

## RINGKASAN

Monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) hidup berkelompok membentuk strata sosial yang dapat diketahui melalui interaksi sesamanya. Strata sosial tertinggi dalam kelompok ditempati satu individu jantan dewasa (*alpha-male*). Status dominan sangat berpengaruh terhadap kesempatan memperoleh sumber daya (*resources*), ruang (*space*) dan pasangan kawin (*pair mate*), sehingga *alpha-male* diprediksi memiliki pola aktivitas harian berbeda dengan jantan dewasa lain subordinat. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan perbedaan tingkah laku harian *alpha-male* *M. fascicularis* dengan jantan dewasa lain dalam kelompok. Penelitian dilaksanakan dari bulan Juli sampai Desember 2020 di TWR Makam Mbah Agung Karangbanar, Kalisalak, Kabupaten Banyumas. Observasi tingkah laku dilakukan terhadap dua hewan fokus (*focal animal sampling*) yaitu individu *alpha-male* dan satu individu jantan subordinat dalam kelompok yang sama. Individu *alpha-male* ditentukan melalui metode umpan (*bait-test*). Pencatatan tingkah laku harian hewan *focal* dilakukan menggunakan metode *15-minutes continuous recording method* antara pukul 08:00 dan 17:00 WIB selama 10 hari dengan 32 *section* per harinya. Frekuensi dan durasi setiap kategori tingkah laku dibandingkan antara kedua hewan *focal*. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan perbedaan yang nyata pada frekuensi dan durasi tingkah laku makan, berpindah, dan tidur antara *alpha-male* dan jantan subordinat di TWR Makam Mbah Agung Karangbanar, sedangkan frekuensi dan durasi mencari makan dan menelisik serta frekuensi kopulasi dan agonistik tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata antara keduanya. Perbedaan tingkah laku harian antara *alpha-male* dan jantan subordinat dipengaruhi oleh status sosial masing-masing individu.

**Kata kunci:** *alpha-male, Macaca fascicularis, strata sosial, tingkah laku harian, TWR Karangbanar.*

## SUMMARY

Long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) live in groups to form a social hierarchy that can be identified through interactions with each other. The highest social hierarchy in the group is occupied by *alpha-male*. Dominant status greatly influences the opportunity to obtain resources, space, and pair mate, so that *alpha-male* is predicted to have different daily activity patterns from other subordinate adult males. This study aimed to compare between daily *alpha-male* behavior and a subordinate male of *M. fascicularis* in the group. Field observation was conducted between July and December 2020 at TWR Makam Mbah Agung Karangbanar, Kalisalak, Banyumas. Behavioral observations were carried out on two focal animals (focal animal sampling), i.e. *alpha-male* and one subordinate male from the same group. *Alpha-male* and the subordinate were determined by the bait-test method and sociometric tables. The daily behavior of focal animals was recorded by the 15-minute continuous recording method between 08:00 A.M. and 17:00 P.M. for 10 days with 32 sections per day. The results of the study found significant differences in the frequency and duration of eating, moving, and sleeping behavior between *alpha-male* and subordinate male in TWR Makam Mbah Agung Karangbanar, while the frequency and duration of searching for food and grooming also frequency of sex and agonistic did not show a significant difference. The difference in daily behavior between *alpha-male* and the subordinate male could be affected by social status between them.

**Keywords:** *alpha-male, daily activity, Macaca fascicularis, social hierarchy, TWR Karangbanar.*