KEANEKARAGAMAN JAMUR MAKROSKOPIS DI KAWASAN CAGAR ALAM GUNUNG BURANGRANG KABUPATEN SUBANG, JAWA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Jamur makroskopis merupakan organisme eukariotik yang memiliki peranan penting bagi keseimbangan dan kelestarian alam. Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang memiliki kondisi lingkungan yang sangat mendukung bagi pertumbuhan jamur, namun masih sedikit sekali informasi mengenai keberadaan jamur makroskopis baik dari jenis maupun jumlah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman jamur makroskopis yang ditemukan di Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang, mengetahui karakteristik morfologi jamur makroskopis, dan faktor abiotik yang mempengaruhi persebaran jamur makroskopis di Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang. Pengamatan dilakukan pada bulan Januari sampai Maret 2021 menggunakan *line transek* dengan pembuatan empat plot besar berukuran 10 x 100 m^2 dengan jumlah masing-masing transek terdapat 10 buah sub-plot berukuran 10 x 10 m^2 dengan mencatat kondisi lingkungan, dokumentasi dan pengawetan jamur. Sampel diambil dengan metode *purposive area sampling* dan data data dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Identifikasi jamur dilakukan berdasarkan karakter morfologi yaitu tudung (*cap*), warna, dan tangkai (*stipe*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 80 jenis jamur dari 25 famili diantaranya yaitu Polyporaceae, Marasmiaceae, Mycenaceae, Lecanoraceae, Nectriaceae, Nidulariaceae, Tremellaceae, Stereaceae, Peniophoraceae, Agaricaceae, Cortinariaceae, Amanitaceae, Pluteaceae, Physalacriaceae, Psathyrellaceae, Geastraceae, Auriculariaceae, Ganodermataceae, Xylariaceae, Hymenochaetaceae, Corticiaceae, Russulaceae, Helotiaceae, Strophariaceae dan Lyophyllaceae. Indeks keanekaragaman jamur makroskopis di Cagar Alam Gunung Burangrang yaitu 2,81 H', ini menunjukkan bahwa kondisi keanekaragamannya tergolong sedang. Jamur paling banyak ditemukan di kayu lapuk pada ketinggian 1200-1400 mdpl. Jamur biasa hidup pada suhu 25°C dengan kelembaban 88,6% dan pH tanah 6-6,4.

Kata kunci: faktor abiotik, Gunung Burangrang, jamur makroskopis, keanekaragaman, Subang

MACROSCOPIC MUSHROOM DIVERSITY IN THE NATURE RESERVE AREA OF MOUNT BURANGRANG SUBANG REGENCY, WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Macroscopic fungi are eukaryotic organisms that play an important role in the balance and sustainability of nature. Gunung Burangrang Nature Reserve area has environmental conditions that are very supportive of mushroom growth, but there is still very little information about the management and utilization of macroscopic fungi. The purpose of this study is to find out the diversity of macroscopic mushrooms found in the Gunung Burangrang Nature Reserve, to know the morphological characteristics of macroscopic fungi, and abiotic factors that affect the distribution of macroscopic fungi in the Gunung Burangrang Nature Reserve. Observations were made from January to March 2021 using a transek line with the creation of four large plots measuring 10 x 100 m2 with the number of each transek there are 10 sub-plots measuring 10 x 10 m2 by recording environmental conditions, documentation and preservation of fungi. Samples are taken by purposive sampling area method and list is analyzed descriptively quantitatively. Identification of fungi is carried out based on morphological characters such as hoods (cap), colors, and stalks (stype). The results showed that 80 types of fungi were found from 25 families including Polyporaceae, Marasmiaceae, Mycenaceae, Lecanoraceae, Nectriaceae, Nidulariaceae, Tremellaceae, Stereaceae, Peniophoraceae, Agaricaceae, Cortinariaceae, Amanitaceae, Pluteaceae, Physalacriaceae, Psathyrellaceae, Geastraceae, Auriculariaceae, Ganodermataceae, Xylariaceae, Hymenochaetaceae, Corticiaceae, Russulaceae, Helotiaceae, Strophariaceae and Lyophyllaceae. The macroscopic mushroom diversity index in the Gunung Burangrang Nature Reserve is 2.81 H', indicating that the diversity conditions are relatively moderate. Mushrooms are most commonly found in weathered wood at an altitude of 1200-1400 meters above sea level. Ordinary fungi live at a temperature of 25°C with a humidity of 88.6% and a soil pH of 6-6.4.

Key words : abiotic factors, Mount Burangrang, macroscopic fungi, diversity, Subang.