

Aktivitas pengasuhan anak (Parenting) induk lumba-lumba hidung botol Indo-Pasifik (*Tursiops aduncus*, Ehrenberg 1832) di Kolam Karantina Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol, Jakarta= Parenting activities of bottlenose dolphin's mother (*Tursiops aduncus*, Ehrenberg 1832) in The Underwater Theater Pool Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol, North Jakarta

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk mengamati dan menganalisis perbandingan aktivitas pengasuhan 2 induk lumba-lumba hidung botol Indo-Pasifik (*Tursiops aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833) terhadap masing-masing anaknya yang berbeda kategori usia, yaitu newborn (5 bulan) dan juvenile (2 tahun 4 bulan). Pengamatan dilakukan selama 20 hari dengan total 6000 menit di Ocean Dream Samudra (ODS) Ancol, Jakarta. Pengambilan data menggunakan teknik focal animal sampling dengan fokus utama induk dan ad libitum sampling. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa kedua induk masih melakukan aktivitas pengasuhan, namun dengan proporsi yang berbeda. Induk 2 dan anak newborn paling banyak melakukan pengasuhan dengan parallel swimming ( $29,09 \pm 3,03$ ), sedangkan induk 1 paling banyak melakukan aktivitas terpisah dari anak juvenile, yaitu dengan floating ( $26,96 \pm 2,98$ ). Aktivitas pengasuhan yang paling banyak dilakukan induk 1 dengan anak juvenile adalah bumping ( $16,96 \pm 1,88$ ). Keduanya tetap mempertahankan aktivitas pengasuhan yang terjadi di habitat alami, yaitu parallel swimming, synchronized breathing, bumping, body-to-body contact, flipper-to-body touching, flipper-to-body rubbing, playing, dan nursing pada induk 2. Keduanya juga memperlihatkan aktivitas self-rubbing, floating, dan travelling ketika berpisah dari anak.

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The research in order to observe and analyze the comparison of parenting activities has been done between 2 bottlenose dolphin Indo-Pacific mothers (*Tursiops aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833) and each of their infants, which are in different age category, that is newborn (5 months old) and juvenile (2 years 4 months old). Observation conducted for 20 days with total 6000 minutes in Ocean Dream Samudra (ODS) Ancol, Jakarta. Data sampling using focal animal sampling was mainly focused on mothers and ad libitum sampling. The results showed that both mothers was still doing parenting activities, however with different proportion. Mother 1 and its newborn infant were mostly doing parenting activity of parallel swimming ( $29,09 \pm 3,03$ ), while mother 1 was mostly doing separated activity from its juvenile infant, that is floating ( $26,96 \pm 2,98$ ). The most parenting activity, done by mother 1 with its juvenile infant, was bumping ( $16,96 \pm 1,88$ ). Both mothers still kept the natural parenting activities, such as parallel swimming, sychronize breathing, bumping, body-to-body contact, flipper-to-body touching, flipper-to-body rubbing, playing, and nursing. Both of the parents also showed self-rubbing, floating, and travelling activities when they were separated from each of their infants.