Point Count better if used in patchy habitat such as the forest (Sutherland 1996). Some visitors in Ragunan Zoological Park took home wild bird by putting it on their bag. This condition usually done during vacation time where countless people come, it made the people who took the bird hardly caught by the officers. Some people live nearby Ragunan also put bird trap on the trees and the absence of bird feeder made wild bird species in Ragunan Zoological Park decreased. (Dedi March 2008, personal communication) In early 2000 with former management of Ragunan Zoological Park, there was a task to feed the wild birds every morning by pouring some seeds in the street and gave fish to fish-eater birds, but right now with the new management that task never been done. So, it cause decrease in the number of species in Ragunan Zoological Park. Time may affect the number of birds found. For example, birds from north usually migrate to the south to find a warmer place (MacKinnon et al. 1998). The time of those birds to migrate is from October to March, this research held its observation from March until May, so there’s only few migratory birds found. These things should be concern by Ragunan Zoological Park staff because some of the species found in this research are migratory bird, for example Delichon dasypus (MacKinnon 1998); endemic species of Indonesia, for example Cacatua alba, Cacatua sulphurea, Dicaeum sanguinolentum, Dicaeum trochileum, Halcyon cyanoven, Lomchura leucogastroide, Padda oryzivora, Prinia familiaris, Sturnus melanopterus, Zosterops chloris and Zosterops flavus (Appendix 2); and endangered species, for example Sturnus melanopterus (Appendix 8). Most of the wild birds have Java as its natural distributional range area, but some bird species have natural distributional range area outside Java, Cacatua alba has distribution area of North Moluccas and Acridotheres tristis from Sumatera and Borneo. This might be because of the released pet from the caged inside Ragunan or local area nearby and then finally been able to survive and make a new generation inside Ragunan Zoological Park. Insectivores birds had the highest number of birds may be because there are a lot of trees in Ragunan. Trees are attracting for insect, thus made insectivores birds coming in order to find insect as their food. Trees also provide other food such as fruits and nectar from flower for non-insectivorous bird. While for some fish-eater birds or water birds Ragunan Zoological Park have pond that can be use by those birds to find food.

CONCLUSION

There are 64 species and 28 family observed with 17 new species from previous observation. Morning observation had more bird species and family than afternoon observation. The diversity of wild birds in Ragunan is sufficiently diversified. Streptopelia chinensis has the highest density value and there are some birds that has the lowest density because they only found once in whole observation. Most of birds have the distribution area of Sumatera, Java, Bali and Borneo and there are 2 species that have excluded Java as distribution area, 1 species coming from Sumatera and Borneo and 1 species coming from North Moluccas. Most of the wild birds found in this research are insectivores.

SUGGESTION

It is better to do regular monitoring for birds to know the changes in diversity and density of birds inside the Ragunan Zoological Park and for the officer in Ragunan should check the belonging of the visitors who come to Ragunan so there’ll be no more birds lost or even extinct from Ragunan.

REFERENCES