

## INTISARI

### STUDI NUTRISI PAKAN KERA EKOR PANJANG DI HABITAT HUTAN JATI KPH CEPU

oleh:  
Sitamurti

Salah satu usaha pelestarian jenis satwa kera ekor panjang (*Nacaea fascicularis* Raffles.) adalah dengan memanipulasi habitatnya melalui pengetahuan tentang kebiasaan makan, jenis pakan serta kualitas pakan. Aspek kelestarian satwa tidak terlepas dari kondisi pakan yang berkualitas baik. Secara umum, satwa yang didukung oleh pakan yang cukup dan berkualitas akan mampu tumbuh lebih cepat, sehat dan memproduksi atau melanjutkan keturunan dengan cepat serta lebih tahan terhadap berbagai bentuk tekanan yang terjadi di habitatnya.

Kualitas pakan kera ekor panjang dapat diketahui melalui serangkaian pengujian analisis proksimat (*Proximate Analysis*), yaitu untuk mengetahui persentase besarnya kadar air, kadar abu, kadar lemak kasar, kadar protein kasar, kadar serat kasar serta BETN (Bahan Ekstrak Tanpa Nitrogen) atau karbohidrat. Kualitas pakan yang baik ditunjukkan oleh tingginya kadar lemak, kadar protein dan kadar karbohidrat serta rendahnya kadar abu dan serat kasar.

Dari hasil analisis pakan kesukaan kera ekor panjang di habitat hutan jati KPH Cepu, pada bahan basah, kadar air mempunyai persentase terbesar, yaitu lebih dari 50 %. Kadar air tertinggi terdapat pada daun kunei (*Komferia pandureta*), yaitu 93,5861 % dan terendah terdapat pada buah kalak (*Orhopea hexandra*), yaitu 63,6913 %. Kadar abu tertinggi terdapat pada tulang daun jati (*Tectona grandis*), yaitu 2,1134 % dan terendah terdapat pada jagung (*JTea mays*) muda 0,7457 %. Kadar lemak kasar tertinggi terdapat pada buah kesambi (*Scleicera oleosa*), yaitu 11,5417 % dan terendah terdapat pada tulang daun jati, yaitu 0,3732 %. Kadar protein kasar tertinggi terdapat pada daun plosa (*Butea monospezma*), yaitu 4,6719 % dan terendah terdapat pada tulang daun jati, yaitu 1,1184 %. Kadar serat kasar tertinggi ditemukan pada buah jati, yaitu 4,7692 % dan terendah ditemukan pada buah kalak, yaitu 1,0811 %. Kadar BETN atau karbohidrat terdapat pada buah kalak yaitu 20,5417 % dan terendah terdapat pada daun kunci, yaitu 2,0764 %.

## ABSTRACT

### STUDY ON THE FOOD NUTRITION OF LONG-TAILED MACAQUES IN TEAK FOREST, KPH CEPU

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One of the efforts to maintain the sustainability of Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis* Raffles) is with manipulating its habitate through any knowledge of the feeding habit, the type and the quality of food taken. The sustainability of protected wild animal species is especially interelated to the quality of food condition. In general, any wild animal supported by enough food will grow faster, healthier, and more productive. There fore, the capability to produce the new generation will be faster and has high survival from the occurance of habitate pressure.

The quality of food of Long-tailed Macaques can be seen through phases of proximate analysis method. This analysis method is used to measure the contents of water, mineral, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ENF (Extract Nitrogen Free) or carbohydrate. The good quality of food can be indicated by the high percentages of fat, protein, and carbohydrate, and also indicated by the low percentage of mineral and crude fiber.

The result of the analysis of the most favourable food (samples taken freshly) by Long-tailed Macaques in the KPH Cepu teak plantation forest has shown that the highest percentage is at the water content (> 50 %). The highest water content was found in kunci (*Komferia pandureta*) leaves (93,5861 %) and the lowest water content was found in kalak (*Orhopea hexandra*) fruit (63,6913 %). In the vein of teak (*Tectona grandis*) leaves, the mineral percentage found to be the highest (2,1134 %) and the lowest mineral percentage found in young corn (0,7457 %). The crude fat content was found in kesambi (*Scleicera oleosa*) fruit (11,5417 %) and the lowest crude fat content was found in the vein of teak leaves (0,3732 %). Ploso (*Butea monosperma*) leaves was proven to have the highest crude protein content (4,6719 %) and in the vein of teak leaves was found the lowest crude protein content (1,1184 %). The highest percentage of crude fiber was found in teak fruit (4,7692 %) and the lowest percentage of crude fiber was found in kalak fruit (1,0811 %). At last it was also proven that the ENF or carbohydrate percentage found to be the highest in kalak fruit (20,5417 %) and kunci leaves has the lowest ENF percentage (2,0764 %).