering bird hunters. Therefore, the camera does not work optimally and can disturb the activities of other wildlife. Based on the graph of active camera capture activity, the highest number of camera captures was obtained at camera M_18A, the boundary block of Mount Kencana, this is because this location provides optimal conditions for animal encounters. In addition, the camera trap is still in good condition so it records a fairly high number of animal images and the condition of the area is included in primary low mountain forest and far from habitat disturbance. The

primary factor contributing to the abundance of leopard food is herbivores such as wild boar and deer captured by camera traps. Camera trap damage is caused by two main factors: internal and external factors. Internal factors originate from the camera itself. Damage to the camera includes damage to electronic components and the camera lens. The most common type of damage to the camera's electronic components is damage to the heat sensor, which results in the camera continually capturing inaccurate images, apart from that, it is also caused by humans taking the camera trap.

The activity of prey animals depends on the length of the day. Most mammals are active during the day (diurnal) and take shelter at night. However, some mammals are active at night (nocturnal), while others are active at dusk and dawn (crepuscular). In this study, the activity time of the javanese leopard prey animal begins at night, namely from 6:00 PM to 7:00 PM WIB, which is the highest activity time of the leopard prey animal recorded by camera traps. Overall, the animals captured on camera are nocturnal (active at night). The linsang (*Prionodon linsang*) and the forest cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) are active. The forest cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) is active from 6:00 PM to 5:00 AM WIB, and the linsang (*Prionodon linsang*) is active from 6:00 PM to 4:00 AM WIB, searching for food individually. Olviana, (2011) This study reported that wild boars (*Sus scrofa*) exhibit flexible spatial and temporal use, although they do not have the highest spatial activity. In this study, wild boar activity was recorded per 24-hour day, both during the day and at night. However, wild boars are more likely to be nocturnal than diurnal. Wild boars often forage for food at night, although encounter rates are low.

In general, the javanese leopard's activity schedule follows the daily activity schedule of its prey. Based on camera trap images, the activity schedule of its prey increases most frequently during the onset of darkness at night and early morning, between 6:00 PM and 5:00

AM WIB, and from early morning to dusk, between 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM WIB. According to Rustandi A, (2015) The leopard's activity schedule tends to follow the schedule of its preferred or primary prey. This trend can be seen in the increased activity schedule of wild boar and deer during these times. The leopard's preference for certain species is due to their large size, which can meet their needs for several days, and their ease of access. A leopard requires 3.5 kg of meat for males and 2.5 kg for females per day. According to Gunawan et al., (2012) hunting large animals such as deer and wild boar will provide energy efficiency for leopards because they do not need to hunt every day.

The results of camera trap images captured during the September-December period, which were frequently recorded by cameras in the Mount Botol Resort area, are due to the location's good conditions for animal crossings and the availability of sufficient food, which are the main factors in the large number of leopard prey animals recorded in this area. The camera trap at point M_18 in the Mount Kencana Boundary block recorded the most leopard prey animals with a total of 62 captured images of prey animals. This is due to the selection of the right location so that it is quite easy to encounter animals recorded by the camera. Cameras installed on the prey animal crossing route make this camera the highest prey encounter rate. Meanwhile, the location is included in the primary lower mountain forest with low altitude and far from habitat disturbance. The main factor is the abundant availability of sufficient leopard food, namely herbivores. Olviana, (2011) The study reported that prey typically congregates in areas with abundant food sources, such as wild boar, deer, rats, and squirrels, along with plant species that are important food sources for prey.

Meanwhile, the M_19 camera trap in the Mount Malang block recorded the fewest prey animals. This was due to the camera's low capture rate due to disturbances at the location

caused by human activity passing by. In certain habitats, animals can often be found directly, such as squirrels and barking quail, or indirectly, through wild boar droppings.

Based on camera trap encounter rates, the potential javanese leopard species with the highest encounter rate is the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*). The forest rat (*Rattus sp.*) has a high encounter rate compared to other leopard prey, with 11.3 photos/day. Forest rats are unaffected by disturbances in their surroundings, and forest rats are rodents that are active both at night and during the day, thus achieving a high encounter rate. The forest rat has the status of Least Concern (low risk) due to its wide distribution and high abundance. According to Prasetio & Setiati, (2015) although not the main food of leopards, forest mice have an ecological role as a link in the food chain and as a spreader of plant seeds throughout the forest.

The lowest encounter rate was found in the javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*) with a value of 1.3 photos/day. The existence of the javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*) is one of the birds that has the status of Least Concern (low risk) of extinction. The javanese gonggong quail is difficult to find in the forest because its activity is rare and sensitive to surrounding disturbances, low abundance and is not a primary food for the javanese leopard. In contrast, the deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) which is the main prey animal food and favorite leopard in TNGHS after the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) has an encounter rate of 7.9 photos/day. Yanti (2011) Informs the factors that influence the rate of leopard encounters, namely the availability of prey animals in a habitat. Deer are the main prey for leopards, so the presence of deer and leopards will be directly proportional. The more abundant the deer population, the more leopard population. The presence of deer is supported by the abundance of available food. In addition, habitat conditions also affect the number of mammals present (Mustari et al., 2015).

The encounter rate of prey animals captured by camera traps can be influenced by several factors, including animal behavior, the length of time the animal occupies the camera's viewing angle, camera placement in the field, and the condition of the area. Animal image capture is influenced by the animal's social nature, which is indicated by groups or herds in daily activities, such as foraging, daily migration, and other activities. Most prey animals captured by camera traps are solitary, and their wild populations are declining. According to Olviana (2011) The rate of animal encounters based on camera traps depends heavily on the location of the camera trap, which in turn affects the length of time the camera is active. Furthermore, installing camera traps expands the camera coverage area, which, with more installed, can lead to higher animal encounter rates.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The identified leopard prey animals consist of 8 species of javanese leopard prey animals based on the results of camera traps in the Cagak Genep block, the Mount Kencana boundary block, Mount Malang and the Cirabok block. A large number was found in the Mount Kencana boundary block location. The highest level of encounters and abundance of prey animals was the forest rat (*Rattus sp.*) with a value of 11.3 photos/day and the lowest was the javanese gonggong quail (*Arborophila javanica*) with a value of 1.3 photos/day. The use of the javanese leopard prey animal activity time at night, namely 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM WIB is the time of highest activity of leopard prey animals.

B. Suggestions

Some cameras were not functioning optimally, preventing them from capturing images. Patrols should be optimized to address potential wildlife and poaching threats. Further, more extensive research is needed on the

leopard population and the presence of Javanese leopard prey at the MountBotol Resort, TNGHS. Prey can play a crucial role in determining leopard survival, ensuring population conservation and a healthy habitat for the Javanese leopard.

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