



**p u l m a n**  
HOTELS AND RESORTS

BANDUNG GRAND CENTRAL

# NATIVE WILDLIFE AND PLANT SPECIES OF BANDUNG

## NATIVE WILDLIFE OF THE BANDUNG REGION:



### JAVAN GIBBON (HYLOBATES MOLOCH)

This endangered primate is endemic to Java. These tree-dwelling apes are known for their remarkable agility. While not found in the city center, small populations exist in fragmented forests, such as those within the Halimun Salak National Park and various conservation areas in West Java.



### JAVAN LANGUR (TRACHYPITHECUS AURATUS) AND JAVAN GRIZZLED LANGUR (TRACHYPITHECUS COMATA)

These vulnerable primates are arboreal, living mostly in trees. They are an important part of the ecosystem as they disperse seeds. You can find them in the fragmented forests and protected areas of West Java.



### JAVAN HAWK-EAGLE (NISAETUS BARTELSI)

This magnificent raptor, the national bird of Indonesia, is an endangered species. It lives in the humid tropical forests of Java, including those surrounding Bandung, and can sometimes be spotted soaring over the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park.



### JAVAN OWLET (GLAUCIDIUM CASTANOPTERUM)

A species of owl native to Java and Bali. This small raptor inhabits tropical moist lowland forests, and its distinctive calls can be heard in wooded areas in the region.





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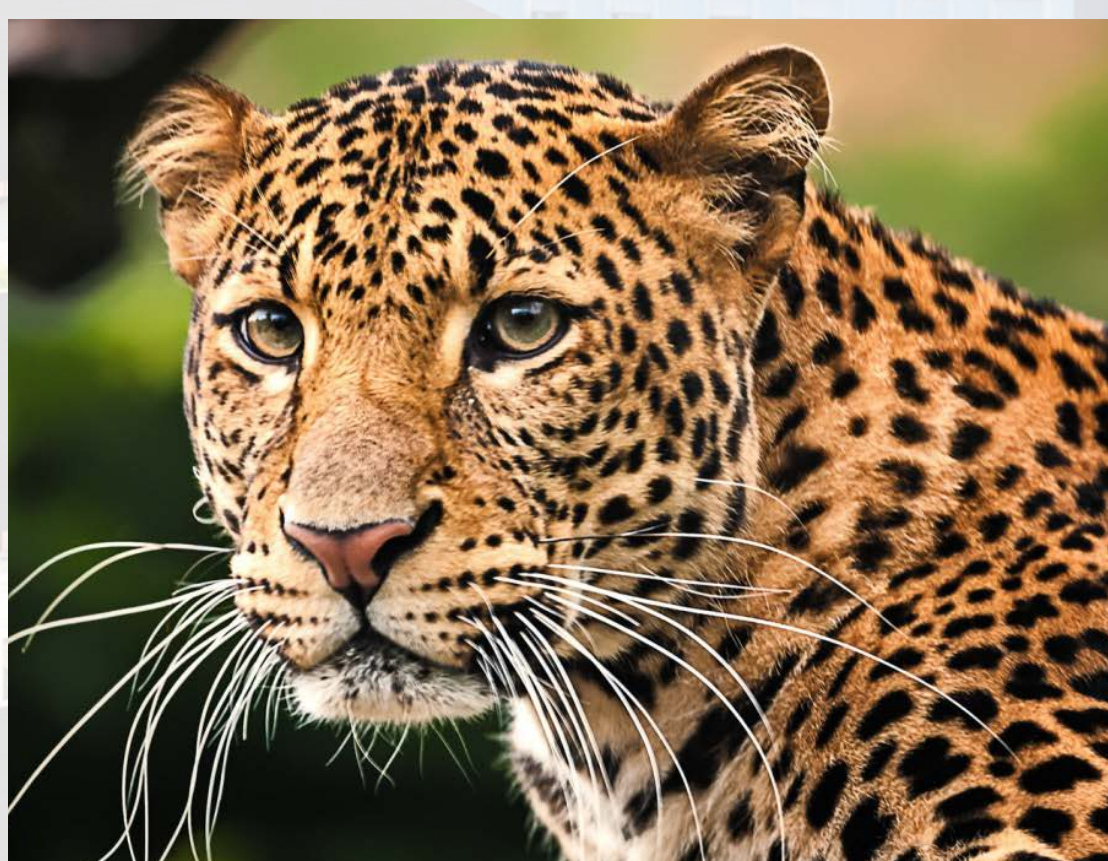
### JAVAN GREEN MAGPIE (CISSA THALASSINA)

This critically endangered bird is endemic to the montane forests of western Java. It is known for its stunning green plumage. Its small population is primarily confined to protected, higher-elevation forests.



