

ABSTRAK

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Keberadaan Monyet Ekor Panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) di Gunung Banten Bandar Lampung seringkali ditemukan di wilayah pemukiman masyarakat. Monyet akan muncul pada waktu tertentu untuk melakukan berbagai aktivitas. Konflik antara monyet dengan masyarakat pun sempat terjadi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi keberadaan monyet ekor panjang di Gunung Banten Bandar Lampung serta mengetahui persepsi masyarakat terhadap keberadaan monyet ekor panjang tersebut. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni sampai Juli 2022. Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan metode jelajah dan wawancara ke masyarakat sekitar wilayah Gunung Banten Bandar Lampung. Pengamatan dilakukan pada pagi hari pukul 07.00 - 10.00 WIB dan pada sore hari pukul 14.30 - 17.30 WIB selama 7 hari dengan kondisi cuaca yang cerah. Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan pada jantan dewasa sebanyak 26%, betina dewasa 20%, remaja 39% dan anak 15%. Jumlah individu yang dijumpai sebanyak 258 ekor dengan rata-rata 12 ekor perhari. Dari hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa jumlah monyet di Gunung Banten banyak dijumpai di pemukiman dan 60% masyarakat merasa terganggu dengan keberadaan monyet ekor panjang.

Kata Kunci: Bandar Lampung, Gunung Banten, (*Macaca fascicularis*), Metode jelajah, Monyet ekor panjang.

ABSTRACT

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The existence of Long-tailed Monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) on Mount Banten Bandar Lampung is often found in residential areas. Monkeys will appear at certain times to perform various activities. Conflicts between monkeys and the community also occurred. The purpose of this study was to identify the existence of long-tailed monkeys on Mount Banten in Bandar Lampung and to find out the public's perception of the existence of these long-tailed monkeys. This research was conducted from June to July 2022. This research was conducted from June to July 2022. Data collection was carried out using the roaming method and interviews with the community around the Mount Banten area in Bandar Lampung. Observations were made in the morning at 07.00 - 10.00 WIB and in the afternoon at 14.30 - 17.30 WIB for 7 days with clear weather conditions. The results of the study obtained were 26% of adult males, 20% of adult females, 39% of adolescents, and 15% of children. The number of individuals found was 258 individuals with an average of 12 individuals per day. From the results of the study, it was concluded that the number of monkeys on Mount Banten was often found in settlements and 60% of the community was disturbed by the presence of long-tailed monkeys.

Keywords: Bandar Lampung, (*Macaca fascicularis*), Mount Banten, Long-tailed monkeys, Roaming method.