

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI PEJANTAN ALFA PER DAN PERILAKU HARIAN MONYET EKOR PANJANG (*Macaca fascicularis*) DI TLOGO MUNCAR, TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI TAHUN 2024

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Monyet ekor panjang/MEP (*Macaca fascicularis*) merupakan spesies primata yang tersebar luas di seluruh Indonesia. Monyet ekor panjang (MEP) secara umum merupakan spesies penghuni hutan hujan tropis dengan iklim lembab dan curah hujan tinggi. Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, populasi terbesar MEP berada di Lereng Gunung Merapi yang termasuk kawasan objek wisata alam di mana salah satunya adalah di Tlogo Muncar. Monyet ekor panjang hidup berkelompok dengan monyet jantan alfa sebagai pemimpin kelompok. Perilaku sosial yang terjadi pada populasi MEP diantaranya *social affiliation*, *social agonism* dan *non-social activities* yang termasuk diantaranya adalah bergerak, makan, inaktif, *grooming*, bersuara, bermain, agonistik, tidur dan kawin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pejantan alfa masing-masing kelompok dan mengamati perilaku harian MEP di kawasan wisata Tlogo Muncar, Kaliurang. Metode yang digunakan untuk identifikasi pejantan alfa adalah pengamatan pejantan paling dominan dan mencatat ciri khusus yang dimiliki. Pengamatan perilaku harian MEP menggunakan metode *scan sampling* yang dicatat pada *tally sheet* selama periode aktif mereka dengan menggunakan interval lima menit pada MEP yang ditemukan di Tlogo Muncar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pejantan alfa kelompok Joglo Trubus yang memiliki ciri khusus mata kiri yang cedera sehingga kelihatan buram dan kecil serta *maxilla* yang lebih ke depan, kelompok mushola dengan ciri-ciri *mandibula* yang lebih ke depan, bekas cedera di bawah mata kiri serta goresan horizontal pada hidungnya dan alfa pejantan kelompok air terjun ditandai dengan corak khusus pada dahi seperti mahkota dan *maxilla* yang lebih kedepan dan mata yang terang. Perilaku harian MEP didominasi aktivitas bergerak disusul aktivitas makan, inaktif, *grooming*, bersuara, bermain, agonistik dan kawin. Kesimpulan yang diperoleh dari penelitian tahun 2024 ini adalah terdapat pergantian pejantan alfa di semua kelompok MEP dibanding tahun 2022, dengan aktivitas kelompok MEP didominasi aktivitas bergerak.

Kata Kunci: Monyet Ekor Panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*), Pejantan alfa, Perilaku Harian, Tlogo Muncar

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ALPHA MALE AND THE DAILY BEHAVIOUR OF THE LONG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macaca fascicularis*) AT TLOGO MUNCAR, MOUNT MERAPI NATIONAL PARK IN THE YEAR 2024

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The long-tailed macaque or *Macaca fascicularis* is one of the most widely spread species of primate throughout Indonesia. The long-tailed macaque is generally a species that lives in tropical rain forests with humid climates and heavy rainfall. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the largest population of the long-tailed macaques is on the slopes of Mount Merapi, which is a tourist attraction area, one of which is Tlogo Muncar. Long-tailed macaques live in groups with alpha males as group leaders. Social behaviour that occurs in the long-tailed macaque population includes social affiliation, social agonism and non-social activities which include, moving, eating, inactivity, grooming, vocalising, playing, agonistic, sleeping and mating. This research aims to identify alpha males of each group and observe the daily behaviour of long-tailed macaque in the Tlogo Muncar tourist area. The method used to identify alpha males is by observing the most dominant male and noting the special characteristics he has. Observation of long-tailed macaque's daily behaviour using a scan sampling method was recorded on a tally sheet during their active periods using 5-minute intervals. The result of the research showed that the alpha male of the Joglo Trubus group had special characteristics of an injured left eye that made it cloudy and smaller than the right eye and the *maxilla* is more protruded, the mushola group's alpha male had characteristics of a protruded mandible and an injury that left a scar under the left eye and horizontal scratches on the nose and the alpha male of the waterfall group are characterized by special patterns on the forehead that make it seem like its wearing a crown, a protruded *maxilla* as well as light-coloured eyes. The long-tailed macaques' daily activities were dominated by moving, followed by eating, inactivity, grooming, vocalizing, playing, agonistic and mating activities. The conclusion obtained from this year's research is that there is a change in alpha males in all the long-tailed macaque groups compared to the alpha males in 2022, with the long-tailed macaque's group activities being dominated by moving.

Keywords: Long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), alpha male, Daily Behaviour, Tlogo Muncar