

Pola aktivitas siang hari (diurnal) dan analisis kadar hormon kortisol feses pada tarsius spectrum (pallas 1779) dan tarsius bancanus (horsfield 1821) di penangkaran = Diurnal activity pattern and faecal cortisol analysis of captive housed tarsius spectrum pallas 1779 and tarsius bancanus horsfield 1821 / Ditha Inawati Sam

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian (nomor etik: IPB PRC-13-C014) pada Tarsius spectrum dan Tarsius bancanus di penangkaran PSSP. Tujuan dari penelitian yaitu untuk mengamati ada atau tidaknya pengaruh tekanan lingkungan terhadap Tarsius yang telah hidup di penangkaran selama $\pm 6,5$ tahun. Subjek penelitian meliputi kandang Ts1: satu Tarsius spectrum jantan dan satu Tarsius spectrum betina; kandang Ts2: satu Tarsius spectrum jantan, satu Tarsius spectrum betina dan satu Tarsius spectrum anak; kandang Tb1: satu Tarsius bancanus jantan; dan kandang Tb2: satu Tarsius bancanus jantan. Penelitian meliputi pengamatan aktivitas siang hari (diurnal) pada pukul 09.00-16.00 (GMT+7) dengan metode Scan Sampling interval 10 menit tanpa jeda selama 1680 menit dalam satu bulan, serta pengukuran kadar hormon kortisol feses dengan metode ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) menggunakan Cusabio™ Monkey Cortisol ELISA kit. Konsentrasi hormon kortisol didapatkan melalui konversi nilai OD terhadap kurva standar $y = -6,6535x + 6,5962$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan aktivitas diurnal pada Tarsius spectrum dengan persentase rata-rata terbesar meliputi 30,95% moving, 29,1% resting dan 8,12% autogrooming serta aktivitas diurnal dengan persentase rata-rata terbesar pada Tarsius bancanus meliputi 66,02% resting, 18,42% sleeping, dan 7,86% moving. Kadar kortisol tertinggi (mean \pm SD) ditunjukkan kandang Tb2 (2,92 \pm 2,91 ng/ml) dan terendah kandang Tb1 (2,35 \pm 2,49 ng/ml).

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ABSTRACT

Research on Tarsius spectrum and Tarsius bancanus (IPB PRC-13-C014) has conducted in Primate Research Center, Bogor. This research aims to examine the presence of environmental influence to Tarsius who have been living in captivity for $\pm 6,5$ years. Subject on four cages consist of Ts1: one male and one female of Tarsius spectrum; Ts2: one male and one female with an infant of Tarsius spectrum; Tb1: one single male of Tarsius bancanus; and Tb2: one single male of Tarsius bancanus. Behavioural observation during the day (diurnal) had been done at 09:00-16:00 (GMT +7) through Scan Sampling method with interval 10 minutes without pause for 1680 minutes in a month. Cortisol level had been done with the competitive-ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) method. Cortisol level obtained through conversion of OD value with standard curve $y = (-)6,6535x + 6,5962$. Results of the study showed diurnal activities with largest average percentage on Tarsius spectrum namely moving (30,95%), resting (29,1%), and autogrooming (8,12%). Activities with largest average percentage on Tarsius bancanus namely resting (66,02%), sleeping (18,42%), and moving (7,86). Highest cortisol level (mean \pm SD) shown by cage Tb2 (2,92 \pm 2,91ng/ml) and the lowest by cage Tb1 (2,35 \pm 2,49ng/ml).