

# **KEANEKARAGAMAN DAN PERSEBARAN JENIS ULAR (SQUAMATA: SERPENTES) DI SEPANJANG SUNGAI TAMBAKBAYAN YANG MELINTASI SISI UTARA DAN SELATAN RINGROAD, YOGYAKARTA**

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Intisari

Sungai Tambakbayan merupakan salah satu sungai yang melintasi Ringroad Yogyakarta. Letak sungai yang berada di daerah kota, banyak dijumpai adanya aktivitas manusia. Salah satu jenis fauna yang dijumpai di sungai tersebut adalah ular. Kurangnya penelitian tentang ular menyebabkan ular cenderung terabaikan keberadaannya. Kenyataan inilah yang mendorong dilakukannya penelitian dalam mempelajari Keanekaragaman dan Persebaran Jenis Ular (Squamata: Serpentes) di Sepanjang Sungai Tambakbayan yang Melintasi Sisi Utara dan Selatan Ringroad, Yogyakarta. Terdapat 12 familia ular yang dapat dijumpai di Jawa (Das, 2010), 9 familia diantaranya dapat dijumpai di Yogyakarta. Secara umum ular menempati lima tipe habitat, yaitu habitat terestrial, arboreal, akuatik, semi akuatik, dan *fossorial* (Pough *et al.*, 1998; Zug, 1993). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juni 2016 hingga Mei 2017. Sampling dilakukan pada waktu aktif ular yaitu pagi dan malam hari. Metode yang digunakan menggunakan VES dan garis transek 500 m per titik sampling. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan Indeks Shannon-Wiener, Indeks Pielou, dan derajat kemelimpahan. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan ditemukan 6 jenis ular yang termasuk dalam tiga familia yaitu familia Colubridae; Homalopsidae; dan Natricidae. Spesies yang melimpah di Sungai Tambakbayan adalah *Ahaetulla prasina* dari familia Colubridae. Indeks keanekaragaman di titik sampling 1 dan 2 dalam kategori rendah, titik sampling 3 dalam kategori sangat rendah. Indeks kemerataan di titik sampling 1 dalam kategori populasi stabil, titik sampling 2 dalam kategori populasi labil, dan titik sampling 3 dalam kategori populasi tertekan. Jumlah individu ular paling banyak pada titik sampling 3 dengan jumlah 22 individu. Persebaran ekologis ular terbagi menjadi 3 tipe habitat yaitu arboreal, terestrial, dan semi akuatik berdasarkan karakter morfologi yang diteliti. Karakter morfologi yang mempengaruhi tipe habitat ular yaitu kemiringan dan tekstur sisik dorsal ; rasio panjang ekor dan panjang serviks kloaka; rasio panjang ekor dan panjang total tubuh ; bentuk tubuh ; dan bentuk sisik ventral.

Kata kunci : Keanekaragaman, Persebaran, Ular, Tipe habitat, Sungai Tambakbayan

## **SPECIES DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SNAKES (SQUAMATA: SERPENTES) IN TAMBAKBAYAN RIVER ACROSS THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE OF RINGROAD, YOGYAKARTA**

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### **Abstract**

Tambakbayan River is one of the rivers which flow across Ringroad, Yogyakarta. Due to its location on the urban area, there are many human activities near the river. Snake are one of the faunas which can be found near the Tambakbayan River. Few researches on snakes' habitat in Indonesia causing its existence is ignored. This fact encourages research in the study of the snake's diversity and distribution in the Tambakbayan River. The aim of this study is to determine the diversity and distribution of snakes in the Tambakbayan River which flow across the north and south side of Ringroad, Yogyakarta. According to Das (2012), there are 12 families of snakes found in Java, with 9 families were found in Yogyakarta. In general, snakes occupy five type of habitats which are arboreal, terrestrial, aquatic, semi aquatic, and fossorial (Pough *et al.*, 1998; Zug, 1993). This research was conducted on June, 2016 until May, 2017. The sampling was conducted twice a day, day time and night time based on two different time of snakes activity. The methods used are VES and 500 m transect line for sampling points. Data were analyzed using the Shannon-Wiener index, Pielou index, and Degree of Abundance. The result obtained, there are 6 species of snakes belong to three families, family Colubridae; Homalopsidae; and Natricidae. The most abundant species in the Tambakbayan River is *Ahaetulla prasina* from family Colubridae. All three sampling point have dissimilar Index of Evenness and Index of Diversity, but the highest index of Diversity and Evenness in Tambakbayan River was on the sampling point 1. The individual number of snakes is higher on sampling point 3 with 22 individuals. Morphological characters that affect snake in type of habitat are the obliquity and texture of dorsal scales; ratio of tail length and total body length; ratio tail length and cervical-cloacal length; body shape, and the shape of ventral scales.

**Keyword:** Diversity, Distribution, Snakes, Type of Habitat, Tambakbayan River