

Habitat alami tumbuhan paku kidang (*Dicksonia blumei* (Kunze) Moore) di kawasan hutan bukit tapak pulau Bali / I.D.P. Darma

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Abstrak

Dicksonia blumei (Paku Kidang) is one of the Indonesian priority species of conservation. A natural habitat study was carried out by purposive sampling method in Tapak hill, Bedugul, Bali. Three plots of 20 x 20 m were laid for trees and 2 x 2 m for understorey plants. Results showed that *Dicksonia blumei* (Paku Kidang) in Tapak Hill grows on environments with physical condition as follow: altitude 1,754±1,794 m asl, land slope 7±10%, soil pH 6.4±7, soil moisture 50±75%, air temperature 20.5±22.3 °C, relative humidity 83.2±87.5% and light intensity 618±10,003 Lux. Characters of Biotic environment is explained based on Important Value Index (IVI). Five trees with highest IVI were *Cyathea latebrosa* (IVI 98.7), *Saurauia bracteosa* (IVI 51.9), *Astronia spectabilis* (IVI 42.7), *Dicksonia blumei* (IVI 39.6), and *Homalanthus giganteus* (IVI 35.3). The same figure for understorey were *Pilea* sp. (IVI 61.9), *Selaginella* sp. (IVI 40.6), *Athyrium asperum* (IVI 27.5), *Pteris tripartita* (IVI 18.3) and *Rubus* sp. IVI (15.0). In Tapak hill, the occurrence of *D. blumei* along with *Cyathea latebrosa* seems to be associated with *Cyathea* as a substrate for the spores of *D. blumei* to germinate as well as the next growth stages. At the phase gametophyte and young sporophyte, *D. blumei* does not need soil. When the sporophyte reaches the soil, it will grow terrestrially (hemi-epiphyte).