

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF SUMATRAN RETICULATED PYTHON (*Broghammerus reticulatus*) BASED ON SCALATION

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The *Broghammerus reticulatus* with the common name of reticulated python in Sumatra island are well spread at Medan, Lampung and Palembang. The field studies had shown that the snake could be in lot of variety in their morphology, sizes, color, and behavior. The aim of this study was to identify the *Broghammerus reticulatus* in Sumatra Island based on their scalation especially on dorsal, ventral and subcaudal scales. In this study, 5 snakes from Medan, 5 snakes from Palembang and 5 snakes from Lampung were studied. Their dorsal scales, ventral scales and subcaudal scales were studied, counted and written down. The result is then analyzed with the SPSS 16.0 programmer to compare the data on the locality of each snake. Based on the study, it showed that Sumatran reticulated python the dorsal scales are between 55 to 96 scales with the average of 68.33 scales, 288 to 320 for ventral scales with the average of 302.27 scales and 48 to 96 for subcaudal scales with the average of 76.47 scales. The statistical analyses by SPSS 16.0 programmer shows that there were no significant differences ($P>0.05$) on the scale number between the *Broghammerus reticulatus* in the localities of Sumatra Island.

Keyword: *Broghammerus reticulatus*, identification, scalation, localities, Sumatra island

INTISARI

IDENTIFIKASI ULAR SANCA BATIK SUMATERA (*Broghammerus reticulatus*) BERDASARKAN SISIK

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Broghammerus reticulatus atau yang sering disebut sanca batik tersebar merata di Medan, Lampung dan Palembang. Studi lapangan menunjukkan bahwa ular sanca batik memiliki morfologi, ukuran, warna dan sifat yang bervariasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi ular sanca batik (*Broghammerus reticulatus*) di Pulau Sumatera berdasarkan formasi sisik terutama pada sisik dosal, ventral and subkaudal. Pada penelitian ini digunakan 5 ular di Medan, 5 ular di Palembang dan 5 ular di Lampung. Sisik dorsal, ventral dan subkaudal dipelajari, dihitung, dan dicatat. Hasil dianalisis menggunakan program SPSS 16.0 untuk membandingkan data jumlah sisik ular di masing-masing kota. Hasil penelitian ular sanca batik Sumatran menunjukkan bahwa jumlah sisik dorsal antara 55-96 sisik dengan rata-rata 68.33 sisik, sisik ventral antara 288-320 sisik dengan rata-rata 302.27 sisik, dan sisik subcaudal antara 48-96 sisik dengan rata-rata 76.47 sisik. Analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan ($P > 0.05$) pada jumlah sisik *Broghammerus reticulatus* di masing-masing kota di Pulau Sumatera.

Kata Kunci: *Broghammerus reticulatus*, identifikasi, sisik, lokalitas, Pulau Sumatera