



Keanekaragaman Anggota Ordo Anura di Kabupaten Murung Raya, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah

Prasojo Adi Surya
08/267455/BI/8153

Intisari

Kalimantan adalah kawasan Indonesia yang terletak di Pulau Borneo. Kawasan ini memiliki keanekaragaman hayati tinggi, khususnya Anura (kodok dan katak). Anura berperan penting di dalam ekosistem sebagai predator serangga, cacing dan larva serangga (Iskandar, 1998). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman dan distribusi Anura di Kabupaten Murung Raya, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. Penelitian ini dilakukan dalam dua tahap, tahap lapangan dan laboratorium. Pada tahap lapangan, dilakukan pengambilan data dengan metode *Visual Encounter Surveys* (VES), jelajah dan *road cruising*. Pada tahap laboratorium, dilakukan identifikasi jenis, morfometri, deskripsi morfologi dan analisis perjumpaan jenis di masing-masing lokasi penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 16 jenis di Kabupaten Murung Raya yang tergolong dalam enam familia. Persebaran Anura terbanyak di Sungai Menawing (10 jenis) dan paling sedikit di Desa Konut (3 jenis). Sementara itu, di Gunung Bondang ditemukan 8 jenis dan Hutan Lindung Bukit Batikap dengan 8 jenis. Familia Bufonidae, Ranidae dan Dicroglossidae ditemukan di semua lokasi penelitian. Familia Microhylidae hanya ditemukan di Sungai Menawing dan Familia Rhacophoridae hanya ditemukan *Polypedates otitophus* di Gunung Bondang. *Limnnectes kuhlii* merupakan jenis yang ditemukan di semua lokasi penelitian.

Kata kunci: Anura, Kalimantan, Keanekaragaman, Katak, Kodok



Anuran Biodiversity in Murung Raya Regency, Central Kalimantan Province

Prasojo Adi Surya
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Abstract

Kalimantan is a part of Indonesia which located in Borneo Island. Kalimantan has a high biodiversity, especially Anurans (frogs and toads). Anurans contribute an important role in ecosystem as predator of insect, worm and larvae (Iskandar, 1998). This research was aimed to investigate the biodiversity and species distribution of Anurans in Murung Raya Regency, Central Kalimantan. This research divided into two steps, field surveys and laboratory activities. During field surveys, data was obtained by Visual Encounter Survey (VES), exploring and road cruising methods. In the laboratory, species identification, morphometry, describing its morphology and distribution of species was done for each research location. The result show that there are 16 Anurans species that belong to 6 families from Murung Raya Regency, Central Kalimantan. According to this research, Menawing River has the highest Anuran diversity (10 species) and Konut Village has the lowest Anuran diversity (3 species). Meanwhile, Bondang Mountain has 8 species and Bukit Batikap Protected Forest has 8 species. Bofonidae, Ranidae and Dicroglossidae were found in all of research location. Microhylidae was only found *Polypedates otitophus* in Gunung Bondang. Species *Limnonectes kuhlii* was found in all of research location.

Keyword: Anura, Kalimantan, Biodiversity, Frogs, Toads