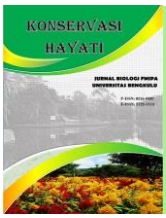

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Potency of Herpetofauna in Tanjung Puting National Park, SPTN I Pembuang Hulu and SPTN III Tanjung Harapan

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelago country located in Southeast Asia. It has high numbers of species in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem variations. Amphibians and reptiles also exist in the ecosystem of Indonesia. Herpetology is a discipline of zoology that focuses on amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna). Amphibians and reptiles do not share the same taxonomic group, but they are studied together because they share similar physiological character hence it influences their behavior and metabolism, so they would study with similar method in one discipline. Amphibians and reptiles are widespread across the globe, and they play various roles in the ecosystem. This survey was conducted in morning at 6:00 to 9:00 and in evening at 18:00 to 22:00 at Resort Pondok Ambung SPTN I Pembuang Hulu, Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Besar, and Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Kecil Resort Teluk Pulai SPTN III Tanjung Harapan, Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting, between 2020 – 2023. The method was Visual Encounter Survey combined with Road Cruising and/or River Cruising. Herpetofauna photo was taken, and the species was identified by its morphological character based on the field guide. The result is morphology character and protection status description. The species encountered consist of five species of amphibians: Pseudobufo subasper, Polypedates colletti, Polypedates macrotis, Leptobrachium abbotti, Hylarana erythraea, and Pulchrana baramica. Eight species of reptiles: Tomistoma schlegelii, Crocodylus porosus, Draco cornutus, Ptychozoon kuhlii, Varanus salvator, Dendrelaphis sp., Fowlea piscator, and Malayopython reticulatus.

Keywords: *Amphibians, Reptiles, Tanjung Puting National Park*

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INTRODUCTION

Herpetology is a branch of zoology that focuses on studying amphibians and reptiles. Even though these two groups are systematically divided into different classes, they are studied in the same scientific discipline. This is because amphibians and reptiles have the same physiological characteristics, they both obtain their body heat from the environment

(ectotherm), and their body temperature changes (poikilotherm) depending on their activity and biological clock. These similarities in physiological characteristics mean that both have relatively similar daily activity patterns, survival, and reproduction strategies so that the same methods can be used to study both (Yanuarefa *et al.*, 2012; Vitt & Caldwell, 2014.). Herpetofauna is spread throughout the earth's surface, except the polar regions, and plays various ecological roles in ecosystems, both as first-level consumers and at levels above, so that the balance of ecosystems on earth cannot be separated from the role of herpetofauna (Muhtianda *et al.*, 2022). Even though Indonesia has a high diversity of herpetofauna, attention to this group of animals is still relatively low compared to other groups of animals, resulting in many things that are still unknown about herpetofauna. In addition, herpetofauna is also under threat due to over-exploitation and other anthropogenic factors (Hanifa *et al.*, 2022; Muhtianda *et al.*, 2022). Such as hunting with the target product in the form of reptile skin, the use of meat, which is believed to have certain properties, and as a pet (Boscha *et al.*, 2020; Kusrini *et al.*, 2021; Yudha *et al.*, 2022.).

Tanjung Puting National Park is located in Central Kalimantan. It plays a vital role in supporting life, preserving plant and animal species, facilitating research, and promoting natural tourism. The existence of the Tanjung Puting National Park area is essential, especially for the conservation of orangutans, which are rare and endangered species. Additionally, it is also a home for other animal species. Tanjung Puting National Park is not only the first national park in Indonesia to function as an orangutan rehabilitation center; it is also the largest orangutan conservation site in the world. The existence of Tanjung Puting National Park is very important for preserving biodiversity and its ecosystem (Santosa *et al.*, 2010).

