

Keanekaragaman Burung di Sungai Mamberamo, Papua

Birds Diversity at the Mamberamo River Basin, Papua

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The Mamberamo-Rouffaer-Idenburgh River watershed, one of the wetland sites in West Papua is the largest tropical marshlands in northern Papua, covers 7,711,602 hectares and includes in the North Papuan Lowlands Endemic Bird Area (EBA). The Irian Jaya Biodiversity Conservation Priority-Setting Workshop (Conservation International, 1999) highlighted that the Mamberamo Basin is an area with high priority for conservation. It is also acknowledged little biological information has been collected therefore it is urgent to carry out biological and ecological study in this particular sites.

Conservation International has conducted a Rapid Biodiversity Assessment Program to collect biological information from Mamberamo, and it was noted that approximately 143 species of birds were recorded among the lowland forest, swamp, and riverine sites near the village of Dabra (Van Balen *et al.*, 2002). This paper presents results of current survey that accomplished in connection with the Natural Resources Mapping Program, a collaboration project

between Pemda Kabupaten Sarimi and Universitas Negeri Papua.

Survey was achieved from 4 - 28 September 2004 in the Dabra (03°16'S 138°36'E), Taiyeve (03°14.06'S 138°26.62'E) and Fokri-Baso (03°05.08'S 138°50.12'E) villages of the Mamberamo Hulu District of Kabupaten Sarimi, Papua. Bird's observation was conducted from 0530 to 0930 hours during daytime and 1600 to 1800 at nighttime, along boat-transect line at the Mamberamo River from Dabra to Taiyeve ± km from 0800 hours to 1200 hours, and from Dabra to Fokri-Baso ± km 0730 hours to 1400 hours. Birds were observed with the aid of Burris binocular 10X-50mm and identification was performed by using the taxonomic description from the book "Handbook of New Guinea Birds (Rand and Gilliard, 1967) and "Birds of New Guinea (Beehler *et al.*, 1986).

A complete list from the survey is presented in Table 1, compared with previous studies achieved at the same relative location in the study site.

Tabel 1. Birds species found along Mamberamo River Basin, Papua

Species	Vernacular Name	CI (2002)	Archbold (1938-39)	Remarks
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrow Hawk	√		
<i>Accipiter poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Goshawk	√		E-NG
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	√		
<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	Lowland Swiftlet	√	√	
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher	√	√	
<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Giant Heron	√	U	
<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>	Fripped Flycatcher	√	√	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Lesser Wood Swallow	√	F	
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Crested Lizard Hawk	√	U	
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Mangrove Heron	√	F	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	White Cockatoo	√	C	
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	√	√	
<i>Casuarius unappendiculatus</i>	Single-wattled Cassowary	√	√	E-NG
<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>	King Bird of Paradise	√	√	E-NG
<i>Coracina schisticeps</i>	Gray's Greybird	√	√	E-NG
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	Papuan Greybird	√	F	

Tabel 1. Continued

Species	Vernacular Name	CI (2002)	Archbold (1938-39)	Remarks
<i>Corvus tristis</i>	Grey Crow	√	√	E-NG
<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	Rufous-bellied Giant Kingfisher	√	√	E-NG
<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	√		E-NG
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Snowy Egret / Little Egret	√	C	
<i>Egretta intermedium</i>	Intermedium Egret	√	C	
<i>Egretta picata</i>	Pied Heron	√	U	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Broad-billed Roller	√	√	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	√	C	
<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	Swamp Gerygone Warbler	√	C	
<i>Goura victoria</i>	Victoria Crowned Pigeon	√	√	E-NG
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	√	F	
<i>Haliastur Indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	√	C	
<i>Halycon torotoro</i>	Lesser Yellow-bellied Kingfisher	√		
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	White-headed Stilt	√	R	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	European Swallow	√		
<i>Lorius lorry</i>	Western Black-capped Lory	√	F	E-NG
<i>Malurus alboscapulatus</i>	Black and White Wren Warbler	√	C	E-NG
<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	Common Scrub Hen	√	√	
<i>Melilestes megarhynchus</i>	Long-beaked Honeyeater	√	√	E-NG
<i>Melipagha aruensis</i>	Mimic Melipagha	√	√	
<i>Mino dumontii</i>	Yellow-faced Mina	√	F	
<i>Monarcha guttula</i>	Spot-wing Monarch	√	√	
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Yellow-bellied Sunbird	√	√	
<i>Ninox theomacha</i>	Brown Owl	√		E-NG
<i>Oriolus szalay</i>	Brown Oriole	√	F	E-NG
<i>Paradisea minor</i>	Lesser Bird of Paradise	√	√	E-NG
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	√	√	
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	√	√	
<i>Philemon novaeguinae</i>	New Guinea Friar Bird	√	√	
<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	Great Papuan Frogmouth	√		
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	√	√	
<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	Salvadori's Fig Parrot	√	R	E-NG
<i>Psittichas fulgidus</i>	Vulturine Parrot	√	√	E-NG
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	√	√	
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	White-throated Fantail	√	√	
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	White-headed Shelduck	√		
<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	Brown-collared Brush Turkey	√	√	E-NG

Note: √ - present, C – common, F – fairly common, U – uncommon, R – rare, E-NG – Endemic New Guinea

Fifty-three species were recorded during the survey or about 37% compared to the previous study by Conservation International (Van Balen *et al.*, 2002) and all species seen in this survey were also recorded during the RAP. Seventeen species from 53 birds or 32% from a total species found during this study were endemic to New Guinea. Some species (*Cacatua galerita*, *Casuaris unappendiculatus*, *Goura victoria* and *Lorius lorry*) were domesticated and

raised as pets by local people in Dabra (Pattiselanno dan Metelmety, 2004).

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