

STUDY ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF CAPTIVE
CHIMPANZEES IN ZOO NEGARA

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FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
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STUDY ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF CAPTIVE CHIMPANZEES IN ZOO
NEGARA

By

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ABSTRACT

The studies of the behaviour of captive chimpanzees are very important to understand and monitor the level of stress of the great apes under artificial environment. The behaviour of common chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) consist of 2 adults was studied in captive environment in Zoo Negara, Selangor. Data were collected using scan sampling technique (Videan and Fritz., 2006; Rajeni, 2000) during period of 0740 until 1540 at 5-minute interval for 28 days on selected activities such as roaming, resting, aggression, feeding, grooming, sitting, climbing, and drinking. Overall result indicate that the chimpanzees spend 42.5% of their time sitting, 17.5% roaming, 13.7% resting, 10.2% feeding, 8.2% climbing, 3.5% drinking, 2.6% showing aggression, and 1.8% grooming. These apes were active during the morning in which they spend roaming, showing aggression, and climbing, while performed most inactive behaviour in the mid afternoon and afternoon. Due to altered and reduced foraging behaviour in captive environment, intense feeding activity was noted when food was provided between 1400 until 1500hr. Obvious spacing behaviour between the alpha male and his subordinate were noted which indicate the similarity of social organization function in chimpanzee both in the wild and captivity. Overall, chimpanzees in captive were less active and showed high undesirable behaviours in the mid afternoon and afternoon.

KAJIAN KE ATAS PERILAKU CIMPANZI DALAM KURUNGAN DI ZOO NEGARA

ABSTRAK

Kajian-kajian mengenai perilaku cimpanzi di dalam kurungan adalah sangat penting untuk memahami dan mengawasi tahap tekanan ke atas mawas tersebut di bawah pengaruh persekitaran buatan manusia. Satu kajian mengenai perilaku 2 ekor cimpanzi (*Pan troglodytes*) dewasa telah dijalankan di Zoo Negara, Selangor. Data telah dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik imbas (Videan and Fritz, 2006; Rajeni, 2000) dari 0740 hingga 1540 pada selang 5 minit selama 28 hari untuk aktiviti-aktiviti terpilih seperti merayau, berehat, agres, makan, membersih bulu dan kulit, duduk, memanjat, dan minum. Keputusan keseluruhan menunjukkan bahawa cimpanzi menghabiskan masa mereka sebanyak 42.5% untuk duduk, 17.5% merayau, 13.7% berehat, 10.3% makan, 8.2% memanjat, 3.5% minum, 2.6% agres, dan 1.8% membersih bulu dan kulit. Mawas-mawas ini aktif pada waktu pagi di mana mereka menghabiskan masa dengan merayau, menunjukkan agres, dan memanjat. Sementara itu menunjukkan perilaku tidak aktif pada tengah hari dan petang. Disebabkan perubahan dan kekurangan aktiviti mencari makanan di dalam sekitaran kurungan, aktiviti makan yang tinggi diperhatikan pada waktu makanan disediakan iaitu pada 1400 hingga 1500. Penjarakan yang ketara antara jantan alfa dan saingnya diperhatikan di mana terdapat persamaan pada fungsi organisasi sosial cimpanzi liar dan kurungan. Secara keseluruhan, cimpanzi dalam kurungan adalah kurang aktif dan menunjukkan perilaku yang tak diinginkan yang tinggi pada waktu tengah hari dan petang.