Based on the Decree of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) Number SK.20/KSDAE/SET/KSA.0/1/2020 dated 17 January 2020; the Tanjung Puting National Park area has an area of 410,411.97 hectares. Administratively, the Tanjung Puting National Park area is divided into 2 (two) districts, namely, West Kotawaringin Regency and Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan. According to Santosa *et al.* (2010), Tanjung Puting National Park has a few ecosystem types, they were:

a) Kerangas Forest (Dry Land Forest), which is overgrown with Mountain/Alau Pine (*Caswarina junghuniana*), Galam/Eucalyptus (*Melaleuca kajuputi*) and Ujung Atap (*Baeckea frutescens*) and types of pitcher plants (*Nepenthes* especially *N. mirabilis*) which grows on the forest floor;
b) Peat Swamp Forest, this type of ecosystem has vegetation with respiratory roots (pneumatophores) that stick out to the surface of the water, such as Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*), *Dactylocladus stenostachys*, Tumih/Perepat (*Combretocarpus rotundatus*), Kapur Naga (*Callophilium soulatri*), Nyatoh (*Palaquium scholaris*) and Jelutung Rawa (*Dyera lowii*);
c) Freshwater Swamp Forest (Alluvial), the plant types in this ecosystem are more complex, including woody vines such as Liran (*Pholidocarpus sumatranus*), *Flagellaria indica*, Akar Elang (*Uncaria schlerophylla*), epiphytes such as orchids and ferns. In the upper stream of a river, freshwater swamp forests are dominated by Rasau (*Pandanus helicopus*), Bakung (*Hanguana malayana*) as well as trees such as Gembor (*Alseodaphne umbeliflora*), Meranti (*Shorea pauciflora*), and Rengas (*Melanorrhaoea walichii*);
d) Coastal Forest, in this ecosystem type can be found Sea Pine (*Casuarina equistifolia*), Pandan (*Pandanus tectorius*), Ambung-ambung (*Scaevola taccada*) and Butun (*Barringtonia asiatica*) grow abundantly.

