Respons Kukang Jawa Nycticebus javanicus (E. Geoffroy, 1812) Kandidat Rilis terhadap Suara Elang Brontok (Nisaetus cirrhatus) dan Ular Sanca (Phyton molurus) di Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI), Bogor = Response of Javan Slow Loris Nycticebus javanicus (E. Geoffroy, 1812) Release Cancidate to The Sound of Changeable Hawk-eagle (Nisaetus cirrhatus) and Phyton (Phyton molurus) at Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI), Bogor

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Abstrak

Perilaku kewaspadaan pada kukang (Nycticebus javanicus) kandidat rilis sangatlah penting agar dapat mengetahui tanda-tanda keberadaan predator, sehingga dapat bertahan hidup setelah dilepasliarkan ke alam. Pemberian perlakuan berupa suara beberapa predator diharapkan dapat memicu perilaku kewaspadaan kukang kandidat rilis terhadap predator. Penelitian mengenai respons kukang jawa kandidat rilis terhadap suara elang brontok (Nisaetus cirrhatus) dan ular sanca (Phyton molurus) telah dilakukan di Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI), Bogor. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan respons dan pengaruh suara predator terhadap perilaku kewaspadaan kukang jawa kandidat rilis menggunakan suara dari elang brontok (Nisaetus cirrhatus) dan ular sanca (Phyton molurus). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan bulan Mei – Juni 2020 selama tiga pekan, dengan empat hari pengamatan setiap pekan. Metode yang digunakan yaitu continuous scan sampling dengan interval waktu 10 (sepuluh) menit tanpa jeda dan ad libitum. Pencatatan dilakukan terhadap aktivitas harian kukang jawa kandidat rilis dan responsnya terhadap suara predator. Objek penelitian yaitu dua pasang kukang jawa dan dua individu kukang jawa yang berada di 4 kandang rehabilitasi terpisah. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan respons kewaspadaan yang teramati adalah alert (secara aktif mengamati lingkungan), back away (berjalan mundur dengan mata tetap mengawasi sekitar.), freeze (diam tanpa gerakan selama beberapa detik), dan scanning (mengamati sekitar sambil berjalan mengelilingi kandang). Berdasarkan Uji Wilcoxon yang dilakukan pada = 0,05 hasilnya adalah tidak terdapat perbedaan antara perilaku praperlakuan dan pascaperlakuan suara predator. Hal tersebut diasumsikan karena suara predator kurang menyediakan stimulus yang dapat memengaruhi perubahan perilaku harian kukang jawa kandidat rilis pada praperlakuan dan pascaperlakuan secara signifikan.
.....Behavior of alertness in rehabilitant slow lorises (Nycticebus javanicus) is very important in order to know the signs of predators, so that they can survive after being released into the wild. It is hoped that the provision of treatment in the form of the sound of several predators can trigger the rehabilitant's alert behaviour towards predators. Research on the response of the rehabilitant javan slow loris to the sound of changeable hawk-eagle (Nisaetus cirrhatus) and phyton (Phyton molurus) have been carried out at the Indonesian Foundation for Natural Rehabilitation Initiation (YIARI), Bogor. This study aims to determine the differences in response and influence of predatory sounds on alert behaviour of rehabilitant javan slow lorises using sounds from changeable hawk-eagle (Nisaetus cirrhatus) and phyton (Phyton molurus). The study was conducted in May - June 2020 for three weeks, with four observation days each week. The method used is continuous scan sampling with time intervals of 10 minutes without pauses and ad libitum.

Recording is carried out on the daily activities of the rehabilitant javan slow loris and the response against the sound of predators. The object of the study were two pairs of javan slow lorises and two individual javan slow lorises in 4 separate rehabilitation cages. The results of the observations show that the observed alertness responses are alert (actively observing the environment), back away (walking backwards with keeping an eye on the surroundings), Freeze (silence without movement for a few seconds), and scanning (observing the surroundings while walking around the cage). Based on the Wilcoxon test carried out at = 0.05, the result is that there is no difference between pre-treatment and post-treatment of predatory sounds. This is assumed because the sound of predators less influences daily behaviour change of rehabilitant javan slow loris on pre-treatment and post-treatment significantly.