

THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT ON CAPTIVE
ORANG-UTAN JUVENILES IN SEPILOK SANCTUARY

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THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT ON CAPTIVE
ORANG-UTAN JUVENILES IN SEPILOK SANCTUARY

By

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores playing, grooming and foraging behaviors among juvenile captive orangutans at the indoor nursery of Sepilok Sanctuary, Sabah. The subject's age of control (n =6) was observed from 2.5-5 years in small groups. Results indicated that the juvenile orangutans were more active when there was environmental enrichment especially in playing and foraging behaviours. While for grooming, the activity reduces. Thus, it was appear that social housing condition and age of subject significantly affected time spent inactive, grooming, playing, exploring, and behaving abnormally. Hence, environmental enrichment should afford when possible and appropriate especially for socially-restricted primates.

PENGGAYAAN PERSEKITARAN TERHADAP JUVENIL ORANG-UTAN DI PUSAT PEMULIHARAAN SEPILOK

ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini dijalankan bagi mengkaji tingkahlaku anak orang-utan dalam peringkat remaja di pusat jagaan Pusat Pemuliharaan Orang-Utan Sepilok, Sabah. Umur semua subjek adalah dalam lingkungan 2.5 sehingga 5 tahun yang berada dalam satu kelompok kecil. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa orang-utan remaja adalah lebih aktif apabila terdapat pengkayaan persekitaran terutamanya dalam tingkahlaku bermain dan mencari makanan. Manakala untuk membersihkan diri, aktiviti adalah berkurangan. Dengan itu, jelaslah keadaan persekitaran tempat kurungan dan umur subjek sangat mempengaruhi masa yang diluangkan untuk tidak aktif, membersihkan diri, bermain, meneroka dan bersikap abnormal. Oleh itu pengkayaan persekitaran perlu disediakan apabila mampu dan sesuai dengan keadaan terutamanya pada mamalia peringkat tinggi yang berada dalam kurungan.