

**KEANEKARAGAMAN TUMBUHAN BERBIJI DI KAWASAN CAGAR
ALAM GUNUNG BURANGRANG KABUPATEN SUBANG JAWA
BARAT**

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ABSTRAK

Kawasan Cagar Alam Burangrang sendiri merupakan hutan hujan tropik yang sebagian besar tersusun oleh tumbuhan berbiji, namun informasi tentang keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan berbiji di Gunung Burangrang belum banyak dilaporkan sehingga belum tahu pasti jenis tumbuhan berbiji apa saja yang berada didalamnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi, dan keanekaragaman tumbuhan berbiji di Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang Kabupaten Subang. Metode yang di gunakan dengan analisis vegetasi metode kuadrat jenis transek yang dilakukan dengan membuat 4 plot besar berukuran 100 x 10 M terdapat 10 sub plot didalamnya berukuran 5 x 5 m untuk tumbuhan berdiameter (dbh > 10 cm) dan semai, sub plot berukuran 10 x10 untuk tumbuhan berdiameter (dbh < 10 cm). Analisis data menggunakan indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener, indeks nilai penting dan Indeks Keanekaragaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 183 spesies tumbuhan berbiji dengan jumlah 1845 individu tumbuhan yang tergolong kedalam 66 famili. Famili Rubiaceae 17 spesies yang paling banyak ditemukan, sedangkan Meliaceae famili terendah dengan 2 jumlah spesies yang ditemukan di CA Gunung Burangrang. Hasil analisis data yang menunjukkan indeks nilai penting tertinggi pada tingkat pohon dan tiang yaitu spesies *Lithocarpus lucidus* dengan nilai sebesar 162% pada tingkat pohon, sedangkan nilai yang dihasilkan tingkat tiang sebesar 116%. Sementara pada tingkat pancang yaitu *Lasianthus fordii* dengan nilai sebesar 58% dan tingkat semai yaitu spesies *Symplocos costata* dengan nilai 40%. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman tumbuhan berbiji di Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang kabupaten Subang termasuk kategori sedang menuju kondisi stabil dengan nilai H' pada tingkat pohon 2,28, tingkat tiang 2,36, tingkat pancang 2,51 dan pada tingkat semai memiliki H' 2,67.

Kata kunci: Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang, Keanekaragaman, Indeks nilai penting, dan Tumbuhan Berbiji

**PLANT DIVERSITY OF SEED PLANTS IN MOUNT BURANGRANG
NATURE RESERVE AREA SUBANG DISTRICT WEST JAVA**

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ABSTRACT

The abundance of living organisms in a given location, both on land and at water, is referred to as diversity. The Burangrang Nature Reserve region is a tropical rain forest that is largely made up of seed plants, however data on the diversity of seed plant species on Mount Burangrang hasn't been widely documented, so it's unclear what kinds of seed plants are present. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the composition, differences in vegetation, and variety of seed plants in Subang Regency's Mount Burangrang Nature Reserve. The method used is the quadratic method of transect type vegetation analysis, which is carried out by creating four large plots of 100 x 10 m, each with ten sub plots measuring 5 x 5 m for plants with diameter (dbh > 10 cm) and seedlings, and sub plots measuring 10 x 10 m for plants with diameter (dbh 10 cm). The Shannon-Wiener diversity index, the significance value index, and the Diversity Index were employed in the data analysis. There were 183 species of seed plants, with 1845 unique plants belonging to 66 families, according to the findings. The Rubiaceae had the most species 17 respectively, while Meliaceae had the least, with only two species found in the Mount Burangrang Nature Reserve. The *Lithocarpus lucidus* species had the highest important value index at the tree and pole level, with a value of 162 % respectively at the tree level, and a value of 116 % at the pole level. Meanwhile at the sapling level, *Lasianthus fordii* with a value of 58% the seedling level, namely the species *Symplocos costata* with a value of 40%. The index value of seed plant variety in the Gunung Burangrang Nature Reserve in Subang district is somewhat constant, with H' values of 2.28 at tree level, 2.36 at pole level, 2.51 at sapling level, and 2.67 at seedling level.

Keywords: Mount Burangrang Nature Reserve, Diversity, Importance Value Index, and Seed Plants