SUMMARY


Javan slow loris (Nycticebus javanicus) is one of many exotic nocturnal primates which are continuously hunted and traded. Which lead to the decline of its population in its natural habitat. Therefore, IUCN assigned the status of endangered species to javan slow loris. The role of eksitu conservation institutions or wildlife conservation and rehabilitation centre is needed to rescue the population in the wild. The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of rehabilitation management of Javan slow loris, and to identify the effect of natural feeding enrichment given to the Javan slow loris and its observed behavior.

The research was conducted in June to August 2011 at the International Animal Rescue (IAR) Indonesia Foundation. The equipment used was digital camera, measuring tape, stopwatch, thermometer, tallysheet, and stationery. The observed behavior was behavior of eating, moving, resting, grooming and abnormal behavior. Behavioral observations conducted was at 19.00-24.00 on a 10-minute intervals using scan sampling method to determine the frequency of each observed behavior. Enrichment of natural feeding given in two stages, specifically in the early stage and treatment stage. Seven different treatment of feeding enrichment with four types of nature food, i.e. kaliandra, sirihan, sengon and pete, was given in the treatment stage. Each treatment was conducted in six days times, the first three days for preparation, and the next three days for data collection.

Implementation of Javan slow loris rehabilitation management carried out by the IAR Indonesia Foundation included the acceptance and release procedures in accordance to the recommended procedures of the animals rehabilitation, environmental management around the enclosure in accordance to the conditions of animal and the maintenance of animal health in accordance to animal welfare. Statistical analysis using the Chi-square test resulted in \(X^2\) value of 19.522. The value was greater than the critical value (13.277), therefore the null hypotesis was rejected. The result suggested that feed enrichment affected the animal’s behavior. Feeding enrichment of the most frequently used consecutively was kaliandra by 41%, sengon 30%, pete 18% and sirihan 11%. The conclusion of this research was the provision of natural food enrichment increased the activity of Javan slow loris, particularly its feeding behavior, and could reduce boredom animals that minimize the occurrence of behavioral aberrations. In general, gender did not affect the frequency of Javan slow loris use of natural feed enrichment provided.

Keywords: Javan slow loris, rehabilitation, feeding enrichment, behavior