**ABSTRAK**


**PREFERENSI HABITAT DAN PERILAKU MAKAN KUKANG
SUMATERA (*Nycticebus coucang*) DI KECAMATAN AIR NANINGAN,
KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS, PROVINSI LAMPUNG**


**Oleh**


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Satwa liar cenderung memilih tempat tinggal dimana kebutuhan pokoknya tersedia
seperti makanan, air, dan cover. Kualitas suatu habitat sangat penting karena
merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kehadiran suatu satwa. Perilaku
makan hewan dapat memengaruhi dinamika populasi spesies lain, serta interaksi
ekosistem secara keseluruhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Menganalisis
keberadaan pohon makan dan pohon tidur sebagai peferensi habitat bagi kukang
sumatera (*Nycticebus coucang*) di Kecamatan Air Naningan. Menganalisis tingkah
laku yang berhubungan dengan makan pada kukang sumatera (*Nycticebus coucang*)
di Kecamatan Air Naningan. Menganalisis pemilihan pakan kukang sumatera
(*Nycticebus coucang*) di Kecamatan Air Naningan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan
melalui *Direct Observation Method*, *Focal Animal Sampling Method,* dan *GPS
Method*. Data sekunder didapat dengan *Literature Method* yang dikumpulkan yaitu
data yang diperoleh dengan cara studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukan
tanaman pakan yang ditemukan saat pengamatan diantaranya ada Durian (*Durio
zibethinus),* pisang (*Musa sp.*), kakao (*Theobroma cacao L.*), kopi (*Coffea sp.*), dan
murbei (*Morus alba L.*). Tanaman tidur yang ditemukan selama pengamatan yaitu
tanaman kakao (*Theobroma cacao L.*) dengan kondisi tanaman yang kokoh dan
rimbun yang mana dapat melindungi kukang. Perilaku mencari makan memiliki
persentase tertinggi yakni 16,39%, diikuti oleh perilaku makan sebesar 9,76%,
perilaku minum sebesar 0,44%, perilaku defekasi 0,44% dan perilaku urinasi
memiliki persentase terendah, yaitu 0,08%. Bagian tumbuhan yang ditemukan
menjadi pakan kukang adalah bunga (nektar) dan buah. Selain itu, kukang juga
memakan seranggga-serangga yang ada pada tanaman tersebut.


**Kata kunci:** kukang sumatera, perilaku makan, pohon tidur, pohon pakan.

*ABSTRACT*

*HABITAT PREFERENCES AND FEEDING BEHAVIOR OF SUMATRA SLOW LORIS (Nycticebus coucang) IN AIR NANINGAN DISTRICT, TANGGAMUS REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE*

**By**

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*Wildlife tends to choose a place to live where basic necessities are available, such as food, water, and cover. The quality of a habitat is very important because it is one of the factors that affect the presence of an animal. Animal eating behavior can affect the population dynamics of other species, as well as the interaction of the ecosystem as a whole. This study aims to analyze the existence of feeding trees and sleeping trees as a habitat reference for Sumatran slow loris (Nycticebus coucang) in Air Naningan District. Analyzing the behavior related to feeding in Sumatran slow loris (Nycticebus coucang) in Air Naningan District. Analyzing the selection of Sumatran slow lorises (Nycticebus coucang) feed in Air Naningan District. Data collection was carried out through the Direct Observation Method, Focal Animal Sampling Method, and GPS Method. Secondary data is obtained by the Literature Method which is collected, namely data obtained by means of literature study. The results of the study showed that the feed plants found during observation included Durian (Durio zibethinus), banana (Musa sp.), cocoa (Theobroma cacao L.), coffee (Coffea sp.), and mulberry (Morus alba L.). The sleeping plant found during the observation was a cocoa plant (Theobroma cacao L.) with a sturdy and lush plant condition which can protect the lorise. Foraging behavior had the highest percentage of 16.39%, followed by eating behavior at 9.76%, drinking behavior at 0.44%, defecation behavior at 0.44% and urination behavior having the lowest percentage, which was 0.08%. The plant parts that are found to be food for slow loris are flowers (nectar) and fruits. In addition, slow loris also eat insects on the plant.*

***Key words:*** *feed trees, feeding behavior, sleeping trees, sumatran lorises.*