

ABSTRACT

Karin fauziah , 2021. The Identification of The Class Aves in Mount Burangrang The Northern Part of West Bandung Regency. Guided by Drs. H. Uus Toharudin, M.Pd. Cita Tresnawati, M.Pd

Birds (Aves) are a group of vertebrate that has an important role to the course of a cycle of the life of the organism and as the main source of which gives its own color to the wealth of fauna in Indonesia. (Kuswanda, 2010). This study aims to determine the types of birds (Aves) and the distribution of birds (Aves) in the Mount Burangrang the Northern Part of West Bandung Regency. The method conducted in this study using the Point Count method and identified using the key of determination. This research was conducted by walking into a place that has been marked in the time specified. The first decision is done in the morning between 06.00-08.00 PM, and in the afternoon at 16.00-18.00 WIB. In one observation point of time that must be in need ie for 20 minutes. The results of this study has identified that there are 11 family (Apodidae, Pycnonotidae, Timaliidae, Addition, Muscicspidae, Laniidae, Cuculidae, Aegithalidae, Zosteropidae, Columbidae, and Accipitridae) and five of the order consisting of the apodiformes, passeriformes, Columbiformes, accipitriformes and the cuculiformes. Several species of birds (Aves) are protected because the population decreased the Bird Eyeglasses Java/pleci (Zosterops flavus), Eagle, brahminy kite (Haliaetus indus), and the Eagle black Eagle (Ictinaetus malayensis). There are several factors can cause that type of birds (Aves) are difficult to find at the time of the research, namely because the habitat, food availability, and factors klimatik (Temperature, Humidity and Light Intensity). (S.Alikodra, 2006)

Keywords : Identification of the class aves, Point Count method, Mount Burangrang