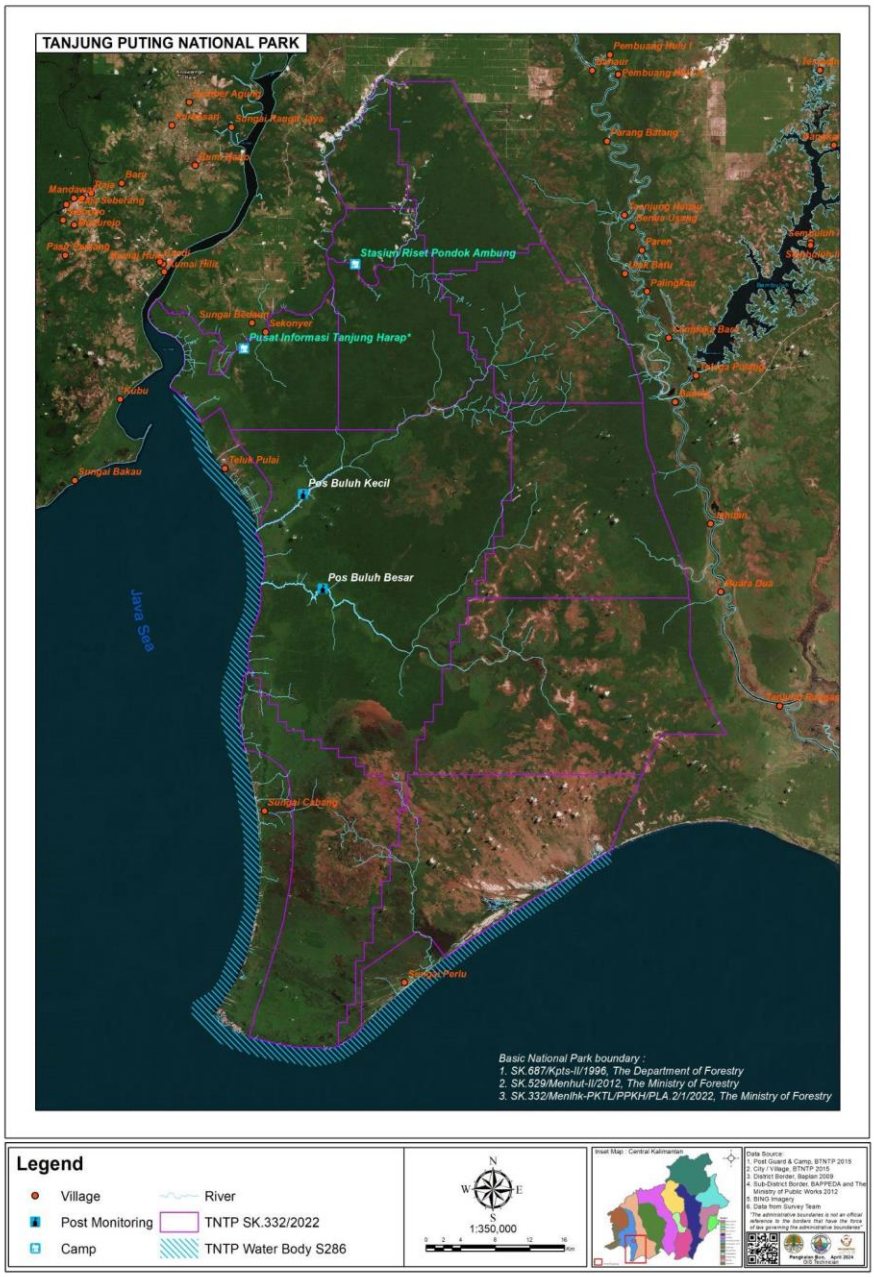

Figure 1. Map of Tanjung Putting National Park with sites of survey location

e) Mangrove Forest, consisting of open mangroves (in coastal areas) which are characterized by being overgrown with Api-api (*Avicennia marina*) and Bakau (*Rhizopora apiculata*); middle mangrove (located behind open mangrove or coastal forest) which is characterized by the dominance of Bakau (*Rhizopora apiculata*); and brackish mangroves in river estuary areas. In this type of ecosystem, you can find many Pedada/Rambai (*Sonneratia alba*), Nyirih (*Xylocarpus granatum*) and Nipah (*Nypa fructicans*) trees which grow along brackish rivers;

f) Riparian Forest, this type of forest is located in riverside areas and is characterized by the dominance of Rengas (*Gluta renghas*), Ubar Samak (*Syzygium inophyllum*) and Ketiau (*Ganua motleyana*);

g) Lowland Tropical Forest, this ecosystem type is mostly grown by tree species such as Meranti (*Shorea* spp.), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.), Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*), Jelutung (*Dyera costulata*), Ironwood (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*), Ubar (*Syzygium* spp.), Pulai (*Alstonia scolaris*), and types of Rattan (*Calamus* spp.).

METHODS

Since 2005, OF-UK Indonesia has supported the Tanjung Puting National Park in managing the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung (SRPA) located at the Resort Pondok Ambung, SPTN I Pembuang Hulu and Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Besar (SBB) and Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Kecil (SBK) at Resort Teluk Pulai, SPTN III Tanjung Harapan. OF-UK Indonesia together with the Balai Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting periodically monitors biodiversity in the coworking area in Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting. Data was collected from 2020 - 2023 using the Visual Encounter Survey combined with Road Cruising along the existing route in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung (UTM 49M 602173, 9697007). For the Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Besar (UTM 49M 598419, 9660289), and Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Kecil (UTM 49M 596150, 9670986), which are dominated by river ecosystems, the method used was River Cruising. The survey was conducted from 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. and continued from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. All herpetofauna encountered during field activities both day and night were recorded and photographed. Identification was carried out based on photos obtained and identified using the guidebooks; A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-East Asia (Das, 2010), and A Field Guide to the Frogs of Borneo (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). The list of species found is then searched for its population status based on IUCN for ecological aspects and CITES for social aspects, as well as their protection status in Indonesia referring to Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Herpetofauna species in conservation area of Tanjung Puting National Park in 2020 – 2023 presented in the table below with their categories in IUCN, CITES, and in Indonesia based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018.

