

PERUBAHAN PERILAKU MAKAN OWA JAWA (*Hylobates moloch*) PRALEPASLIAR SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PEMBERIAN FOOD ENRICHMENT DI PRSPJ

TATANG HERNAWAN
NIM 1227020074

ABSTRAK

Owa Jawa (*Hylobates moloch*) merupakan primata endemik Pulau Jawa yang berstatus *endangered*, sehingga memerlukan program rehabilitasi untuk meningkatkan kesiapan sebelum dilepasliarkan ke habitat alaminya. Salah satu upaya rehabilitasi adalah pemberian *food enrichment* yang bertujuan menstimulasi perilaku makan alami, khususnya *feeding* dan *foraging*. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perubahan perilaku makan setelah pemberian *food enrichment* pada Owa Jawa pralepas liar di Pusat Rehabilitasi Satwa Primata Jawa (PRSPJ) serta perannya dalam mendukung kesiapan pelepasliaran. Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental dengan teknik *Focal Animal Sampling* dan *Ad libitum sampling* pada dua individu Owa Jawa, yaitu Opak dan Padang. Data berupa durasi (menit/jam) dan frekuensi (kali/jam) perilaku makan diamati sebelum dan sesudah penerapan *food enrichment*, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *food enrichment* meningkatkan perilaku *foraging* yang tidak muncul. Pada individu Opak, durasi *feeding* meningkat dari 7,29 menjadi 11,75 menit/jam dan *foraging* meningkat dari 0 menjadi 2,41 menit/jam, disertai penurunan durasi istirahat (18,54 menjadi 16,83 menit/jam), lokomosi (20,29 menjadi 17,50 menit/jam), dan grooming (3,25 menjadi 2,08 menit/jam). Pada individu Padang, durasi *foraging* meningkat dari 0 menjadi 1,75 menit/jam, sedangkan durasi *feeding* sedikit menurun dari 5,04 menjadi 4,83 menit/jam akibat pergeseran waktu menuju aktivitas pencarian pakan. Frekuensi *feeding* juga meningkat, yaitu dari 4 menjadi 5 kali/jam pada Opak dan dari 2 menjadi 3 kali/jam pada Padang, sementara *foraging* yang sebelumnya tidak teramati meningkat menjadi 2 kali/jam pada kedua individu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *food enrichment* efektif meningkatkan kompleksitas proses memperoleh pakan, menstimulasi perilaku *foraging*, serta mendukung kesiapan Owa Jawa pralepas liar untuk memperoleh pakan secara mandiri setelah dilepasliarkan.

Kata kunci: *food enrichment*, Owa Jawa, perilaku makan, rehabilitasi satwa

CHANGES IN THE FEEDING BEHAVIOR OF PRE-RELEASE JAVAN GIBBONS (*HYLOBATES MOLOCH*) BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROVISION OF *FOOD ENRICHMENT* AT PRSPJ

TATANG HERNAWAN
NIM 1227020074

ABSTRACT

The Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) is an endemic primate of Java Island that is currently classified as *endangered*, making rehabilitation programs essential to improve its readiness for reintroduction into its natural habitat. One rehabilitation strategy is the implementation of *food enrichment*, which aims to stimulate natural feeding behaviors, particularly *feeding* and *foraging*. This study aimed to analyze changes in feeding behavior following the implementation of *food enrichment* in pre-release Javan gibbons at the Javan Primate Rehabilitation Center (PRSPJ) and to evaluate its role in supporting readiness for reintroduction. An experimental method was employed using the *Focal Animal Sampling* and *Ad libitum Sampling* techniques on two Javan gibbons, Opak and Padang. Data on the duration (minutes/hour) and frequency (occurrences/hour) of feeding behaviors were collected before and after the implementation of *food enrichment* and analyzed descriptively. The results showed that food enrichment promoted the emergence of foraging behavior, which had not been observed prior to enrichment. In Opak, *feeding* duration increased from 7.29 to 11.75 minutes/hour, while *foraging* duration increased from 0 to 2.41 minutes/hour, accompanied by decreases in resting (18.54 to 16.83 minutes/hour), locomotion (20.29 to 17.50 minutes/hour), and grooming (3.25 to 2.08 minutes/hour). In Padang, *foraging* duration increased from 0 to 1.75 minutes/hour, whereas *feeding* duration slightly decreased from 5.04 to 4.83 minutes/hour due to a shift in time allocation toward food-searching activities. *Feeding* frequency also increased, from 4 to 5 occurrences/hour in Opak and from 2 to 3 occurrences/hour in Padang, while *foraging* frequency, which had not been observed before enrichment, increased to 2 occurrences/hour in both individuals. These findings indicate that *food enrichment* effectively enhances the complexity of food acquisition, stimulates natural *foraging* behavior, and supports the readiness of pre-release Javan gibbons to obtain food independently after reintroduction.

Keywords: *feeding behavior, food enrichment, Javan gibbon, rehabilitation*