

**INTERAKSI INTERSPESIFIK OWA JAWA (*Hylobates moloch*) DENGAN
PRIMATA LAINNYA DI PPKA BODOGOL, TNGGP**

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ABSTRAK

Interaksi yang terjadi antar spesies yang berbeda disebut dengan interaksi interspesifik. Owa Jawa, Surili, Lutung Jawa dan Monyet ekor panjang memiliki cara hidup yang hampir sama yaitu diurnal, arboreal, dan memiliki preferensi jenis pohon pakan yang hampir sama sehingga potensi terjadinya interaksi interspesifik tinggi. Interaksi interspesifik memiliki pengaruh yang besar terhadap keberadaan populasi-populasi dalam suatu komunitas, termasuk populasi Owa Jawa dalam komunitasnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis interaksi interspesifik dan mengetahui kemungkinan tumpang tindih relung berdasarkan pemilihan pakan antara Owa Jawa dengan primata lainnya di PPKA Bodogol. Pengamatan perilaku Owa Jawa dilakukan dengan metode *focal sampling* dan untuk survei primata lain dilakukan dengan metode eksplorasi. Interaksi Interspesifik yang dijumpai diamati dengan metode *adlibitum*. Data interaksi interspesifik dianalisis secara deskriptif mengacu pada sifat-sifat dan karakteristik interaksi interspesifik. Kemungkinan tumpang tindih relung berdasarkan pemilihan pakan dianalisis dengan menghitung besar indeks Horn. Selama pengamatan dijumpai interaksi interspesifik yang bersifat netral berupa kohabitasi dan bersifat negatif berupa perilaku agonistik atau saling menyerang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tumpang tindih relung berdasarkan pemilihan pakan terbesar terjadi antara Owa Jawa dan Lutung Jawa ($R_o = 0,744$).

Kata Kunci : konservasi, kohabitasi, kompetisi, Owa Jawa, relung pakan

**INTERSPECIFIC INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE JAVAN GIBBONS
(*Hylobates moloch*) WITH OTHER PRIMATES IN BODOGOL RESERVE,
MOUNT GEDE PANGRANGO NATIONAL PARK**

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ABSTRACT

The interactions that occur between different species are called interspecific interactions. Javan gibbons, Surilis, Javan langurs and long-tailed macaques have almost the same way of life, namely diurnal, arboreal, and have almost the same preferences for food trees so that the potential for interspecific interactions is high. Interspecific interactions have a great influence on the existence of populations in a community, including the Javan gibbon population in its community. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of interspecific interactions and to determine the possibility of niche overlap based on the choice of feed between the Javan Gibbon and other primates in Bodogol Reserve. Data about Javan Gibbon's behavior collected using focal sampling method and data from other primates surveys collected using exploratory method. Interspecific interactions were observed using the adlibitum method. Interspecific interaction data were analyzed descriptively referring to the characteristics of interspecific interactions. The possibility of niche overlap based on feed selection was analyzed by calculating the Horn index. During the observation, interspecific interactions were found which were neutral in the form of cohabitation and negative in the form of agonistic behavior or attacking each other. The results showed that the largest niche overlap based on the choice of feed occurred between Javan gibbons and Javan langurs ($R_o = 0.744$).

Key Words : interspecific interaction, cohabitation, Javan Gibbon, dietary niche