

ABSTRAK

Natalia Lumban Raja, NIM 4181220016 (2018), Keanekaragaman Lichen Pada Tegakan Pohon Laban di Hutan Sitinduasu Aek Nauli Kecamatan Pollung Humbang Hasundutan.

Keanekaragaman adalah gabungan antara jumlah spesies dan jumlah individu masing-masing spesies dalam satu komunitas. Lichen merupakan hasil organisme tingkat rendah yang termasuk ke dalam divisi *thallophyta* dari hasil perpaduan antara alga dengan fungi. Lichen memang sudah sering diperbincangkan, namun referensi mengenai lichen masih sangat minim sehingga perlu dilakukan penelitian lanjutan tentang keanekaragaman lichen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan indeks keanekaragaman lichen, kerapatan dan faktor abiotik lichen pada tegakan pohon laban di Hutan Sitinduasu Aek Nauli Kecamatan Pollung Humbang Hasundutan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan *line transek* dan *petak kuadrat* dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *Purpossive sampling*. Analisis data secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Dari hasil identifikasi ditemukan 18 jenis lichen yaitu *Cryptothecia striata*, *Parmelia sulcata*, *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Usnea filipendulla*, *Parmotrema perlatum*, *Cryptothecia scripta*, *Punctelia borreri*, *Cladonia portentosa*, *Lepraria* sp 1, *Verrucaria* sp 1, *Pyrhospora quernea*, *Graphis* sp 1, *Pyrenula* sp 1, *Syncesia leprobola*, *Verrucaria* sp 2, *Lecidella elaeochroma*, *Sarcographa labyrinthica*, dan *Verrucaria maura* yang tercakup dalam 15 genus. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman lichen = 2,7529 kategori sedang menurut kriteria Shannon- Weiner karena nilainya $1 < H' < 3$. Kerapatan relatif lichen tertinggi terdapat pada spesies *Lepraria* sp 1 (13,03%) sedangkan kerapatan relatif rendah terdapat pada lichen *Menegazzia terebrata* (2,01%).

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman, Lichen, Hutan Sitinduasu



ABSTRACT

Natalia Lumban Raja, NIM 4181220016 (2018), Lichen Diversity in Laban Tree Stands in Sitinduas Aek Nauli Forest, Pollung Humbang Hasundutan District.

Diversity is the combination of the number of spesies and the number of individuals of each spesies in community. Lichen is the result of lower organisms belonging to the thallophyta devision from the combination of algae and fungi. Lichen have often discussed, but references to lichens are still very minimal, so further research on lichen diversity is needed. The study aims to the determine the diversity snd index of lichen diversity, density and abiotic factors of lichens in laban tree stands in Sitinduas Aek Nauli Forest, Pollung Humbang Hasudutan District. The research method used was line transect and squared plot with purposive sampling technique used for sampling. Data analysis qualitatively and quantitatively. From the identification results, 18 types of lichen were found, namely *Cryptothecia striata*, *Parmelia sulcata*, *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Usnea filipenddula*, *Parmotrema perlatum*, *Cryptothecia scripta*, *Punctellia borreri*, *Cladonia portentosa*, *Lepraria* sp 1, *Verrucaria* sp 1, *Pyrhospora querneae*, *Pyrenula* sp 1, *Syncesia leprobola*, *Sarcographa labyrinthica*, and *Verrucaria maura* which are included in 15 genera. The lichen diversity index value = 2,7529 in the medium category according to the Shannon – Weiner criteria because the value is $1 < H' < 3$. The highest relative density of lichen was found in the species *Lepraria* sp 1 (13,03%) while the relatively low density was found in the lichen *Menegazzia terebrata* (2,01%).

Keywords: *Diversity, Lichen, Sitinduas Forest*

