

Pola aktivitas siang hari (diurnal) dan analisis kadar hormon kortisol feses pada tarsius spectrum (pallas 1779) dan tarsius bancanus (horsfield 1821) di penangkaran = Diurnal activity pattern and faecal cortisol analysis of captive housed tarsius spectrum pallas 1779 and tarsius bancanus horsfield 1821 / Ditha Inawati Sam

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian (nomor etik: IPB PRC-13-C014) pada Tarsius spectrum dan Tarsius bancanus di penangkaran PSSP. Tujuan dari penelitian yaitu untuk mengamati ada atau tidaknya pengaruh tekanan lingkungan terhadap Tarsius yang telah hidup di penangkaran selama \pm 6,5 tahun. Subjek penelitian meliputi kandang Ts1: satu Tarsius spectrum jantan dan satu Tarsius spectrum betina; kandang Ts2: satu Tarsius spectrum jantan, satu Tarsius spectrum betina dan satu Tarsius spectrum anak; kandang Tb1: satu Tarsius bancanus jantan; dan kandang Tb2: satu Tarsius bancanus jantan. Penelitian meliputi pengamatan aktivitas siang hari (diurnal) pada pukul 09.00-16.00 (GMT+7) dengan metode Scan Sampling interval 10 menit tanpa jeda selama 1680 menit dalam satu bulan, serta pengukuran kadar hormon kortisol feses dengan metode ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) menggunakan Cusabio™ Monkey Cortisol ELISA kit. Konsentrasi hormon kortisol didapatkan melalui konversi nilai OD terhadap kurva standar $y = -6,6535x + 6,5962$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan aktivitas diurnal pada Tarsius spectrum dengan persentase rata-rata terbesar meliputi 30,95% moving, 29,1% resting dan 8,12% autogrooming serta aktivitas diurnal dengan persentase rata-rata terbesar pada Tarsius bancanus meliputi 66,02% resting, 18,42% sleeping, dan 7,86% moving. Kadar kortisol tertinggi (mean \pm SD) ditunjukkan kandang Tb2 ($2,92 \pm 2,91$ ng/ml) dan terendah kandang Tb1 ($2,35 \pm 2,49$ ng/ml).

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ABSTRACT

Research on Tarsius spectrum and Tarsius bancanus (IPB PRC-13-C014) has conducted in Primate Research Center, Bogor. This research aims to examine the presence of environmental influence to Tarsius who have been living in captivity for \pm 6,5 years. Subject on four cages consist of Ts1: one male and one female of Tarsius spectrum; Ts2: one male and one female with an infant of Tarsius spectrum; Tb1: one single male of Tarsius bancanus; and Tb2: one single male of Tarsius bancanus. Behavioural observation during the day (diurnal) had been done at 09:00-16:00 (GMT +7) through Scan Sampling method with interval 10 minutes without pause for 1680 minutes in a month. Cortisol level had been done with the competitive-ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) method. Cortisol level obtained through conversion of OD value with standard curve $y = (-)6,6535x + 6,5962$. Results of the study showed diurnal activities with largest average percentage on Tarsius spectrum namely moving (30,95%), resting (29,1%), and autogrooming (8,12%). Activities with largest average percentage on Tarsius bancanus namely resting (66,02%), sleeping (18,42%), and moving (7,86). Highest cortisol level (mean \pm SD) shown by cage Tb2 ($2,92 \pm 2,91$ ng/ml) and the lowest by cage Tb1 ($2,35 \pm 2,49$ ng/ml).