V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. The total of 41 ant species which belonged to 24 genera, ten tribes, five subfamilies, and 1497 individuals were collected at various altitudes at Sago Malintang Narutal Reserve, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra. The highest species was identified at the low elevation (24 species) while the least number at high elevation (14 species).
2. The diversity index at Sago Malintang Narutal Reserve, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra was categorized as moderate (low elevation = 2,28; middle elevation; 1,76; high elevation; 2,01), while the evenness index are fairly even (low elevation = 0,70; middle elevation = 0,61; high elevation = 2,01). The similarity index are at low percentage at each elevation (low to middle = 18,6%; low to high = 10%; middle to high = 25,81). The result indicated that the biodiversity at Sago Malintang Natural Reserve, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra was sustainable for ants living at this study site.

5.2 Suggestions

1. Conducted for further studies regarding to the type of several ants ant its roles on each elevation, also the updates of discovered species as morphologically are necessary needed for the record of ant inventories at ecosystems.
2. Similar research could be carried out in several mountainous areas in West Sumatra in order to enriched information of the biodiversity.