

Short Communication: First Report of Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) at Logending Beach, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This short communication study reports the first report of the latest condition of long-tailed macaques in Logending Beach (Pantai Logending), Indonesia. Observations were carried out in August 2021. The observation location is close to several community stalls selling around the beach and the leading portal to enter the Logending Beach area. The long-tailed macaque found by observers is still within a distance (<1 km) from the primary forest bordering the Logending Beach. Several long-tailed macaque individuals encountered during the findings and field observations may be separated from the leading group. The body condition of some long-tailed macaques found during the observation seems to be quite good, but the findings have been that there has been human-primate interaction in the form of provisioning food. These observations and findings are still not sufficient to prove the original habitat of long-tailed macaques, so to prove the size of the long-tailed macaque group in Logending Beach and its surroundings, further research is needed as well as to confirm the food diet and anthropogenic influences that occur between long-tailed macaques and residents around at Logending Beach.

Keywords: anthropogenic; dietary food; habitat; population; primates

INTISARI

Studi *short communication* ini melaporkan laporan pertama kondisi terakhir keberadaan monyet ekor panjang yang berada di Pantai Logending, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Observasi dilakukan pada bulan Agustus 2021. Lokasi observasi berdekatan dengan beberapa warung-warung warga yang berjualan di sekitar pantai dan dekat dengan portal utama masuk ke wilayah Pantai Logending. Temuan monyet ekor panjang yang dijumpai oleh pengamat masih dalam jarak (<1 km) dari hutan primer yang berbatasan dengan Pantai Logending. Beberapa individu monyet ekor panjang yang dijumpai selama temuan dan observasi di lapangan dimungkinkan merupakan individu-individu yang terpisah dari kelompok utamanya. Kondisi tubuh beberapa monyet ekor panjang yang dijumpai selama observasi terlihat masih cukup baik, namun temuan yang ada telah terjadi interaksi manusia dengan monyet ekor panjang, berupa pemberian *provisioning food*. Hasil temuan dan observasi ini masih belum cukup untuk membuktikan habitat asli monyet ekor panjang sehingga untuk membuktikan ukuran kelompok monyet ekor panjang yang berada di Pantai Logending dan sekitarnya perlu penelitian lebih lanjut serta untuk membuktikan diet makanan dan pengaruh antropogenik yang terjadi antara monyet ekor panjang dengan warga sekitar di Pantai Logending.

Kata kunci: antropogenik; diet pakan; habitat; populasi; primata

INTRODUCTION

Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis* Raffles) is one of the non-human primate (NHP) species with an extensive habitat distribution (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013). According to (Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), distribution of long-tailed

macaques can be found in Southeast Asia (Indonesia (Gursky-Doyen & Supriatna, 2010; Kyes, 1993; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), Malaysia (Karimullah & Anuar, 2012; Rovie-Ryan *et al.*, 2021; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000; Syah, 2020), Philippines (Liedigk *et al.*, 2015; Rovie-Ryan *et al.*, 2021; Supriatna &

Wahyono, 2000), Myanmar (Luncz *et al.*, 2017; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), Thailand (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), Vietnam (Roos *et al.*, 2013; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000; Tsuji *et al.*, 2013), Cambodia (Hansen *et al.*, 2021; Roos *et al.*, 2013; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000)). Habitat characteristics of long-tailed macaques that can support their lives like in an evergreen forest (Al Hakim & Nasution, 2021; Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013; Hidayat *et al.*, 2019; Ilham *et al.*, 2017), agricultural land (Brotcorne, 2014; Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013; Luncz *et al.*, 2017), swamp (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013), beach (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013; Mohd-Azlan *et al.*, 2017), mangrove (Ain-Najwa *et al.*, 2020; Baihaqi *et al.*, 2017; Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013), riverside forest (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013), park (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013), anthropogenic land (Chatpiyaphat & Boonratana, 2013; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), national park (Brotcorne *et al.*, 2014; Lane-degraaf *et al.*, 2010; Nasution & Rukayah, 2018; Supriatna & Wahyono, 2000), and temple (Brotcorne *et al.*, 2017; Saputra *et al.*, 2014). IUCN reported for the last report conservation status of long-tailed macaque is vulnerable (Eudey *et al.*, 2020).

In Indonesia, the habitat of long-tailed macaques, especially on the island of Java, can be found in the Banten (Purbatrapsila *et al.*, 2012; Suwarno, 2014), West Java (Kyes, 1993; Kyes *et al.*, 1998; Laksana *et al.*, 2017; Supartono, 2019), Central Java (Al Hakim & Nasution, 2021; Nasution *et al.*, 2021; Nasution & Rukayah, 2018; Syah, 2020), East Java (Hansen *et al.*, 2020). Long-tailed macaques were found around Logending Beach, Indonesia. Then we searched for references from various scientific articles but did not find any concerns that said there was a long-tailed macaque habitat there. This short communication study will report the first report of the latest condition of the existence of long-tailed macaques in Logending Beach (Pantai Logending), Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

Observations and Findings

The location (study site) where the long-tailed macaque was found was around Logending Beach (also known Pantai Logending in Indonesian), Kebumen Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. Observations were made in August 2021. The study site can be seen in Figure 1.

