

Ekofisiologi Nepenthes Di Pulau Sumatra = Ecophysiology of Nepenthes in Sumatra Island

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Abstrak

Nepenthes tergolong tumbuhan karnivora yang tersebar luas di Indonesia. Pulau Sumatra memiliki keanekaragaman Nepenthes tertinggi kedua setelah Borneo. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman jenis Nepenthes di Provinsi Sumatra Utara dan Sumatra Barat, termasuk distribusi, populasi, kondisi habitat, konsentrasi unsur hara dan status konservasinya. Eksplorasi dilakukan untuk inventarisasi jenis-jenis Nepenthes yang ditemukan di setiap lokasi penelitian, purposive sampling plot dibuat untuk mempelajari ekologi serta analisa unsur hara pada Nepenthes dilakukan di Laboratorium. Hasil penelitian bahwa, total sebanyak 33 jenis Nepenthes ditemukan di lokasi penelitian, terdiri dari 22 jenis di Sumatra Utara dan 23 jenis di Sumatra Barat. Sepuluh jenis di antaranya tergolong kedalam kriteria terancam punah, mengingat populasi dan distribusinya sangat terbatas. Nepenthes berasosiasi sangat kuat dengan jenis vegetasi dominan di habitatnya. Pada satuan yang sama (%), konsentrasi nitrogen pada daun Nepenthes umumnya lebih besar daripada konsentrasi pada cairan kantong, sedangkan konsentrasi Nitrogen pada daun Nepenthes tidak dipengaruhi dengan bertambahnya ketinggian tempat hidupnya.

.....Nepenthes are classified as carnivorous plants with their distribution center in Indonesia. The island of Sumatra has the second highest diversity of Nepenthes after Borneo. The research aims to determine the diversity of Nepenthes species in North Sumatra and West Sumatra Provinces, including distribution, population, habitat conditions, nutrient concentrations and conservation status. Exploration was carried out to inventory the species of Nepenthes found at each research location, purposive sampling plots were made to study their ecology and nutrient analysis of Nepenthes was carried out in the laboratory. The results showed that a total of 33 species of Nepenthes were found at the site, consisting of 22 species in North Sumatra and 23 species in West Sumatra. Ten of these species are classified as endangered, considering that their population and distribution are very limited. Nepenthes is very strongly associated with the dominant vegetation species in its habitat. In the same unit (%), the nitrogen concentration in Nepenthes leaves is generally greater than the concentration in the pitchers fluid, while the nitrogen concentration in Nepenthes leaves is not affected by increasing the altitude at which it lives.