

IDENTIFIKASI POLA TINGKAH LAKU MAKAN DAN KESEHATAN PENCERNAAN BEKANTAN DI YAYASAN SAHABAT BEKANTAN, PULAU CURIAK, KABUPATEN BARITO KUALA

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INTISARI

Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*) merupakan primata yang tersebar di Pulau Kalimantan dan berstatus langka sehingga perlu dilakukan konservasi untuk menjaga kelestariannya. Salah satu habitat bekantan di Kalimantan yaitu di Yayasan Sahabat Bekantan di Pulau Curiak. Tingkah laku makan dan kesehatan pencernaan memberikan pengaruh terhadap kelangsungan hidup bekantan. Penelitian ini melihat pola tingkah laku makan bekantan yang terdapat di Yayasan Sahabat Bekantan di Pulau Curiak. Identifikasi tingkah laku makan dilakukan dengan mengawasi bekantan dengan metode observasi *instantaneous*. Tumbuhan pakan dikoleksi dan diuji melalui analisis proksimat. Kesehatan pencernaan diuji dengan melakukan analisis parasitologi menggunakan sampel feses bekantan. Penelitian dilakukan selama lebih dari 20 hari pada Mei 2023 di Yayasan Sahabat Bekantan, Pulau Curiak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kelompok bekantan menghabiskan waktu rata-rata 45.1 menit di *feeding station* dalam sehari, dengan persentase durasi 17.6 menit memakan pisang dan 12.7 memakan tanaman liar. Bekantan dewasa mengkonsumsi lebih banyak pisang, sedangkan bekantan muda lebih banyak mengkonsumsi daun saat berada di *feeding station*. Sebagian besar pakan yang dikoleksi juga ditemukan di habitat bekantan yang berada di lokasi lain. Sebagian besar organisme yang terdeteksi pada sampel feses juga umum ditemukan pada feses primata dan bekantan di lokasi lain. Walaupun bekantan di Pulau Curiak positif terinfeksi protozoa dan cacing parasit, tidak ditemukan gejala penyakit pada bekantan selama penelitian.

(Kata kunci: bekantan; konservasi, tingkah laku, makan, pakan, parasit)

IDENTIFICATION OF EATING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND DIGESTIVE HEALTH OF PROBOSCIS MONKEY AT THE SAHABAT BEKANTAN FOUNDATION, CURIK ISLAND, BARITO KUALA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) is a primate, distributed on the island of Kalimantan and has a rare status so conservation needs to be carried out to maintain its preservation. One of the proboscis monkey habitats in Kalimantan is at the Sahabat Bekantan Foundation on Curiak Island. Eating behavior and digestive health influence the survival of proboscis monkeys. This research looked at the eating behavior patterns of proboscis monkeys found at the Sahabat Bekantan Foundation on Curiak Island. Identification of eating behavior is carried out by monitoring proboscis monkeys using the instantaneous observation method. Food plants are collected and tested through proximate analysis. Digestive health was tested by carrying out parasitology analysis using proboscis monkey faecal samples. The research was conducted for more than 20 days in May 2023 at the Sahabat Bekantan Foundation, Curiak Island, Barito Kuala Regency. The results showed that the proboscis monkey group spent an average of 45.1 minutes at the feeding station a day, with a percentage of 17.6 minutes eating bananas and 12.7 minutes eating wild plants. Adult proboscis monkeys consume more bananas, while young proboscis monkeys consume more leaves when they are at the feeding station. There are eleven species of wild proboscis monkey food plants collected. Most of the food collected was also found in proboscis monkey habitats in other locations. Most of the organisms that were also detected in the faecal samples were generally found in the feces of primates and proboscis monkeys in other locations. Although the proboscis monkeys on Curiak Island were positively infected with protozoan and parasitic worms, no symptoms of disease were shown in the proboscis monkeys during the study.

(Keywords: proboscis monkey; conservation, behavior, feeding, health, parasite)