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**Key species of wildlife as tourism attraction  
in Gorontalo Province**

MEILINDA LESTARI MODJO, MARINI SUWANTI RAMBEVA<sup>1)</sup>  
Department of Science, Faculty of Letters and Letters, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo,  
Department of Biology, Faculty of Education and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

**ABSTRACT**

Wildlife has a vital role in human life. From ecological perspective, wildlife is a reflection of ecological condition and its changes over the course of time. Moreover, wildlife has become a natural tourism attraction. The research aimed to identify wildlife species that has become a tourism attraction in Gorontalo Province. The data collection of wildlife was done by survey method and analyzed by qualitative by examining related studies and journals. The results showed that the wildlife species in Gorontalo Province consist of 18 species found in Masi Popyaya Raja Nature Reserve, Masi Nature Reserve, Masiu-Baluyuhuto Wildlife Reserve, Boluharami Beach, Limboto Lake area.

**Key words:** gorontalo, key species, tourism attraction, wildlife



**INTRODUCTION**

Wildlife are all kind of animals that live on land, in water, and or in the air that still have wild traits, both those who still free and those maintained by humans. Tourism activities, wildlife species are a reflection of ecological conditions and their changes over time and become a component of a quality wildlife, as a parameter site conservation area, its existence is a "life" or "soul" of wildlife in that area. In addition to playing an importance in ecology, economics, research and education, wildlife is also a major attraction for tourism activities.

**MATERIAL & METHODS**

Location of study area was conducted in Gorontalo Province. The data collection of wildlife as tourism attraction was done by survey method, that is, to explore the whole area of research location. Data were collected by identifying each type of wildlife found.

**RESULT & DISCUSSION**

**Masi Popyaya Raja Nature Reserve**  
Masi Popyaya Raja Nature Reserve is located in Anggrek District, North Gorontalo Regency, wildlife which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), white back turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and hump back turtle (*Caretta caretta*).  

**Masiu Nature Reserve**  
The Masiu Nature Reserve has an area of 30,577.35 Ha, located in Masiu District, Gorontalo Province. Wildlife in The Masiu Nature Reserve which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are: mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

**Masiu-Baluyuhuto Wildlife Reserve**  
Masiu-Baluyuhuto Wildlife Reserve has an area of 6,207.32 Ha and the wildlife which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are: mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

**Boluharami Beach**  
Boluharami Beach is located in Bone-Bone District, with the attraction of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) which is the main attraction of tourist activities on this beach. The wildlife have a total length of up to 12 meters, and these wildlife are endangered so their habitat protection wildlife.

**Limboto Lake**  
Limboto Lake is located in Gorontalo District, with quite easy access. The Limboto Lake is located in Gorontalo District. The wildlife which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are: mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and mabok deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

**CONCLUSION**

Gorontalo Province have the wildlife of mammals, bird, and amphib. The potential of this wildlife is an attraction for the development of natural tourism destination.

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# Key species of wildlife as tourism attraction in Gorontalo Province

*by* Meilinda Lestari Modjo And Marini Susanti Hamidun

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# Key species of wildlife as tourism attraction in Gorontalo Province

MEILINDA LESTARI MODJO<sup>1</sup>, MARINI SUSANTI HAMIDUN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Tourism, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

## ABSTRACT

Wildlife has a vital role in human life. From ecology perspective, wildlife is a reflection of ecological condition and its changes over the course of time. Moreover, wildlife has become a natural tourism attraction. The research aimed to identify wildlife species that has become a tourism attraction in Gorontalo Province. The data collection of wildlife was done by survey method and were secondary data collected by examining related studies and journals. The

results showed that the wildlife species in Gorontalo Province consist of 18 species found in Mas Popaya Raja Nature Reserve, Panua Nature Reserve, Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve, Botubarani Beach, Limboto Lake Area.

**Key words:** gorontalo, key species, tourism attraction, wildlife

## INTRODUCTION

Wildlife are all kind of animals that live on land, in water, and or in the air that still have wild traits, both those who are still free and those maintained by humans. tourism activities. Wildlife species are a reflection of ecological conditions and their changes over time and become a barometer of a quality of wildlife. As a parameter of a conservation area, its existence is a "life" or "soul" of wildlife in that area. In addition to playing an important role in ecology, economics, research and education, wildlife is also a major attraction for tourism activities.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

Location of study area was conducted in Gorontalo Province. The data collection of wildlife as tourism attraction was done by survey method, that is, to explore the whole area of research location. Data were collected by indentifying each type of wildlife found

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

### Mas Popaya Raja Nature Reserve

Mas Popaya Raja Nature Reserve is located in Anggrek District, North Gorontalo Regency. Wildlife which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are: green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), leather back turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and logger head turtles (*Caretta caretta*)



*Chelonia mydas* *Eretmochelys imbricata*

### Panua Nature Reserve



*Macrocephalon maleo*

The Panua Nature Reserve has an area of 36,577.35 Ha, located in Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo Province. Wildlife in The Panua Nature Reserve which has the potential to become a tourist attraction are: maleo bird (*Macrocephalon maleo*), gosongbird (*Eulipoa wallacei*), kelp (*Lepidocheilus olivacea*), tarsius (*Tarsius quarlesii*), and rangkong bird (*Rhyticeron cassida*)

### Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve

Nantu Wildlife Reserve has an area of 51,507.33 Ha and the wildlife which is the main attraction of tourism activities in Nantu Wildlife Reserve are: babirusa (*Babirusa babirusa*), anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), ferrets (*Viverra zibetha*), tarsius (*Tarsius spectrum*)



*Babirusa babirusa* *Bubalus depressicornis*

, sulawesi black monkey (*Macaca heckii*), cuscus (*Strigocuscus celebensis*), and rangkong bird (*Rhyticeron cassida*)



*Rhincodon typus*

### Botubarani Beach

Botubarani Beach is located in Bone Bolango District, with the attraction of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) which is the main attraction of tourist activities on this beach. The wildlife have a total length of up to 12 meters, and these wildlife are endangered so their status is "protected wildlife"

### Limboto Lake

Limboto lake is located in Gorontalo District, with quite easy access. The wildlife attraction that is found in Limboto Lake is the migratory birds such as shrub trinitil (*Tringalareola*), red neck kedidi (*Calidris ruficollis*), small necklace cerek (*Charadrius dubius*), gagang bayam timur (*Himantopus leucocephalus*)



## CONCLUSION

Gorontalo Province have the wildlife of mammals, bird, and amphi. The potential of this wildlife is an attraction for the development of natural tourism destination.

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