

Pengaruh Enrichment terhadap Perilaku Stereotipe Harimau Sumatera (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*, Pocock, 1929) di Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation = Environmental Enrichment, Food Enrichment and Social Enrichment Impact on Sumatran Tiger's (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*, Pocock, 1929) Stereotypic Behaviour on Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation

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Abstrak

Harimau sumatera di penangkaran dapat menunjukkan perubahan perilaku dalam bentuk perilaku stereotipe. Kegiatan tindakan medis pun dapat menyebabkan cedera saat handling dan stres pada satwa. Teknik enrichment (pengayaan) sudah dikenal mampu mengurangi perilaku stereotipe dan stres harimau di penangkaran.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengevaluasi teknik environmental enrichment, food enrichment dan social enrichment pada harimau sumatera di Rescue Centre Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation (Tambling), (2) mengevaluasi hubungan perilaku stereotipe dengan stres fisiologis harimau sumatera melalui rasio neutrofil per limfosit (Rasio N/L). Obyek penelitian ini ialah 4 ekor harimau sumatera (1 betina dan 3 jantan) di Rescue Centre Tambling. Kayu untuk environmental enrichment, daging ayam segar untuk food enrichment dan positive reinforcement conditioning (PRC) untuk social enrichment harimau digunakan pada penelitian ini.

Pengamatan perilaku harimau dilakukan selama 2 bulan (baseline) dan 2 bulan (post-enrichment) dengan metode focal animal sampling dalam radius <10 m. Koleksi sampel darah dilakukan 2 kali setelah pengamatan perilaku baseline dan post-enrichment. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan teknik social enrichment paling efektif ($Z = -0,0730$, $P = 0,465 < 0,05$) dibandingkan environmental & food enrichment. Pemeriksaan medis dan tindakan medis dapat lebih mudah dilakukan dengan PRC. Hasil rasio N/L tidak berkorelasi dengan perilaku stereotipe harimau sumatera ($\chi^2 = 3$, $P = 0,392 > 0,05$). Hasil rasio N/L tersebut menandakan bahwa perilaku stereotipe harimau merupakan bentuk coping mechanism di RC Tambling.

.....Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*, Pocock, 1929) shows behavioural change such as stereotype behaviour in captivity as a wild carnivore. Handling wild animals on medical procedures often cause stress and injury. Enrichment techniques are well known for reducing tiger's stereotype behaviour and stress. This research aims to (1) evaluate suitable enrichment techniques (between food enrichment, environmental enrichment and social enrichment) on Sumatran tiger and (2) evaluate the correlation between stereotype behaviour and physiological stress through neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (N/L Ratio). This research was conducted at Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation Rescue Centre and 4 tigers as subjects (1 female, 3 males). Novel wood as environmental enrichment, fresh chicken meat as food enrichment and positive reinforcement conditioning (PRC) as social

enrichment were used on this research. Behavioural observations were conducted with focal continuous animal sampling in two months as a baseline and two months post-enrichment. The distance between observer and the subject was within 10 metres. Blood sample collections were conducted twice after the behavioural observations. The N/L ratio was counted on the field to minimize the damage of the sample during transportation to the laboratory. The result showed that social enrichment is the most effective ($Z = -.0730$, $P = 0,465 < 0,05$) compared to food enrichment and environmental enrichment. Medical check-up and procedure could be more convenient using PRC on the tiger. N/L ratio indicated there was no significant correlation between stereotype behaviour and physiological stress ($\chi^2 = 3$, $P = 0,392 > 0,05$). The four