

ABSTRAK

AGRESIVITAS MONYET EKOR PANJANG (*Macaca fascicularis*) SETELAH PEMASANGAN SPANDUK LARANGAN MEMBERI PAKAN DAN PERSEPSI PENGUNJUNG TERHADAP RESIKO INTERAKSINYA DI TLOGO MUNCAR KALIURANG

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Monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) di kawasan wisata Tlogo Muncar, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi (TNGM), berinteraksi erat dengan wisatawan yang kerap memberi makan. Interaksi ini berpotensi memicu perilaku agresif dan konflik dengan manusia. Sebagai upaya mitigasi, pengelola memasang spanduk larangan memberi pakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji tingkat agresivitas monyet serta persepsi pengunjung pasca-pemasangan spanduk.

Pengamatan perilaku agresif monyet dilakukan dengan metode *scan sampling*, mengelompokkan agresivitas dalam empat level: (1) mengintimidasi dan mencuri dari depan, (2) mencuri dari belakang/sampling, (3) mencuri saat lengah, (4) hanya mendekat saat diberi makan. Persepsi 100 pengunjung dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil menunjukkan perilaku agresif monyet cenderung meningkat dibandingkan tahun 2022. Pengetahuan pengunjung tentang penularan penyakit monyet-manusia meningkat, namun jumlah pengunjung yang barangnya dicuri juga bertambah. Meskipun frekuensi interaksi langsung menurun, praktik pemberian pakan masih terjadi meski dalam skala lebih kecil. Diperlukan penguatan penegakan aturan dan edukasi berkelanjutan untuk meminimalkan konflik dan mempertahankan perilaku alami monyet ekor panjang di habitatnya.

Kata Kunci: monyet ekor panjang; perilaku agresif; persepsi pengunjung; larangan pemberian pakan; konflik manusia-satwa; Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi.

ABSTRACT

AGGRESSIVENESS OF LONG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macaca fascicularis*) FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF SIGNS PROHIBITING FEEDING AND VISITORS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE RISKS OF INTERACTION AT TLOGO MUNCAR KALIURANG

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Long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in the Tlogo Muncar tourist area, Mount Merapi National Park, interact closely with tourists who frequently feed them. This interaction may trigger aggressive behavior and human-monkey conflict. To mitigate this, managers installed feeding prohibition signs. This study aims to assess macaque aggressiveness and visitor perceptions after the signs were installed.

Macaque aggressive behavior was observed using scan sampling, classifying aggression into four levels: (1) intimidating and stealing from the front, (2) stealing from behind or the side, (3) stealing when visitors are off guard, and (4) only approaching when fed or scavenging. Visitor perceptions were collected via questionnaires from 100 respondents. Data were analyzed descriptively.

Results showed that macaque aggressive behavior tended to increase compared to 2022. Visitor knowledge about monkey-to-human disease transmission improved, yet the number of visitors whose belongings were stolen also increased. Although the frequency of direct interaction decreased, feeding practices continued on a smaller scale. Stricter enforcement and continuous education are needed to minimize conflict and preserve the natural behavior of long-tailed macaques in their habitat.

Keywords: long-tailed macaque; aggressive behaviour; visitor perception; feeding prohibition; human-wildlife conflict; Mount Merapi National Park