

KEANEKARAGAMAN ARACHNIDA DI GUA SARONGGE, LIANG BOEH DAN LIANG SEUGIT KAWASAN KARST TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRAK

Arachnida adalah anggota Filum *Arthropoda* yang banyak dijumpai di Gua. Hingga saat ini belum terdapat data ilmiah terkait diversitas arachnida di gua-gua, Karst Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman Arachnida di Gua Sarongge, Gua Liang Seungit dan Gua Liang Boeh kawasan Karst Tasikmalaya. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan Hand Collecting (langsung), Pitfall trap, dan pengambilan tanah (corong berless) yang dilakukan pada setiap zonasi gua zona terang, zona remang dan zona gelap. Data dianalisis dengan indeks keanekaragaman, indeks kemerataan, indeks dominansi dan analisis Statistik korelasi rank spearman. Hasil penelitian yang didapat menunjukkan terdapat 447 individu yang terdiri dari 10 morfospesies, 7 famili dan 4 ordo. Keanekaragaman tertinggi terdapat pada Gua Liang Seungit pada zona terang (1,553) dan paling rendah terdapat pada gua Liang boeh pada zona terang dengan nilai Indeks Keanekaragaman (0,4119). Faktor fisik berupa suhu udara, suhu tanah, kelembapan udara, kelembapan tanah dari zona terang sampai zona gelap terus mengalami peningkatan, sedangkan nilai Intensitas cahaya dari zona terang sampai gelap mengalami penurunan. Faktor kimia berupa C-Organik, pH, N total, K₂O HCl 25%, C-Organik dan P₂O₅. Intensitas cahaya memiliki korelasi positif kuat dengan komunitas Arachnida, sedangkan kelembapan udara memiliki korelasi negatif kuat. pH, N total, K₂O HCl 25% memiliki korelasi negatif kuat. Sedangkan C-Organik dan P₂O₅ memiliki korelasi positif kuat dengan komunitas arachnida.

Kata kunci : Arachnida, Ekosistem Gua, Keanekaragaman, Karst Tasikmalaya.

ARACHNIDA DIVERSITY IN CAVES SARONGGE, LIANG BOEH AND LIANG SEUNGIT OF KARST TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRACT

Arachnida is a member of the Arthropoda that is mostly found in Sarongge Cave, Liang Boeh and Liang Seungit. Until now there is no scientific data related to the diversity of arachnids in the karst Tasikmalaya. The members are Arane, Acari, Scorpiones, Uropygi, and Amblypygi. This study aims to determine the diversity of Arachnids in Sarongge Cave, Liang Seungit Cave and Liang Boeh Cave in the Tasikmalaya karst area. Sampling techniques using Hand Collecting (direct), Pitfall traps, and taking ground (corong berless) conducted in each cave there are 3 zones, namely the bright zone, dim zone and dark zone. Data were analyzed with diversity index, evenness index, dominance index and Spearman rank correlation statistical analysis. The results of the study were 447 individuals consisting of 10 morphospecies, 9 families and 4 orders. The highest diversity is found in Liang Seungit Cave in the bright zone (1,553) and the lowest is in Liang Boeh Cave in the bright zone with a Diversity Index value (0.4119). Physical factors for the value of air temperature, soil temperature, air humidity, soil moisture from the light zone to the dark zone continue to increase, while the value of light intensity from the light to dark zone has decreased. Whereas for correlation correlation the intensity of light has a strong positive correlation with the Arachnid community. While the humidity has a strong negative correlation. For pH, total N, 25% K₂O HCl has a strong negative correlation, while C-Organic and P₂O₅ have a strong positive correlation with the Arachnid Community.

Keywords: Arachnids, Cave Ecosystem, Diversity, Karst Tasikmalaya.