The Population Walik Sula (Ptilinopus mangoliensis) As A Basis Of Considerations In Formulation For Ex Sityu Design

This study aims to identity the Walik Sula bird, in terms of population estimate as a basis for consideration of the formulation of ex situ conservation design. Data collection was done by survey using line transect method and consentration count point method. Data wereanalyzed is find out, population number, sex ratio, effective population and rate of inbreeding population. Observations and discussion based on each location seoarately are intended to obtain a comprehensive data. The study was conducted in the Sula Islands Distrik of Nort Maluku, the results shower that at the study sites: Soamole Vilage, Wai Ioa Village and Bega Village of Walik Sula birds had sex ratio: Soamole Village (male :female 22.17 :85.38), Wai ipa village (male:female 19.48: 73.78) and Bega vellage (malle:vemale 19.61:80.39), effective population of Soamole vellage 22.39 tail, Wai ipa village 16.48 tail, and Bega Village 2.5 tail, respectively and inbreeding rates percentof consecutive populations of Soamole village 2.5, Wai ipa Village 3.11 and Bega Village 3.19. The vulnerabebilty of Walik sula birds due to uncontrolled hunting, illegal logging, land conversion, resulting in a decline in the population, the situation is feared that the bird population will be lost or extinct, so it is necessary to preserve ex situ conservation design for the protection, propagation and utilization according to the conservation rules.