RINGKASAN

Gunung Slamet merupakan salah satu gunung api di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Letaknya yang berada di bawah garis katulistiwa menjadikan Gn. Slamet beriklim tropis, dengan curah hujan yang tinggi antara 2.750-6.500 $^{ml}/_{hari}$. Iklim demikian membuat hutan di lereng Gn. Slamet mempunyai keragaman jenis organisme yang tinggi, salah satunya burung. Kawasan dengan daya dukung ideal bagi kehidupan burung disebut sebagai daerah penting bagi burung atau *Important Bird Area* (IBA). Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka perlu adanya studi kelanjutan keragaman burung dan habitatnya, mengingat data ilmiah mengenai keragaman dan kelimpahan burung di lereng selatan Gn. Slamet belum banyak.

Penelitian dilakukan pada ketinggian 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800 dan 2000 mdpl di hutan alami lereng selatan Gunung Slamet. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan teknik point count. Jumlah spesies burung yang teramati sebanyak 32 spesies yang digolongkan kedalam 17 famillia. Indeks keragaman (H') tertinggi ditemukan pada ketinggian 2000 mdpl (1,82), demikian juga indeks kemerataan tertinggi ditemukan pada ketinggian 2000 mdpl (0,92). Kelimpahan burung tertinggi terdapat pada ketinggian 1400 mdpl (0,15). Ketinggian tempat dan temperature berpengaruh terhadap keragaman spesies burung, sedangkan kelembaban tidak berpengaruh.

Kata kunci : burung, gunung slamet, kelimpahan, keragaman, ketinggian

SUMMARY

Mount Slamet is one volcanos in Central Java province. It is located under the Equator line. This condition make Mt. Slamet has tropical climate with high rainfall between 6,500-2.750 ml/day. The tropical climate of this mountain make the forests on the southern slopes of Mt. Slamet have a high biodiversity, including birds. The region provides an ideal habitat for bird to life and known as important areas for birds or Important Bird areas (IBA). Therefore, it is necessary to do continuous study on bird diversity and it's habitat in southern slope of Mt. Slamet due to limited data are available.

The research was conducted at an altitude of 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800 and 2000 mdpl in natural forest of the southern slopes of the Mount Slamet. This research using survey method by applied point count technique. As many as 32 bird species were observed and were classified into 17 famillia. The highest diversity (1.82') and similarity (0.92) indices were observed at the altitude of 2000 above sea level (asl). The highest bird abundance was found at an altitude of 1400 asl (0.15). Bird diversity was influenced by altitude and temperature but not by humidity.

Keywords: birds, mount slamet, abundance, diversity, elevation