Table 1. Conservation status of herpetofauna in Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting based on IUCN categories, CITES, and Indonesia Ministry of Environment. Abbreviation: LC: Least Concern; VU: Vulnerable

Class	Species	IUCN Category		CITES Category	Protection status in Indonesia
		Population status	Population trend		
Amphibia	*Pseudobufo subasper*	LC	Decreasing	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Polypedates colletti	LC	Decreasing	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Polypedates macrotis	LC	Stable	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Leptobrachium abbotti	LC	Decreasing	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Hylarana erythraea	LC	Decreasing	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Pulchrana baramica	LC	Decreasing	Uncategorized	Unprotected
Reptilia	*Tomistoma schlegelii*	VU	Decreasing	Appendix I	Protected
	Crocodylus porosus	LC	Stable	Appendix I	Protected
	Draco cornutus	LC	Unknown	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Ptychozoon kuhli	LC	Stable	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Varanus salvator	LC	Unknown	Appendix II	Unprotected
	Dendrelaphis sp.	LC	Unknown	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Fowlea piscator	LC	Stable	Uncategorized	Unprotected
	Malayopython reticulatus	LC	Unknown	Appendix II	Unprotected

Of the 13 herpetofauna found in Tanjung Puting National Park, one species is categorized as Vulnerable on the IUCN list, the Senyulong (*Tomistoma schlegelii*), threatened with population decline. For the other species, population trends varies between Stable, Decreasing, or Unknown. Among the herpetofauna, none has an increasing population trend. IUCN itself is an institution that focuses on studying the existence of flora and fauna species in nature to determine the condition of their populations so that they can be used as a reference for steps to maintain the existence of these species (IUCN, 2023). Apart from that, from the herpetofauna found in Tanjung Puting National Park. 4 of the 13 herpetofauna are included in the Appendix list by CITES. Senyulong *(Tomistoma schlegelii*) and the Saltwater Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) are listed in Appendix I, while the Water Monitor Lizard (*Varanus salvator*) and the Reticulated Python (*Malayopython reticulatus*) are listed in Appendix II. Senyulong and Saltwater crocodiles are protected animals in Indonesia based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018. CITES is an organization that categorizes the trade status of flora and fauna because it is known that trade is one of the motives for hunting flora and fauna, this categorization is important to maintain the sustainable status of flora and fauna in nature. Appendix I means the species is prohibited from being traded for commercial purposes, while Appendix II means the species can still be traded but with strict regulations (CITES, 2023). The following section explains the species we found in this survey:

1. *Pseudobufo subasper* (False Toad, Bangkong Banyu)
   A large frog with a stocky body and small head. The nostrils are located at the tip of the snout. The fingers are long but slender with rounded tips, and a slight swimming membrane at the base. The back is covered with large round nodules and has visible parotoid glands. The side of the body is brown with yellow-orange lines. The belly is yellowish. The throat of adult females is yellowish, while adult males are black. The habitat of this species consists of natural pools among vegetation in peatlands adjacent to large rivers (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). Based on the IUCN Red List website, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species is found at Simpang Kanan Sungai Sekonyer, Resort Pembuang Hulu, on tree trunks at the edge of the river, near the water source.

Figure 2. False Toad found in Simpang Kanan Sungai Sekonyer, Resort Pembuang Hulu

2. *Polypedates colletti* (Collett's Tree Frog, Katak Pohon Collett)
   Collett's Tree Frog has a triangular head with a pointed snout. Male individuals are small while females are large. Smooth skin except around the ears. The skin on the top of the head is not attached to the skull. This frog usually has a light brown color, with a dark pattern visible clearly on its back in the shape of an hourglass or the letter "X". Some

individuals have also found no marking like this. The sides of the body have dark dots, and the hind legs have dark stripes. This species can be found in primary forests or old secondary forests in the lowlands, and peat areas at altitudes up to 650 meters above sea level (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 3. Collet's Tree Frog found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

