

AKTIVITAS HARIAN DAN WILAYAH JELAJAH LUTUNG JAWA  
(*Trachypithecus auratus* E. Geoffroy, 1812) DI RESORT KEMALANG,  
TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI (TNGM)

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INTISARI

Lutung jawa merupakan salah satu satwa dilindungi yang mengalami penurunan populasi akibat hilangnya habitat. Di Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi, bencana alam berupa letusan gunung berapi menjadi faktor hilangnya habitat, sehingga lutung jawa berpindah ke lereng tenggara. Kegagalan dalam beradaptasi dapat mengancam populasi satwa liar. Penelitian mengenai aktivitas dan wilayah jelajah dapat memberikan informasi mengenai keberhasilan strategi adaptasi lutung jawa di lingkungan yang baru.

Pengambilan data dilakukan di Resort Kemalang pada bulan September hingga Oktober 2022. Data aktivitas harian lutung jawa diambil dengan menggunakan metode *focal animal sampling* untuk mengetahui aktivitas setiap individu dalam satu kelompok dan dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Aktivitas lutung jawa direkam menggunakan metode *scan sampling* dengan interval 5 menit. Data wilayah jelajah diperoleh dari pelacakan pergerakan lutung jawa menggunakan GPS dan dianalisis menggunakan *Minimum Convex Polygon* dan *Kernel Density Estimation*.

Aktivitas harian lutung jawa terdiri dari 41% istirahat, 24% makan, 21% bergerak, 13% aktivitas sosial, dan 1% aktivitas eliminasi. Luas wilayah jelajah lutung jawa berdasarkan metode MCP adalah 26,5 ha. Luas penggunaan wilayah jelajah berdasarkan metode KDE adalah 27,9 ha. Rata-rata jelajah harian 280 m, radius maksimum 706,1 m, dan rata-rata jarak pohon tidur 187 m. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dan kegiatan untuk menjaga kualitas habitat lutung jawa.

Kata kunci: lutung jawa, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi, aktivitas harian, wilayah jelajah

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DAILY ACTIVITIES AND HOME RANGE JAVAN LANGUR (*Trachypithecus auratus* E. Geoffroy, 1812) IN KEMALANG RESORT, MOUNT MERAPI NATIONAL PARK (TNGM)

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**ABSTRACT**

Javan langurs are one of the protected species that have experienced population decline due to habitat loss. In Mount Merapi National Park, natural disasters in the form of volcanic eruptions are a factor in habitat loss, so javan langurs move to the Southeast Slope. Failure to adapt can threaten wildlife populations. Research on activity and home range can provide information on the success of javan langur's adaptation strategy in the new environment.

Data were collected at the Kemalang Resort from September to October 2022. Daily activity data of javan langur was taken using the focal animal sampling method to determine the activity of each individual in a group and analyzed descriptively qualitatively. Javan langur activity was recorded using the scan sampling method at 5-minute intervals. Home range data was obtained from tracking the movement of javan langurs using GPS and analyzed using Minimum Convex Polygon and Kernel Density Estimation.

The daily activities of javan langurs consisted of 41% resting, 24% eating, 21% moving, 13% social activities, and 1% elimination activities. The home range area of the javan langur based on the MCP method was 26.5 ha. The home range utilization area based on the KDE method was 27.9 ha. The average daily home range was 280 m, the maximum radius was 706.1 m, and the average sleeping tree distance was 187 m. Based on the results of the study, further research and activities are needed to maintain the quality of the javan langur habitat.

**Keywords:** javan langur, Mount Merapi National Park, daily activities, home range.

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