

KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT BUAYA SENYULONG (*TOMISTOMA SCHLEGELII*) DI TAMAN NASIONAL SEBANGAU, KALIMANTAN TENGAH

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INTISARI

Senyulong menurut UU no 5 tahun 1990 termasuk satwa yang dilindungi. Menurut IUCN, statusnya termasuk ke dalam kategori vulnerable, dan menurut CITES masuk ke dalam Appendix I. Salah satu distribusi buaya senyulong adalah pada Sungai Sebangau di Taman Nasional Sebangau. Sebelum ditunjuk menjadi kawasan Taman Nasional, area ini banyak mengalami perubahan fungsi lahan, dimulai dari hutan produksi, alih guna lahan menjadi lahan pertanian, pembalakan liar, hingga kebakaran. Perubahan kondisi yang terus berlangsung ini berdampak pada habitat buaya senyulong. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakter abiotik dan biotik habitat buaya senyulong di Sungai Sebangau, Taman Nasional Sebangau.

Pengambilan data dilakukan di Sungai Sebangau bagian hulu dan tengah. Pengambilan data karakter abiotik dan biotik habitat buaya senyulong dilakukan secara sistematis, dengan membuat titik/segmen pengambilan data di tiap 2 km. Data yang diambil berupa jenis vegetasi, diameter, potensi pakan, kelembapan, pH air, suhu air, kedalaman air, kecerahan air, dan kecepatan arus air. Kemudian data abiotik dan biotik dianalisis secara deskriptif dan dianalisis menggunakan uji logistik regresi untuk mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh.

Berdasarkan observasi di lapangan, terdapat 5 jenis vegetasi riparian dan 4 jenis vegetasi akuatik. Kerapatan tiang dan pohon sebesar 612 dan 52.5 individu/hektar, kelembapan 76%-100%, suhu 26 °C-29 °C, pH air sebesar 4.1–4.3, suhu air rata-rata 27.8, kedalaman air rata-rata 456.44 m, kecerahan 29.91 %-42.73 %, dan kecepatan arus air sebesar 29-73 putaran. Hasil uji analisis regresi logistik yang berpengaruh adalah kecepatan arus dengan variabel tersebut memiliki hubungan negatif.

Kata kunci : Sungai Sebangau, Bray-Curtis, buaya senyulong, karakter habitat, Taman Nasional Sebangau

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HABITAT CHARACTERISTIC OF FALSE GHARIAL (*TOMISTOMA SCHLEGELII*) IN SEBANGAU NATIONAL PARK, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

Senyulong is protected animals according to UU, listed as vulnerable in IUCN Redlist, and belong to appendix I in CITES. One of the distribution areas of Senyulong crocodile is in Sebangau River in Sebangau National Park. Prior to its designation as a National Park, this area experienced multiple land use changes, such as changes of function from a production forest, conversion to agricultural land, mass illegal logging, forest and land fires. This ongoing change of conditions are impacting Senyulong crocodile habitat. This study aims to determine the abiotic and biotic characteristics of Senyulong crocodile's habitat in Sebangau River in Sebangau National Park.

The data was collected in the upper and middle part of Sebangau River. The observations of habitat's characteristics were made systematically by making points/segments every 2 km. The data that collected were vegetation's type, vegetation's diameter, potential food source of Senyulong crocodile, humidity, and also characteristic of river such as pH, temperature, depth, clarity, and current speed. All of the datas were analyzed by description and statistically using logistic regression to find out the influencing factors.

Based on the field observations, were 5 types of riparian vegetation and 2 types of aquatic vegetation, the density of the pole and trees is 612 and 52.5 individuals/hectare, humidity is 76%- 100%, temperature is 27 °C-29 °C, water's pH is 4.1-4.3, average water temperature is 27.8, average water depth is 456.44 m, water's clarity are 29.91%-42.73%, and water current speed are 29-73 rotations. The result of *Uji Logistic Regression* that has an effect is the current speed with the variabel have a negative correlation.

Keyword : Sebangau river, Bray Curtis, false gharial, characteristic habitat, Sebangau National Park

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