### JAVAN RUSA (RUSA TIMORENSIS)

This is a large deer species native to Indonesia. These nocturnal animals are typically found in small groups in the island's forests.



### JAVAN LEOPARD (PANTHERA PARDUS MELAS):

An endangered apex predator found only on the island of Java. The Javan leopard is crucial for controlling herbivore populations, and its habitat is primarily within the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park and other remote conservation forests.





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## PLANT SPECIES OF THE BANDUNG REGION:



### **CANTIGI (VACCINIUM VARINGIFOLIUM)**

Found in high-altitude volcanic areas like Kawah Putih and Tangkuban Perahu, Cantigi is a hardy shrub that thrives in acidic soils. Its reddish young leaves and ability to survive harsh conditions make it a common sight on mountain trails.



### **ANGGREK BULAN (PHALAENOPSIS AMABILIS)**

Known as the "moon orchid," this elegant flower grows in shady, moist environments such as Orchid Forest Cikole and Tahura Djuanda. It is also Indonesia's national flower and a symbol of natural beauty.



### **PINUS/TUSAM (PINUS MERKUSII)**

This tall conifer species dominates reforestation areas like Lembang Pine Forest and Tahura Djuanda. It is valued for its straight trunk, resin, and ecological importance in highland forests.



### **PAKIS SAYAP KELELAWAR (HISTIOPTERIS INCISA)**

Named for its bat-like fronds, this native fern grows in moist volcanic slopes such as those in Kawah Putih and Ciwidey. It thrives in acidic and shaded environments.



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## PLANT SPECIES OF THE BANDUNG REGION:



### ALANG-ALANG (IMPERATA CYLINDRICA)

A common grass found in open areas around Ciwidey and Tahura Djuanda, Alang-alang grows quickly and covers disturbed lands. It plays a role in early ecological succession.



### PATRAKOMALA (CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA)

This vibrant flowering tree is widely planted in city parks like Alun-Alun Bandung and along roadsides. Patrakomala is a symbol of Bandung and is admired for its bright red-orange blooms.



### LEMO/MEDANG (LITSEA CUBEBA)

Growing on forested slopes in Ciwidey, Mount Patuha, and Tangkuban Perahu, this aromatic tree is known for its small fruits, used in traditional medicine and essential oils.

### NOTE:

Guests are provided with comprehensive interpretive materials on the area's native wildlife and plant species. These resources are essential for learning about these unique animals, as their populations are now primarily limited to protected conservation areas, national parks, and designated zoos across West Java due to urbanization and habitat loss.

### RESOURCES:

<https://www.aspinallfoundation.org/the-aspinall-foundation/working-around-the-world/indonesia/>  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320700000926>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan\\_owlet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan_owlet)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan\\_green\\_magpie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan_green_magpie)  
<https://www.ecologyasia.com/verts/mammals/javan-rusa.htm>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan\\_leopard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javan_leopard)  
<https://www.kew.org/read-and-watch/indonesia-hidden-treasures>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phalaenopsis\\_amabilis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phalaenopsis_amabilis)  
<https://jurnalnasional.ump.ac.id/index.php/JRST/article/view/24186>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djuanda\\_Forest\\_Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djuanda_Forest_Park)  
<https://kumparan.com/jason-genesis/mengungkap-pesona-orchid-forest-cikole-keindahan-flora-dan-fauna-di-bandung>  
<https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/cropsaver/article/view/45383>  
<https://radarmadiun.jawapos.com/berita-daerah/806135034/si-cantik-dan-sang-primata-flora-dan-fauna-khas-kota-bandung>  
<https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jtbb/article/view/73456>  
<https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/entertainment/pr-014592485/mengenal-bunga-patrakomala-bunganya-kota-bandung?page=all>