

Manajemen Hutan Bernilai Konservasi Tinggi di Perkebunan Sawit Solok Selatan, Sumatra Barat dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Keanekaragaman Hayati = Management of High Conservation Value Forest in Oil Palm Plantations Solok Selatan, West Sumatra and Its Effect on Biodiversity.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui keragaman jenis mamalia di areal bernilai konservasi tinggi (NKT) di perkebunan sawit Sumatra. Penelitian juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui manajemen areal NKT dalam menunjang keberadaan mamalia di dalamnya. Penelitian variasi mamalia di area NKT dilakukan melalui analisis data sekunder dari hasil pemasangan kamera perangkap yang telah dipasang selama kurun waktu 2016-2018. Hasil yang diperoleh selanjutnya dianalisis untuk mengetahui nilai keragaman dan kerapatannya. Sementara itu, penelitian manajemen areal NKT dilakukan dengan metode wawancara. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya dijabarkan secara deskriptif. Diketahui, manajemen areal NKT meliputi proses perencanaan, pengorganisasian, pengkoordinasian, dan pengontrolan sumber daya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdapat 26 spesies mamalia dari 6 ordo yaitu Artiodactyla (6 spesies), Carnivora (11 spesies), Perissodactyla (1 spesies), Primata (5 spesies), Rodentia (7 spesies), dan Scandentia (1 spesies). Secara umum, tingkat keanekaragaman jenis mamalia di kawasan konservasi tersebut berada dalam kategori sedang. Terdapat beberapa mamalia yang mendominasi antara lain *Macaca nemestrina*, *Sus scrofa*, *Sus barbatus*, dan *Muntiacus muntjak*

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to know the diversity of mammals in the area of High Conservation Value (HCV) and to know the management of HCV area in oil palm of Sumatra. The study of variety of mammalian species carried out through the analysis of secondary data from the results of the installation of camera traps that has a fitted over a period of 2016-2018. Of the results obtained next analyzed in order to its diversity and density. Meanwhile, the study of HCV area management carried out through the interview. The data obtained next elaborated to a sort of descriptive set. It is known that the HCV management covering the planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling process. Based on this study results, there are 26 species of mammals of the order of Artiodactyla (6), Carnivora (11), Perissodactyl (1), Primate (5), Rodentia (7), and Scandentia (1). The level of species diversity in HCV area is in medium category. Based on index value evenness, there are several dominated mammalian species such as *Macaca nemestrina*, *Sus scrofa*, *Sus barbatus*, and *Muntiacus muntjak*.