

Keragaman lumut epifit di hutan kota dan tepi Jalan utama Kampus Universitas Indonesia

Afiatry Putrika, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai lumut epifit di dua lokasi berbeda di Universitas Indonesia (UI). Penelitian bertujuan untuk membandingkan keragaman lumut epifit di hutan kota dan tepi jalan utama kampus. Terdapat 12 plot berukuran 25 x 25 m² yang tersebar di hutan kota, sedangkan pada tepi jalan utama kampus tersebar 9 transek garis sepanjang 50 m. Pada setiap plot dan transek diambil 5 individu pohon sebagai sampel pohon inang. Subplot berukuran 15 x 15 cm² yang berjumlah 8 subplot ditempatkan pada pada setiap pangkal batang sampel pohon inang (0--200 cm). Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 23 spesies lumut epifit yang terdiri atas 21 spesies di hutan kota dan 14 spesies ditemukan di tepi jalan utama kampus. Kesamaan komunitas lumut epifit antara hutan kota dan tepi jalan utama kampus termasuk kategori tinggi (Indeks kesamaan Sorenson = 0,73). *Octoblepharum albidum* merupakan spesies dominan di hutan kota, sedangkan *Calymperes tenerum* dominan pada tepi jalan utama kampus. Keragaman lumut epifit pada kedua lokasi tersebut tidak berbeda signifikan dan termasuk kategori rendah berdasarkan indeks keragaman Shanon Wiener ($H' < 2$).

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Abstract

Research on epiphytic bryophytes has been conducted in two different sites located in Universitas Indonesia (UI). Those sites were urban forest and vegetation on main street margin of the campus. This study was carried out to compare diversity of the bryophyte at both sites. Twelve plots of 25 x 25 m² were establish at the forest, while nine of 50 m line transect were made at the street margin. Five trees of each plot or line transect were sampled. Eight sub plots of 15 x 15 cm² were placed on each trunk base (0--200 cm) of the tree sampels. The results obtained 23 species of epiphytic bryophytes, 21 species occured in the forest and 14 species were found at street margin. The similarity of bryophyte community between the forest and street margin based on Sorenson Similarity were high (0.73). *Octoblepharum albidum* was the dominant species at the forest, while *Calymperes tenerum* was dominant at the street margin. The diversity of epiphyte bryophyte at both sites were categorized low based on Shannon Wiener index ($H' < 2$), however there was not significantly different between those place.