

ABSTRAK

ESTIMASI POPULASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI KELOMPOK MONYET EKOR PANJANG (*Macaca fascicularis*) DI TLOGO MUNCAR, TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI SELAMA PENUTUPAN MASA TANGGAP DARURAT COVID-19

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Monyet Ekor Panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) merupakan primata *Catarrhini* dari famili *macaca* yang masih bertahan hidup dan menjadi salah satu daya tarik bagi wisatawan yang datang ke kawasan Tlogo Muncar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan reidentifikasi terhadap kelompok monyet ekor panjang (MEP) di Tlogo Muncar, serta struktur sosial kelompok akibat terputusnya interaksi dengan manusia pasca penutupan kawasan masa tanggap darurat COVID-19. Pengamatan dilakukan sebanyak 14 kali dari Maret sampai dengan April 2021. Estimasi populasi dilakukan dengan metode perhitungan terkonsentrasi. Dalam pengamatan ini, kelompok MEP dibedakan menjadi empat kategori yaitu monyet jantan dewasa, monyet betina dewasa, *juvenile*, dan *infant* serta dilakukan juga identifikasi *alpha male*. Data diolah dengan menggunakan *microsoft excel* kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa estimasi populasi MEP di Tlogo Muncar adalah 201 ekor yang terdiri dari MEP dewasa 23 ekor, betina dewasa 41 ekor, *juvenile* 121 ekor dan *infant* 16 ekor. Total 201 ekor tersebut terbagi menjadi 3 kelompok, yaitu Kelompok Mushola berjumlah 50 ekor, Kelompok Joglo Trubus berjumlah 59 ekor, dan Kelompok Air Terjun berjumlah 92 ekor. *Alpha male* Kelompok Mushola memiliki ciri khusus bertubuh besar dan rambut bagian kepala berwarna lebih gelap. *Alpha male* Kelompok Air Terjun memiliki ciri tubuh berbadan besar dan rambut bagian kepala berwarna lebih terang dan bengkok pada pangkal ekor. *Alpha male* Kelompok Joglo Trubus memiliki ciri khusus bertubuh besar dan tinggi. Hasil Penelitian estimasi populasi MEP pada masa pandemi covid-19 mengalami penurunan dari 265 ekor tahun 2018 menjadi 201 ekor pada tahun 2021, yang diduga akibat sebagian monyet memilih mencari pakan di dalam hutan sebagai dampak tingginya kompetisi di area wisatawan.

Kata kunci: Estimasi Populasi, Kelompok, *Macaca fascicularis*, Tlogo Muncar

ABSTRACT

POPULATION ESTIMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF LONG TAILED MONKEY GROUP (*Macaca fascicularis*) AT TLOGO MUNCAR, MERAPI NATIONAL PARK DURING AREA CLOSED AS EMERGENCY RESPONSE OF COVID-19

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Long-tailed monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) is a Catarrhini primate from the macaque family who inhabiting Tlogo Muncar Area and has become one of the attractions for tourists. Such long-tailed macaque populations have not been observed routinely, hence the population changes are not well recorded. The purpose of the study was to re-identify groups of long-tailed monkeys (MEP) at Tlogo Muncar, and social structure of such group due to interactions disrupted with humans during the public closed of the area, caused by COVID-19 emergency response. The observation was conducted 14 times since the early of March 2021 up to the end of April 2021. The population estimation was done using concentration count method. The observation was grouping the MEP into four categories, e.g., adult male monkeys, adult female monkeys, *juveniles*, and *infants*. *Alpha male* identification was also carried out. The data were processed using Microsoft Excel and then analysed descriptively. The results showed that the estimated population of MEP at Tlogo Muncar totally is 201 individuals, composed of 23 adult males, 41 adult females, 121 juveniles and 16 infants. Those 201 individuals of long-tailed macaque is divided into three groups, that are Mushola group 50 individuals, Joglo Trubus group 59 individuals, and the Waterfall group 92 individuals. The *alpha male* of Mushola group has special characteristics, large body size with dark hair on the head. The *Alpha male* of Waterfall Group is characterized by a large body size with light hair on the head and bending of the base of the tail. The *alpha male* of the Joglo Trubus group can be recognized by largest body size compared to others male in the same group. The total population estimation of the MEP population during Covid-19 pandemic 2018 has decreased from 265 to 201 in 2021, which is thought to be due to some monkeys choosing to forage in the forest as a result of high competition in tourist areas.

Keywords: Group, Population Estimation, *Macaca fascicularis*, Tlogo Muncar