

ABSTRAC

Aves is a living creature whose habitat and life are threatened. There are several factors that can cause the aves population to decline, one of which is due to poaching. The purpose of this study is to identify aves at the foot of Mount Burangrang via legok haji, west bandung district. The method that will be used in this research is descriptive using a ponit count design, with 6 observation points. The results of this study are that there are 11 species of aves that have been found in all observation points of 10 families. They are the mountain swallow or Collocalia vulcanorum, Cucak Kutilang or Pycononotus aurigaster, Javan perenjak or Prinia familiaris, mountain-eyed bird or Zosterops montanus, common turtledove or Streptopedia chinensis, gray wiwik or Caconantis merulinus, mountain moth or Napotherius narmorata or Lanternius bentet, , Javanese kettles or Psaltaria exilis, gray cinenen or Orthotomus ruficefs, and worm brushes or Cyornis bayumas. In addition, several aves found in the area of the foot of Mount Burangrang Via Legok haji were identified as aves whose populations are almost extinct and protected, namely the gray cercet or Psaltaria exilis. From the graph results, the most dominant type of bird is the mountain swallow or Collocalia vulcanoru.

Key : Aves, identification, Gunung Burangrang