

Diversity of *Selaginella* in the Province of Banten, Western Java

Keanekaragaman *Selaginella* di Provinsi Banten, bagian barat Jawa

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Manuskript received: 1 December 2014. Revision accepted: 2 October 2015.

Abstrak. Setyawan AD. 2015. Keanekaragaman *Selaginella* di Provinsi Banten, bagian barat Jawa. *Pros Sem Nas Masy Biodiv Indon 1: 1810-1815*. *Selaginella* umumnya tumbuh di daerah lembab karena membutuhkan air yang cukup untuk pertumbuhan dan media fertilisasi; namun terdapat pula sejumlah kecil yang beradaptasi terhadap kondisi kering. Provinsi Banten memiliki luas 9.160,70 km², mencakup kawasan hutan alam, lahan pertanian dan perkebunan di bagian tengah dan selatan, serta kawasan perkotaan di bagian utara, dengan ketinggian dari permukaan pantai (0 m dpl) hingga pegunungan menengah (sekitar 1500 m dpl). Ia memiliki topografi yang relatif landai, terutama di bagian utara dan barat, namun di bagian tengah dan selatan relatif berbukit-bukit dan lembab. Beragamnya habitat ini memungkinkan beragamnya keanekaragaman hayati, termasuk anekaragam *Selaginella*. Penelitian ini bermaksud mengetahui spesies *Selaginella* di seluruh bentang alam Provinsi Banten, bagian barat pulau Jawa. Penelitian lapangan yang dilakukan pada awal hingga pertengahan tahun 2013, dan berhasil mengoleksi 93 sampel herbarium. Pengamatan juga dilakukan terhadap 16 sampel koleksi dari Herbarium Bogoriense (BO) dari Banten. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan sembilan spesies *Selaginella* yang teridentifikasi yaitu *S. alutasia*, *S. ascendens*, *S. biformis*, *S. ciliaris*, *S. intermedia*, *S. ornata*, *S. plana*, *S. subalpina*, dan *S. wildenowii*, serta dua spesies yang tidak teridentifikasi karena masing-masing hanya diwakili oleh satu spesimen.

Kata kunci: Banten, biodiversitas, *Selaginella*

Abstract. Setyawan AD. 2015. Diversity of *Selaginella* in the Province of Banten, Western Java. *Pros Sem Nas Masy Biodiv Indon 1: 1810-1815*. *Selaginella* generally grows in humid areas because it requires sufficient water for growth and fertilization media, but there is also a small number were adapted to dry conditions. Banten province has an area of 9160.70 sq km, includes natural forests, farms, and plantations in central and southern parts, as well as urban areas in the north, with the height of the surface of the beach (0 m asl.) to the medium mountains (about 1500 m asl.). It has a relatively gentle topography, especially in the north and west, but in the central and southern parts is relatively hilly and humid. The diversity of these habitats would allow the diversity of biodiversity, including diversity of *Selaginella*. This study intends to determine the species *Selaginella* over the landscape Banten Province, the western part of Java island. Field research conducted in the early to mid-2013, and managed to collect 93 samples herbarium. Observations also performed on 16 samples of the collection of the Herbarium Bogoriense (BO) of Banten. In this study, it was found nine species of *Selaginella* were identified namely *S. alutasia*, *S. ascendens*, *S. biformis*, *S. ciliaris*, *S. intermedia*, *S. ornata*, *S. plana*, *S. subalpina*, and *S. wildenowii*, as well as two unidentified species because each is only represented by a single specimen.

Keywords: Banten, biodiversity, *Selaginella*

INTRODUCTION

Banten is the most western province on the island of Java, Indonesia. Banten lies between 5°7'50" and 7°1'11" S and 105°1'11" and 106°7'12" E. Banten is bordering the Java Sea in the north, the Sunda Strait in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south, as well as Jakarta and West Java provinces in the east (BPS Prov. Bantam 2013). The province was once part of West Java Province, but became a separate province in 2000 (Indonesian Law No. 23/2000). Banten has a different culture than the rest of Java. Southern Banten is inhabited by the Sundanese, while the northern is inhabited by Javanese, who migrated from the north coast of Central Java. Sundanese of south Banten have different customs and language to the rest of

Sundanese, because this region was never occupied by the Sultanate of Mataram from Central Java (Lombard 2005). The province has an area of 9,662.92 km² (BPS 2014), with the highest peak of Mount Karang (1778 m asl), near the northwestern coast (Smithsonian Institution 2013). Approximately 65% of Banten classified as flat, 21% were classified as undulating with the steepness of the slope between 2-15%, while the remaining 13% were classified as steep with a slope of more than 15%. Banten is officially estimated population of 11,834,087 at the beginning of 2014, an increase of over 10.6 million during the 2010 census (BPS Prov. Bantam 2013). In the recent years, the northern region, particularly areas near Jakarta and Java Sea coast, has experienced a rapid rise in development, population and urbanization, while the southern region,