

ABSTRAK

Asyera Gresila Waer, NIM 4185020001 (2018). Preferensi Spesies Tumbuhan Tempat Hinggap Dan Bunga Yang Dijadikan Sumber Pakan Kupu-Kupu Di Taman Universitas Negeri Medan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kupu-kupu serta preferensi spesies tumbuhan tempat hinggap dan bunga yang dijadikan sumber pakan oleh kupu-kupu di tiga lokasi taman Universitas Negeri Medan, yaitu FMIPA, FIS, dan FIP. Metode penelitian dilakukan melalui observasi langsung dan analisis vegetasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 12 spesies kupu-kupu dari lima famili *Pieridae*, *Papilionidae*, *Nymphalidae*, *Lycaenidae*, dan *Hesperiidae*. Indeks keanekaragaman kupu-kupu berada pada kategori sedang ($H' = 2,28$), indeks kemerataan pada kategori tinggi ($E = 0,916$), dan indeks dominansi pada kategori rendah ($D = 0,151$), serta spesies kupu-kupu yang paling dominan adalah *Appias olferna*. Adapun tumbuhan yang ditemukan di lokasi penelitian yang dihinggapi kupu-kupu ada 7 spesies dan preferensi kupu-kupu terhadap tumbuhan yang tinggi ditemukan pada tumbuhan *Rumpuk Tapak Ungu* di ketiga lokasi pengamatan, yang menunjukkan pengaruh dominan tumbuhan tersebut terhadap struktur vegetasi. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan dan keragaman tumbuhan berbunga serta vegetasi yang sesuai dapat menunjang keanekaragaman kupu-kupu. Taman kampus dengan vegetasi yang beragam dan nektar yang melimpah menjadi habitat penting dalam mendukung kelestarian kupu-kupu di lingkungan Universitas Negeri Medan.

Kata kunci : Keanekaragaman Tumbuhan, Kupu-Kupu, Unimed



ABSTRACT

Asyera Gresila Waer, NIM 4185020001 (2018). Plant Species Preference as Perching Sites and Nectar Sources for Butterflies in the Gardens of Universitas Negeri Medan"

This study aims to determine the types of butterflies and the preferences of plant species for perching and flowers used as food sources by butterflies in three locations of Medan State University gardens, namely FMIPA, FIS, and FIP. The research method was carried out through direct observation and vegetation analysis. The results showed that 12 butterfly species were found from five families Pieridae, Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae, and Hesperidae. The butterfly diversity index was in the medium category ($H' = 2.28$), the evenness index was in the high category ($E = 0.916$), and the dominance index was in the low category ($D = 0.151$), and the most dominant butterfly species was *Appias olferna*. There were 7 species of plants found in the research location that were perched by butterflies and the butterfly preference for tall plants was found in the Purple Tapak Rumpuk plant in all three observation locations, which showed the dominant influence of these plants on the vegetation structure. These results indicate that the presence and diversity of flowering plants and suitable vegetation can support butterfly diversity. The campus garden with its diverse vegetation and abundant nectar is an important habitat in supporting the sustainability of butterflies in the Medan State University environment.

Keywords: Plant Diversity, Butterflies, Unimed