

Why Can House Gecko (*Cosymbotus platyurus*) Be Found In Your House? The Study Correlation of *Cosymbotus platyuru*'s Lamellar Adhesion on the Level of Surface Roughness through Behavioral Observation

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Past research has shown about morphology of *C. platyurus* lamellar adapting to the habitat. This study aims to examine the difference in lamellar adhesion *C. platyurus* againsts levels of roughness surfaces with behavioral observation. To definition levels of roughness, this study use six media with different levels of roughness with abrasive papers. Then, before doing experimentation, the researcher controls temperature, light intensity, feeding, acclimatization conditions, noise levels, time, weight and length *C. platyurus*. This study used 40 specimens, 20 male and 20 female specimens. The researchers compared and analyzed about movement speed (average) in 6 parameters of roughness with gender, angle above 0o, 45o and 90o. Modification of angle is correlation to the lamellar adhesion *C. platyurus* in terms of speed of movements, behavior and dominant of positions. Based on observation, *C. platyurus* will be able to move quickly on the ideal surface conditions (not too rough and slippery) and in accordance with the morphology of the lamella. *C. platyurus* can be able to associate with humans and found in the home caused by the surface of the wall is not too rough and not too slippery. That's why *C. platyurus* is not to meet in the forest because of a rough surface is high and the light intensity is less. Our research also proves that acclimatization can support to influence the aggressiveness of *C. platyurus*. After acclimatization, *C. platyurus* can't to try to escape again (not aggressive). This study found that *C. platyurus* selective with the media surface and reinforces the evolution theory that *C. platyurus* follows humans spreading.