3. *Polypedates macrotis* (dark-eared Tree Frog, Katak Pohon Telinga Gelap)

This frog is medium to large in body size. It has a triangular head and large eyes. The skin is smooth, but some individuals have small nodules on their backs. There is a slight extension of the skin on the outside of the front leg, it has a light brown to dark brown color. It has a dark line from the eye across the ear that becomes smaller towards the back. Some individuals have a pair of dark lines on their backs. The lower head has brown dots. This species can be found in primary forests and lowland disturbed areas. They sometimes congregate in large groups in the vegetation close to water at the edge of the forest (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 4. Dark-earred Tree Frog found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

4. *Leptobrachium abbotti* (Lowland Litter Frog, Katak Seresah Dataran Rendah)

A frog that is small in body size. However, it has a stocky body, a large head, and large eyes that give the impression of bulging. His legs were short and slender and seemed too small for his stocky body. The fingers have small membranes. This makes them look like they do not have any webbing. The head, back, and sides of the body are brown to dark, with the color fading slightly on the top of the head. The stomach has many black and white dots. The habitat of this species is dead leaf litter on the floor of primary forests or old secondary forests at altitudes below 1000 meters above sea level (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species was found at the wildlife monitoring route in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 5. Lowland Litter Frog found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

5. *Hylarana erythraea* (Common Green Frog, Kongkang Gading)
   Small to medium-sized frog, with long, stocky hind legs. The shape of the muzzle is flat and long. The toes are half-webbed, with the longest toe webbing almost reaching the tip of the finger. The fingertips widen to form finger plates. Ears are visible clearly. Smooth skin. However, it has a low but wide ridge on the side of the body. Body color variations range from bright green to dark green with the belly having a paler color. There is also a yellowish-white strip from behind the eyes to the waist (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). The upper lip is white. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species is found in the Simpang Kiri Sungai Sekonyer, Resort Pembuang Hulu.

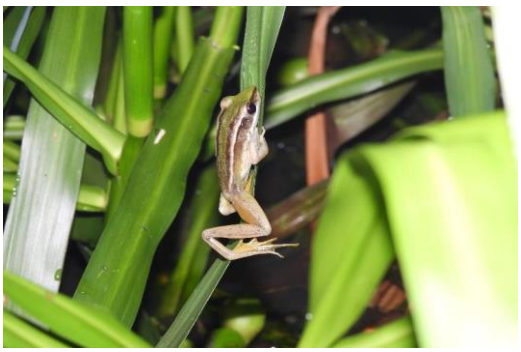

Figure 6. Common Green Frog found in Simpang Kiri Sungai Sekonyer, Resort Pembuang Hulu

6. *Pulchrana baramica* (Brown Marsh Frog, Kongkang Baram)
   Medium to large-sized frogs with relatively large heads and eyes. The eardrum is visible behind the eyes. It has membranes that cover less than half the total length of the finger. It has long fingers with slightly enlarged tips. The skin on the back and sides has small, rounded nodules in a scattered pattern. The color of the back is dark with the sides of the

back slightly bright, while the sides of the body are yellowish marked with irregular dark brown dots. Lips are dark colored with spots in the form of small white dots. The belly is bright with irregular brown or dark spots. This species can be found in swamp forests near coastal areas in Kalimantan Island. Adult individuals live on the forest floor but can also climb into low vegetation (Inger & Stuebing, 2005). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species is found around the camp and the wildlife monitoring track in the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung area, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 7. Brown Marsh Frog found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

7. *Tomistoma schlegelii* (False Gharial, Senyulong, Buaya Sapit)
   Senyulong or Sapit Crocodile has an elongated body with a slender snout. The back is brownish with black dots and lines, it is more clearly visible on the sides. It has a wide flat tail with black stripes and a cream-colored belly. Juveniles are bright yellow with black stripes, similar to adults. The irises of the eyes are yellowish brown. The habitat of this species is in freshwater such as rivers, swamps, and lakes with lush vegetation (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species is Vulnerable, while CITES includes it in the Appendix I category (Table 1). This species is also included in the Protected list in Indonesia based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12 /2018. In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species was found on the Sungai Sekonyer, Simpang Kanan, and Simpang Kiri, Resort Pembuang Hulu.

