

ABSTRAK

Perbandingan Komunitas Anura di Tiga Tipe Habitat Nagari Supayang, Kecamatan Payung Sekaki, Kabupaten Solok, Sumatera Barat

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Perbedaan habitat yang terjadi secara alami ataupun semi-alami mempengaruhi kualitas hidup Anura. Keadaan dan kualitas habitat menentukan jenis Anura. Dalam dua dekade terakhir Sumatera telah banyak kehilangan hutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan komunitas Anura di tiga tipe habitat berbeda Nagari Supayang, Kecamatan Payung Sekaki, Kabupaten Solok, Sumatera Barat.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di tiga tipe habitat berbeda terdiri dari (1) hutan, (2) sungai, (3) sawah yang dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2020 hingga Februari 2021. Metode yang digunakan yaitu *transect* dengan panjang *transect* yaitu 50 m dengan areal jelajah 1 m kanan kiri. Jumlah *transect* tiap habitat yaitu 10 buah. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan indeks kekayaan jenis Margalef, keanekaragaman Shannon-Whiener, indeks pemerataan Pielou, dan indeks similaritas Sorensen.

Ditemukan 148 individu Anura dengan 13 spesies yang tergolong ke dalam 6 famili. Nilai kekayaan jenis di tiap tipe habitat tergolong rendah yaitu 2,0020 di habitat hutan, 2,2260 di habitat sungai, dan 0,9851 di habitat sawah dengan keanekaragaman jenis di tiap tipe habitat termasuk sedang yaitu 1,7718 di habitat hutan, 1,7897 di habitat sungai dan 1,0978 di habitat sawah. Perhitungan nilai pemerataan jenis di tipe habitat sungai yaitu 0,7773 dan hutan yaitu 0,8520 yang tergolong stabil sedangkan di habitat sawah yaitu 0,6821 yang tergolong labil. Tingkat kesamaan habitat tertinggi yaitu habitat sungai dengan habitat hutan yaitu 0,6667 dan yang terkecil yaitu habitat sungai dengan habitat sawah yaitu 0,4000. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa komunitas Anura di habitat sungai hampir sama dengan habitat hutan, dan komunitas Anura di habitat sawah berbeda dengan habitat sungai.

Kata kunci: Habitat Hutan, Habitat Anura, Habitat Sungai, Habitat Sawah

Comparison Of Anura Communities In Three Types Of Habitat Supayang Village, Payung Sekaki District, Solok Regency, West Sumatra

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ABSTRACT

Habitat differences that occur naturally or semi-naturally affect quality of existence of Anura. Habitat conditions and quality determine Anura species. In the last two decades Sumatra has lost a lot of forest. This study aims to compare the Anura community in three different habitat types Supayang Village, Payung Sekaki District, Solok Regency, West Sumatra.

This study was conducted in three different habitat type consisting of : (1) forest, (2) rivers, (3) paddy fields, wich were conducted from Desember 2020 to February 2021. The method use was transect leght of 50 m with a distance of 1 m right and left. The number of transect in each habitat was 10. the data obtained were analysed with the Margalef of species richness index, Shannon-Wiener diversity, Pielou evenness index, and Sorensen similarity index.

Found 148 individuals with 13 species belonging to 6 families. The value of species richness in each habitat is classified as low, namely 2,0020 in forest habitat, 2,2260 in river habitat, and 0,9851 in paddy fields with species diversity in each habitat type including moderate, namely 1,7718 in forest habitat, 1,7897 in river habitat, and 1,0978 in paddy fields. The calculation of the evenness value in river habitat 0,7773 and 0,8520 which is classified as stable while in paddy field habitat is 0,6821 which is classified as unstable. The highest level of habitat similarity is river habitat with forest habitat that is 0,6667 and the smallest is river habitat with paddy field habitat which is 0,4000. It can be concluded that the Anura community in river habitat is almost the same as the forest habitat, and the Anura community in paddy field habitat are different from river habitat.

Keywords: Comparison, Habitat, Anura, and Transect