KEANEKARAGAMAN JENIS SERANGGA DI HUTAN SIKULIKAP DESA DOULU PASAR KECAMATAN BERASTAGI KABUPATEN KARO

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelimpahan, keanekaragaman, indeks keanekaragaman, indeks keseragaman, indeks dominansi serangga , dan faktor fisika-kimia lingkungan pada Hutan Sikulikap di Desa Doulu Pasar Kecamatan Berastagi Kabupaten Karo. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif survey. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan selama 3 kali pengulangan. Pemeriksaan sampel dilakukan di Laboratorium Biologi FMIPA UNIMED. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 15 jenis serangga, termasuk ke dalam 6 ordo (Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hemiptera) dan 14 famili (Sphecidae, Formicidae, Ostomatidae, Rutelidae, Sthaphylinidae, Histeridae, Gryllidae, Tettigoniidae, Mycetophilidae, Bombiliidae, Culicidae, Noctuoidae, Pieridae dan Cicadidae). Kelimpahan total serangga sebanyak 488 individu, serangga yang paling banyak ditemukan ialah dari family Formicidae yaitu 295 individu. Indeks keanekaragaman tertinggi pada Hutan Sikulikap ditemukan pada metode pitfall trap yaitu 1.7255, Kelimpahan relative yaitu ditemukan pada metode YSt yaitu Angka tertinggi terdapat pada YST yaitu 0,998%, indeks dominansi paling tinggi didapat pada jebakan light trap yaitu 0.6543, indeks keseragaman paling tinggi didapatkan pada jebakan yellow sticky trap yaitu 0.7956 Faktor fisika kimia lingkungan pada saat penelitian di Hutan Sikulikap kisaran rata-rata suhu udara 22^0 C, kelembaban udara 71,1%, pH tanah 6,2, kelembaban tanah 3,5% serta curah hujan 5,6mm.

DIVERSITY OF INSECTS IN FOREST SIKULIKAP DOULU PASAR VILLAGE DISTRICT BERASTAGI KARO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the abundance, diversity, diversity index, uniformity index, dominance index insects, and physico-chemical factors in the environment Sikulikap Forest Village Market Doulu Berastagi District of Karo. This study used a descriptive survey method. Sampling was carried out for 3 repetitions. Examination of samples conducted in Biological Science Laboratory UNIMED. The results showed that there were 15 species of insects, including into 6 order (Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hemiptera) and 14 families (Sphecidae, Formicidae, Ostomatidae, Rutelidae, Sthaphylinidae, Histeridae, Gryllidae, Tettigoniidae, Mycetophilidae, Bombiliidae , Culicidae, Noctuoidae, Pieridae and Cicadidae). Total abundance of insects as much as 488 people, the most common insects of the family Formicidae which is 295 individuals. The highest diversity index on Forest Sikulikap found in pitfall trap method is 1.7255, which is found in relative abundance YST method which is highest figure in the YST is 0.998%, the highest dominance index obtained in the light trap trap is 0.6543, the highest uniformity index was found in a trap Yellow sticky traps are 0.7956 Factor chemical physics research environment at the time in Forest Sikulikap average range air temperature of 220 C, 71.1% air humidity, soil pH 6.2, 3.5% of soil moisture and rainfall 5,6mm.