

Project Update: March 2009

The second survey was conducted in March 2009 and located in Parentas. This area was a representation of the western slope of Mt. Galunggung. The team was also accompanied by our third referee, Mr. Pudji Widodo who also interested to join in after we have discussed the result of the first survey. We rented an adventuring vehicle in order to gain much wider area. Thus, after spending 8 hours driving, we arrived in Singaparna, a small district near the Mt. Galunggung.



The next day, we began our survey. We travelled by vehicle and covered almost 50.7 km. The route was from Singaparna to Garut (a city in northern slope of Mt. Galunggung). The purpose of this trip was to survey the land use of slope area in west-south of Mt. Galunggung. However, field work was also conducted to survey the occurrence of *S. ampliflorum*.



During the trip we found that the slope area of Mt. Galunggung has been used as an agriculture area. This situation was also similar to Telaga Bodas area. Most people who live near the mountain work as farmers. They plant vegetables that are adapted for high altitude (above 1000 m). *Pinus merkusii* plantation was also detected in the slope of Mt. Galunggung. The plantation occurred in an altitude around 1000 m.

In Parentas area, we also conducted field work to survey the population of *S. ampliflorum*. A 6.2 km transect was surveyed. Four species of *Syzygium* were found, but without any individuals of *S. ampliflorum*. Apparently, this area was not the distribution of the species. Of the GPS we knew that the altitude of the area was between 1000 to 1200 m. *Syzygium splendens* was the commonest *Syzygium* species we found. A lot of seedlings were also found around the parent tree. Thus, it indicated that the regeneration process was well established.



During the survey, we also collected 3 individual of *S. splendens*, as a representation of *S. splendens* populations in Mt. Galunggung. The collection would be planted in Bogor Botanic Garden as an ex-situ conservation effort. Moreover, based on the Botanic Garden's Catalogue we have not conserved *S. splendens* into our garden. Thus, this collection will enrich our *Syzygium* collections as an ex-situ conservation. At present, of 3 seedlings of *S. splendens* seems only 2 individuals have survived.

