

Studi Perilaku Asuh Induk (Maternal Care) Kanguru Tanah (*Macropus agilis* Gould, 1841) Terhadap Anak di Taman Margasatwa Ragunan, Jakarta = Study of Maternal Care Behavior of Agile Wallaby (*Macropus agilis* Gould, 1841) Towards Children in Ragunan Wildlife Park, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Faktor keberhasilan perkawinan yang dilakukan jantan dengan betina penting untuk mempertahankan dan meningkatkan jumlah populasi, tetapi pola pengasuhan induk dalam mengasuh anaknya juga penting untuk diperhatikan dalam keberlangsungan perkembangan anak. Perilaku pengasuhan kanguru seperti menyusui, menggendong (di dalam kantung), penyediaan makanan, menjaga, dan grooming. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perilaku asuh induk (maternal care) kanguru tanah di Taman Margasatwa Ragunan, Jakarta dan pengaruh perilaku maternal care terhadap penurunan populasi kanguru tanah. Subjek penelitian ini, yaitu satu induk kanguru tanah (Desi) dan satu anak kanguru tanah (Septi). Metode pada penelitian ini yaitu focal animal sampling dan ad libitum sampling Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, menunjukkan frekuensi total perilaku asuh induk (maternal care) kanguru tanah terbanyak merupakan perilaku afiliatif, yaitu grooming sebanyak 37 kali, kemudian diikuti dengan perilaku agonistik, yaitu mother aggressions (13 kali), dan perilaku menyusui (8 kali). Activity budget atau durasi aktivitas maternal care tertinggi yang dilakukan oleh induk kanguru tanah terdapat pada perilaku afiliatif, yaitu perilaku menyusui sebesar 75%, dengan durasi 40,15 menit, diikuti dengan grooming sebesar 23% (12,38 menit), dan perilaku agonsitik yaitu, mother aggressions sebesar 1,80% (1 menit). Maternal care dapat memengaruhi penurunan populasi dari adanya kematian pada anak.

.....The success factor of mating between males and females is important for maintaining and increasing the population, but parenting patterns in raising their children are also important to note in the continuity of child development. Kangaroo parenting behaviors such as breastfeeding, carrying (in the pouch), food provisioning, guarding, and grooming. This study aims to analyze the maternal care behavior of agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis* Gould, 1841) in Ragunan Wildlife Park, Jakarta and the effect of maternal care behavior on the agile wallaby populations. The subjects of this study were one mother agile wallaby (Desi) and one young agile wallaby (Septi). The methods in this study were focal animal sampling and ad libitum sampling. Based on the results of the study, the highest total frequency of agile wallaby maternal behavior was affiliative behavior, namely grooming 37 times, followed by agonistic behavior, namely mother aggression (13 times), and breastfeeding behavior (8 times). The highest activity budget or duration of maternal care activities carried out by agile wallaby was affiliative behavior, namely breastfeeding behavior was 75%, with a duration of 40.15 minutes, followed by grooming was 23% (12.38 minutes), and agonistic behavior namely, maternal aggression was 1.80% (1 minute). Maternal care can affect population decline due to child mortality.