

ABSTRAK

Kawasan hutan Universitas Jambi merupakan salah satu hutan sekunder tua yang merupakan perwakilan dari tipe ekosistem hutan hujan tropis. Kawasan hutan tersebut merupakan ruang terbuka hijau merupakan area yang memiliki potensi adanya kehadiran satwa dan keanekaragaman flora dan faunanya. Hutan kampus Universitas Jambi mewakili tipe-tipe habitat karena memiliki area dengan kondisi microhabitat seperti habitat terrestrial, arboreal, dan aquatik. Frekuensi kehadiran merupakan salah satu tolak ukur untuk mengetahui tingkat kehadiran dari spesies ular yang dapat ditemui. Pola distribusi sendiri terbagi tiga pola, yaitu acak, teratur, dan mengelompok. Bagaimana frekuensi kehadiran ular dan bagaimana pola distribusi ular yang ada pada kawasan hutan kampus Universitas Jambi. Mengetahui frekuensi kehadiran ular dan mengetahui pola distribusi ular yang ada di kawasan hutan Kampus Universitas Jambi. Terdapat 24 spesies ular dari 40 individu pada stasiun-stasiun yang di jadikan sebagai objek pengamatan untuk mengetahui frekuensi kehadiran dan pola sebaran ular pada habitat alami. Diantaranya dengan beberapa perwakilan spesies pada habitat ular air (Aquatik) sebanyak 15% (Lima belas persen) ular darat (Terrestrial) sebanyak 45% (empat puluh lima persen) dan ular pohon (Arboreal) sebanyak 40% (Tiga empat puluh persen) dari seluruh kawasan penelitian di hutan kampus Universitas Jambi. Berdasarkan pengamatan Pola distribusi atau sebaran ular di hutan kampus Universitas Jambi yang dikalkulasi berdasarkan rumus indeks morsita dengan nilai hasil ID sebesar 1,1 (satu koma satu) dan dapat dikategorikan sebagai pola persebaran berkelompok.

Kata Kunci: Frekuensi Kehadiran Pola Distribusi Ular Universitas Jambi

ABSTRACT

The Jambi University forest area is one of the old secondary forests which is representative of the tropical rain forest ecosystem type. The forest area is a green open space which is an area that has the potential for the existence of animals and a diversity of flora and fauna. Jambi University's campus forest represents habitat types because it has areas with microhabitat conditions such as terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic habitats. The frequency of presence is one of the benchmarks to determine the level of presence of snake species that can be found. The distribution pattern itself is divided into three patterns, namely random, regular, and clustered. What is the frequency of the presence of snakes and what is the distribution pattern of snakes in the Jambi University campus forest area. Knowing the frequency of the presence of snakes and knowing the distribution patterns of snakes in the forest area of the Jambi University Campus. There were 24 species of snakes out of 40 individuals at the station which were used as objects of observation to determine the frequency of presence and distribution patterns of snakes in their natural habitat. Among them are several representatives of species in the habitat of water snakes (Aquatic) as much as 15% (fifteen percent) land snakes (Terrestrial) as much as 45% (forty five percent) and tree snakes (Arboreal) as much as 40% (Three forty percent) of all research areas in the Jambi University campus forest. Based on observations of the distribution pattern or distribution of snakes in the Jambi University campus forest which was calculated based on the morsita index formula with an ID value of 1.1 (one point one) and can be categorized as a group distribution pattern.

Keywords: Frequency of Presence of Snake Distribution Patterns, University of Jambi