

Identifikasi Kemunculan Perilaku Stereotipe dan Agonistik pada Orangutan Kalimantan (*Pongo pygmaeus*, Linnaeus 1760) di Sekolah Hutan Jerora Sintang Orangutan Center, Kalimantan Barat =
Identification of the Emergence of Stereotypic and Agonistic Behavior in Bornean Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*, Linnaeus 1760) at Jerora Forest School Sintang Orangutan Center, West Kalimantan

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Abstrak

Orangutan kalimantan yang sebelumnya dipelihara oleh manusia menunjukkan perilaku stereotipe dan tingkat agresivitas yang rendah sehingga mereka sulit untuk bertahan hidup ketika dilepasliarkan. Program rehabilitasi orangutan kalimantan bertujuan untuk mengurangi kemunculan perilaku stereotipe, pengurangan ketergantungan kepada manusia, dan mengembalikan perilaku alami orangutan kalimantan. Telah dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan menganalisis pola perilaku stereotipe dan agonistik pada orangutan kalimantan kandidat rilis di Sintang Orangutan Center. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Sekolah Hutan Jerora, Sintang Orangutan Center. Pengamatan orangutan dilakukan secara instantaneous sampling dengan metode focal animal sampling. Subjek penelitian ini adalah empat orangutan kandidat rilis, yaitu Kingkong, Mongki, Tom, dan Awin. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang didapatkan, keempat individu menunjukkan perilaku stereotipe dan tingkatan perilaku agonistik yang berbeda. Frekuensi kemunculan perilaku stereotipe dan frekuensi interaksi perilaku agonistik di kandang lebih tinggi di dibandingkan di sekolah hutan. Perilaku stereotipe yang memiliki kemunculan tertinggi adalah memantul, configure lips, melipat tangan kebelakang, dan menghisap jari. Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan perilaku agonistik, orangutan kandidat rilis menampilkan tingkatan agresivitas yang berbeda. Awin merupakan orangutan yang memiliki agresivitas tertinggi dan Mongki merupakan orangutan dengan agresivitas terendah.

.....Bornean orangutans previously kept by humans exhibit stereotypic behaviors and low levels of aggression, making it difficult for them to survive when released into the wild. The bornean orangutan rehabilitation program aims to reduce the occurrence of stereotypic behaviors, decrease dependency on humans, and restore natural behaviors in Bornean orangutans. A study has been conducted to analyze the patterns of stereotypic and agonistic behaviors in release candidate bornean orangutans at the Sintang Orangutan Center. This research was carried out at the Jerora Forest School, Sintang Orangutan Center. Observations of the orangutans were conducted using instantaneous sampling with the focal animal sampling method. The subjects of this study were four release candidate orangutans, that is Kingkong, Mongki, Tom, and Awin. According to the research results, the four individuals showed different levels of stereotypic and agonistic behaviors. The frequency of stereotypic behavior and the frequency of agonistic interactions were higher in the cage compared to the forest school. The stereotypic behaviors with the highest occurrence were bouncing, configuring lips, folding arms behind the back, and sucking fingers. Based on observations of agonistic behavior, the release candidate orangutans displayed different levels of aggressiveness. Awin was the orangutan with the highest aggressiveness, while Mongki had the lowest aggressiveness.