

## ABSTRAK

### ESTIMASI POPULASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI PEJANTAN ALFA KELOMPOK MONYET EKOR PANJANG (*Macaca fascicularis*) DI KAWASAN TLOGO MUNCAR, TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI PASCA PEMASANGAN SPANDUK LARANGAN MEMBERI MAKAN MONYET EKOR PANJANG TAHUN 2025

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Monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) merupakan spesies primata yang tersebar luas di Indonesia, hidup di berbagai habitat dan dapat berdekatan dengan manusia. Monyet ekor panjang hidup secara berkelompok dengan dominasi pejantan alfa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis estimasi populasi dan mengetahui pejantan alfa MEP di Kawasan Tlogo Muncar, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi pasca pemasangan spanduk larangan memberi makan monyet ekor panjang tahun 2025. Pengamatan dilaksanakan 16 kali pada hari Sabtu, Minggu, dan libur nasional dengan metode *mark resight* dan *focal sampling* untuk identifikasi pejantan alfa dan metode *concentration* dan *direct counting* untuk estimasi populasi. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi mengenai dinamika populasi dan pejantan alfa MEP di Kawasan Tlogo Muncar, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan estimasi populasi kelompok yang teridentifikasi berlokasi yaitu Air Terjun 79 ekor, Joglo Trubus 79 ekor, dan Mushola 68 ekor. Setiap kelompok terdiri dari jantan dewasa, betina dewasa, *juvenile*, dan *infant* dipimpin yang dipimpin oleh seekor pejantan alfa. Pejantan alfa kelompok Air Terjun memiliki ciri corak mahkota pada dahi bergaris hitam tegas, kelompok Mushola memiliki ciri rambut berjambul, dan kelompok Joglo Trubus memiliki ciri bibir sumbing dan ekor bengkok.

**Kata kunci:** Alfa, Monyet, Muncar, Populasi, Spanduk

## ***ABSTRACT***

### **POPULATION ESTIMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE ALPHA MALE IN LONG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macaca fascicularis*) GROUPS IN THE TLOGO MUNCAR AREA, TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF FEEDING PROHIBITION BANNERS IN 2025**

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The long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) is a primate species widely distributed in Indonesia, inhabiting various environments and often living in close proximity to humans. These macaques live in social groups characterized by the dominance of an alpha male. This study aimed to analyze population estimation and to Alpha male identification of long-tailed macaques in the Tlogo Muncar area, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi, following the installation of feeding prohibition banners in 2025. The observations were conducted 16 times on Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays using the mark-resight and focal sampling methods for alpha male identification, as well as concentration and direct counting methods for population estimation. The results of this study are expected to provide information on population dynamics and the alpha male of long-tailed macaques in the Tlogo Muncar area. The results showed that the estimated population of identified groups at each location was 79 individuals in the Air Terjun group, 79 individuals in the Joglo Trubus group, and 68 individuals in the Mushola group. Each group consisted of adult males, adult females, juveniles, and infants, and was led by an alpha male. The alpha male of the Air Terjun group was characterized by a crown-like pattern on the forehead with distinct black lines, the Mushola group by tufted hair, and the Joglo Trubus group by a cleft lip and a crooked tail.

**Keywords:** *Alpha, Banner, Macaque, Muncar, Population*