

Pengamatan perilaku pasangan owa jawa (*Hylobates moloch*) dalam proses reintroduksi di hutan lindung Malabar Jawa Barat = Behavior of reintroduced javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) in Malabar protection forest West Java

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Abstrak

Perburuan dan perdagangan merupakan salah satu ancaman yang dihadapi oleh owa jawa. Solusi untuk melestarikan owa jawa yang diperdagangkan dan dijadikan peliharaan adalah dengan rehabilitasi dan reintroduksi. Reintroduksi jarang terjadi sehingga informasi mengenai adaptasi pasangan owa jawa yang lahir di alam tetapi dibesarkan di luar habitat masih sedikit. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui ikatan pasangan (pair-bond) dan area jelajah pasangan owa jawa yang telah direhabilitasi dalam upaya adaptasi di alam liar. Ikatan pasangan dan area jelajah dapat dijadikan parameter kesuksesan reintroduksi. Data ikatan pasangan diambil menggunakan metode focal-animal sampling, sedangkan area jelajah ditentukan berdasarkan koordinat GPS. Pembentukan ikatan pasangan (pair-bonding) dapat diketahui berdasarkan intensitas perilaku sosial dan seksual antar pasangan. Berdasarkan pengamatan selama penelitian ini, ikatan pasangan (pair-bond) merenggang setelah pelepasliaran berlangsung sehingga pasangan berpisah. Jarak jelajah harian Sadewa (jantan) dan Kiki (betina) berbeda, yaitu Sadewa berkisar 0,86--2,13 km, sedangkan Kiki antara 0,95--1,86 km. Area jelajah Sadewa dan Kiki berbeda yaitu Sadewa 16,386 hektare, sedangkan Kiki 7,309 hektare. Perbedaan ini dapat disebabkan oleh pengaruh kedekatan jarak dengan manusia dan kecepatan gerak individu

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Hunting and trafficking are major threats for javan gibbons existence. Effective strategies to conserve this species are through rehabilitation and reintroduction, especially for traded and kept as pets javan gibbons. However, it was rarely conducted, thus the information of wild-born captive-raised javan gibbon adaptation in the wild is still limited. The aim of this study was to determine the rehabilitant javan gibbon's pair-bond and ranging area during their adaptation in the wild. Pair-bond and ranging area could be used to estimate the success of failure of a reintroduction program. Pair-bond activities was recorded using focalanimal sampling method and ranging area was calculated based on recorded GPS coordinates. Pair-bonding was determined based on the intensity of the pair's social and sexual behavior. Pair-bond was observed to be weakened after the release took place, resulted in the pair split up. The daily path range of Sadewa (male) and Kiki (female) were different, Sadewa traveled between 0.86--2.13 km daily, while Kiki traveled 0.95--1.86 km. The ranging area of Sadewa and Kiki were also different, Sadewa 16.386 ha and Kiki 7.309 ha. The differences in both daily path range and ranging area might be influenced by the proximity to humans and the individual's agility.