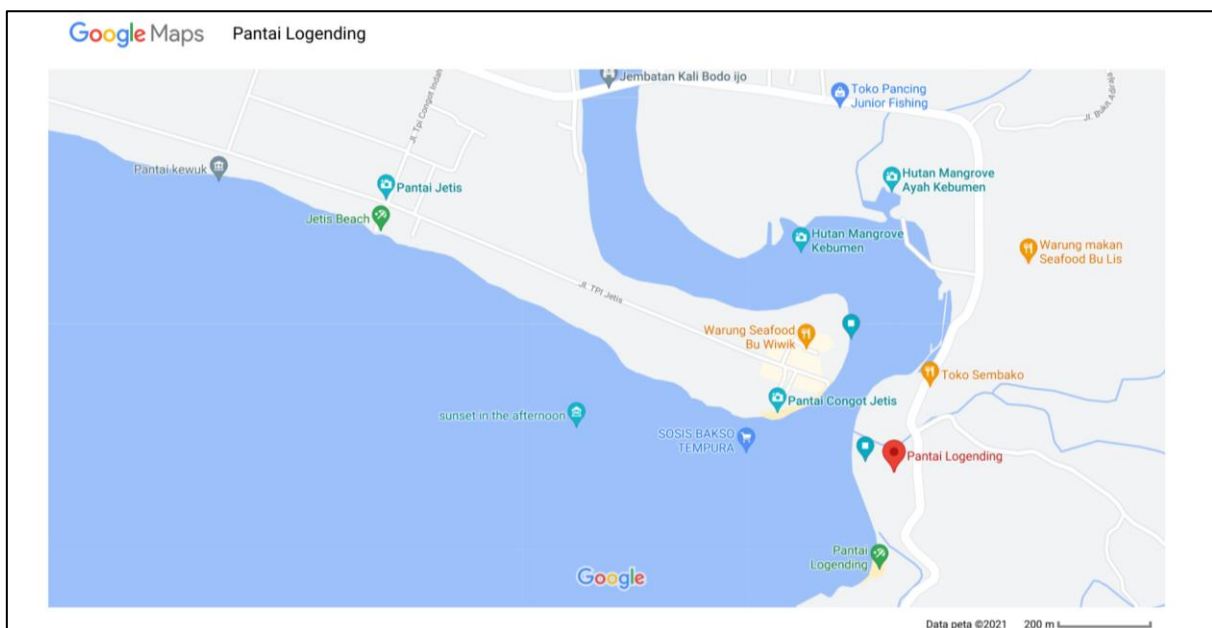


Figure 1. Study site (Source: Google Maps, 2021)

Based on Figure 1, the location of Logending Beach is near the Ayah Mangrove Forest and the Kebumen Mangrove Forest. The coordinates are located at $7^{\circ}43'30.7''\text{S}$ $109^{\circ}23'37.3''\text{E}$, with terrain conditions at an elevation of 5 meters. Observations were made as far as 23.44 meters from the first point of encounter with long-tailed macaques in the direction of 217° , where this observation line is the observation path for long-tailed macaques until they disappear from observation. The long-tailed macaques found they traced the observation area with a radius of 9.44 meters with an area of 281.28 m^2 and a circumference of 59.35 meters (Figure 2). The observation location is close to several local stalls selling

around the beach and the leading portal to enter the Logending Beach area. The long-tailed macaque found by observers is still within a distance ($<1 \text{ km}$) from the primary forest bordering the Logending Beach. This primary forest is protected by the Regional Nature Conservation Agency; Indonesia (BKSDA Jateng) because the slogan for the prohibition of hunting for wild animals was found. There is not enough evidence to prove the long-tailed macaque's home range reaches this primary forest, but there is a tendency for other long-tailed macaques to be in this primary forest. Further research is needed to prove the existence of long-tailed macaques in this primary forest bordering Logending Beach.



Figure 2. Long-tailed macaque observation line (Source: Google Earth, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings and observations made in the field, several long-tailed macaques were found around Logending Beach, with the observation findings as shown in Figure 2. Some of these long-tailed macaques were found to be dominated by juveniles and one adult male. It is unknown whether the adult male today is an alpha male because the initial

findings are not enough to confirm the individual with the alpha hierarchy. However, during the observation, residents provided provisioning food in the form of crackers, and in this case, an adult male always managed to get it. Figure 3 is documentation that supports this argument, with other individuals watching only adult males eating crackers.



Figure 3. The adult male long-tailed macaque was caught on camera eating provisioning food (crackers).
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In Figure 3, it can be seen that the location where the long-tailed macaque was found on Logending Beach is very close to the protected primary forest. Several long-tailed macaques encountered during the findings and field observations may be individuals separated from the leading group. It is unknown whether the leading group of long-tailed macaques is in the primary forest or other locations. Further research is needed to prove the group of long-tailed macaques in Logending Beach and its surroundings.

The body condition of several long-tailed macaques that were found during the observation was not too fat and not too thin, whether the food in the form of provisioning food from residents when they were found during the findings was not often done or even done often, but this is only a temporary argument that assumes that the habitat conditions of the long-tailed macaques still have food resources, because the body postures seen in several individual findings of these long-tailed macaques support the type of their diet. Regarding food diet, some individual long-tailed macaques encountered during this observation may be looking for additional food or indeed their initial location has started to decrease in food resources, or this is their

routine agenda every day visiting Logending Beach to expect provisioning food from residents because, during the observations and findings, residents who provided provisioning food seemed to be very accustomed to giving crackers to these long-tailed macaques, but further research is needed to prove the diet and anthropogenic effects that occur between long-tailed macaques and residents in Logending Beach.

CONCLUSION

Our observations and findings found that several long-tailed macaques at Logending Beach proved that Logending Beach was not their primary habitat. Still, there was a tendency for their original habitat to be in the primary forest directly adjacent to the beach. The encounters between long-tailed macaques and residents prove that the residents are used to providing provisioning food to long-tailed macaques. We suggest a need for further research or follow-up on these findings to confirm bioecology related to habitat conditions, dietary variations, and anthropogenic factors between long-tailed monkeys and residents or beach visitors.

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