Figure 8. False Gharial found in Sungai Sekonyer, Resort Pembuang Hulu

8. *Crocodylus porosus* (Saltwater Crocodile, Buaya muara)
   This is a type of crocodile with a large body size. The head is large with a rounded snout. There is a pair of ridges from the tip of the snout to the eyes. The dorsal scales are relatively oval compared to other crocodile species. Young individuals are brighter in color with black patterns in the form of bands, spots, or irregular shapes. This coloring

gets darker as they grow older (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species is placed into the Least Concern category, and Appendix I is for the CITES category (Table 1). While in Indonesia, this species is listed as a protected species based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018. The habitat of this species ranges from freshwater rivers to near salt water, especially in mangrove areas. The type of food is opportunistic in the form of crabs, shrimp, insects, fish, lizards, and snakes. Meanwhile, adults may eat larger animals such as turtles, birds, and mammals. Many cases have been reported of this species attacking humans (Das, 2010). In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species is found along the Sungai Sekonyer in Resort Pembuang Hulu, Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Besar and Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Kecil, Resort Teluk Pulai.

Figure 9. Saltwater Crocodile found in Pos Jaga Sungai Buluh Besar, Resort Teluk Pulai

9. *Ptychozoon kuhli* (Kuhl's Flying Gecko, Cicak Terbang Kuhl)
   Stocky body, large head with granular upper scales. It has a widening skin that is visible on the legs, sides of the body, and tail. Dorsolateral flat tail. The back is gray or reddish brown with 4-5 wavy dark brown bands running across the back. The belly is yellow without a pattern. This species can be found in lowland forests. It can be found in the area up to 35 meters above the ground level. Sometimes it can also be found in woody structures in buildings in or near forests (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 10. Kuhl's Flying Gecko found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

10. *Draco cornutus* (Horned Flying Lizard, Kadal Terbang Bertanduk)
    It is a member of the Genus Draco which can be found in Kalimantan. Draco genus has modifications to their ribs and belly skin that form a parachute-like structure, making it easier for them to glide through the air, move from one tree to another, and make this method a form of self-defense when avoiding predators or other dangers. The body is slender, the nostrils are located on the side of the snout, the eardrum is not covered with scales, and it does not have "spines" (scales that extend dorsally) on its back but is replaced by triangular-shaped scales. Six ribs support the structure of the parachute skin (patagial ribs). The color of the back side is bright green or greenish brown for males and bright brown for females. The patagium is reddish orange with dark spots in the form of bands or dots. The habitat of this species is lowlands, and lowland hills. This species is also commonly found in mangrove forests (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List website, this species has Least Concern status. In Tanjung Puting National Park this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 11. Horned Flying Lizard found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

11. *Varanus salvator* (Asian Water Monitor, Biawak Air)
    This is a species commonly found in Indonesia in various types of habitats. Adult individuals have stocky bodies while young individuals have slimmer bodies. The snout is relatively flat with rounded or oval nostrils. The nape (nuchal) scales are keeled, the head scales are smooth and larger than the nape scales. The tail is flattened and resembles a fin, it has a keel, making it easier to swim in the water. The back color of the young individuals is dark with a round yellow pattern running from left to right of the body, with a yellowish belly (Das, 2010). Because this species tends to be hunted for its skin, it is listed in Appendix II CITES category (Table 1). *Varanus salvator* is hunted for its skin in Java, and probably in Sumatra and Kalimantan (Boscha *et al.*, 2020). In addition, it is also hunted for recreational purposes (Yudha *et al.*, 2022). This species can be found in mangrove forests, rivers, canals, dipterocarp forests, and urban areas. Their food is very diverse in the form of large invertebrates and small vertebrates such as fish, crabs, turtles, birds, and the eggs of these animals (Das, 2010). In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species is found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 12. Asian Water Monitor found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

12. *Dendrelaphis* sp. (Bronzeback, Ular Tampar, Ular Tambang)
It has a slender body, a head distinguishable from the body, and large eyes. The back color is bronze-brown, or brownish olive which is the character of this snake. It is commonly named Bronzeback. The side of the body has a long, cream or yellow stripe with black edges. It can be found in lowland forests, parks, gardens, plantations, and even in man-made habitats, at a height of up to 1,524 meters above sea level. Active during the day and arboreal (Das, 2010). In Tanjung Puting National Park, this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung Resort on the wildlife monitoring route, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 13. Bronzeback found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

13. *Fowlea piscator* (Checkered Keelback, Ular Air Asia)
Stocky body with a cylindrical body shape. The head is a different size from the body, and the orientation of the nostrils is slightly upwards. The eyes are relatively large with round pupils. Dorsal scales are clearly keeled, paired subcaudal, with split anal scales. The back is greenish brown (olive green) with 5-6 rows of black dots. Brown head with dark bands from under the eyes to the upper lip, and from behind the eyes to the base of the jaw. There is also an inverted "V" sign at the nape of the neck. It can be found in fresh waters including rice fields, ponds, lakes, swamps, and rivers in the lowlands to the hills. Active during the day and at night (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List, this species has Least Concern status, while CITES categories placed this species in Appendix II specifically for the Indian region only (Table 1). In Tanjung Puting National

Park this species was found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung on the wildlife monitoring route, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 14. Checkered Keelback found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

14. *Malayopython reticulatus* (Reticulated Python, Sanca Batik)
Reticulated Pythons are sometimes also called Ricefield Snakes (Ular Sawah). Immature individuals usually have a slender and long body, while adults have a stocky posture. The head can be distinguished from the body. The ratio of snout width to height is relatively the same. The eyes are small with vertical pupils. The anal scales are fused and have spurs on the sides. The spurs on male individuals are larger. The back is yellow or brown with black spots in the form of a net. There is a black line from the snout to the neck at the top of the head and a black line from behind the eyes to the base of the mouth. The belly is yellow with small dark dots. This species can be found in forested areas close to bodies of water, where reticulated pythons often use locations like these to ambush their prey in the form of wild boars or deer. This species can also be found in urban areas in waterways. It is active at night and primarily terrestrial although it can also climb trees and swim (Das, 2010). Based on the IUCN Red List, the conservation status of this species is Least Concern, and Appendix II for the CITES category (Table 1). In Tanjung Puting National Park this species is found at the Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung around the camp and in the wildlife monitoring track, Resort Pondok Ambung.

Figure 15. Reticulated Python found in Stasiun Riset Pondok Ambung, Resort Pondok Ambung

CONCLUSION

Fourteen (14) species of herpetofauna can be found in Pondok Ambung, Sungai Buluh Besar, and Sungai Buluh Kecil in Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting. Six (6) species of

amphibian namely *Pseudobufo subasper*, *Polypedates macrotis*, *Polypedates colletti*, *Leptobrachium abbotti*, *Hylarana erythraea*, and *Pulchrana baramica.* Eight (8) species of reptiles namely *Tomistoma schlegelii*, *Crocodylus porosus*, *Draco cornutus*, *Ptychozoon kuhlii*, *Varanus salvator*, *Dendrelaphis* sp., *Fowlea piscator*, *Malayopython reticulatus.* One (1) species listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List categories (*Tomistoma schlegelii)*, 2 species listed as Appendix I in CITES categories (*Tomistoma schlegelii & Crocodylus porosus*), 2 species are listed as Appendix II in CITES categories (*Varanus salvator & Malayopython reticulatus*), and 2 species listed as protected based on Indonesia Law (*Tomistoma schlegelii & Crocodylus porosus*).

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