

**KEANEKARAGAMAN CAPUNG (ODONATA)
PADA BEBERAPA EKOSISTEM PERTANIAN
DI KECAMATAN SITIUNG KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

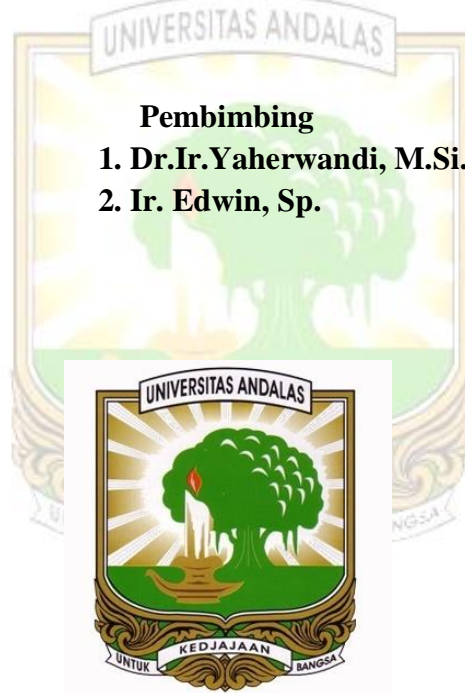
SKRIPSI

Oleh:

HIKMAH PUTRI

1410241030

Pembimbing
1. Dr.Ir.Yaherwandi, M.Si.
2. Ir. Edwin, Sp.



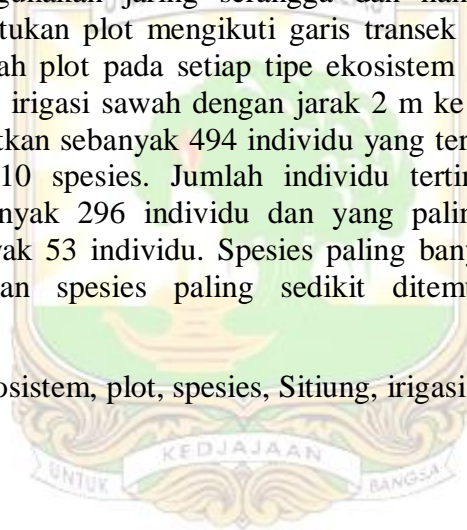
**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
KAMPUS III UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
DHARMASRAYA
2018**

KEANEKARAGAMAN CAPUNG (ODONATA) PADA BEBERAPA EKOSISTEM PERTANIAN DI KECAMATAN SITIUNG KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

ABSTRAK

Capung (Odonata) berperan penting bagi keberlangsungan ekosistem yaitu sebagai agen pengendali hayati dan bioindikator lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman capung (Odonata) pada ekosistem berbeda yaitu ekosistem sawah, sawit dan karet di Kecamatan Sitiung, Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Provinsi Sumatera Barat pada bulan Februari sampai April 2018. Penelitian ini berbentuk survey dan pengambilan titik sampel dilakukan secara acak sistematis menggunakan jaring serangga dan hand collecting. Sampel diambil dengan menentukan plot mengikuti garis transek sepanjang 30 m pada setiap ekosistem. Jumlah plot pada setiap tipe ekosistem sebanyak 2 plot yang dibuat sepanjang aliran irigasi sawah dengan jarak 2 m ke setiap tipe ekosistem. Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 494 individu yang terdiri dari 2 sub ordo, 3 famili, 7 genus dan 10 spesies. Jumlah individu tertinggi ditemukan pada ekosistem sawah sebanyak 296 individu dan yang paling sedikit yaitu pada ekosistem karet sebanyak 53 individu. Spesies paling banyak ditemukan adalah *Pantala flavescens* dan spesies paling sedikit ditemukan adalah spesies *Neurothemis ramburii*.

Kata kunci: capung, ekosistem, plot, spesies, Sitiung, irigasi.



DIVERSITY OF ODONATA AT SOME DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS IN SITIUNG DISTRICT DHARMASRAYA REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Dragonfly (Odonata) plays important roles in the environment is able to be used as biocontrol and bioindicator. This research was aimed to analyzed the diversity of Dragonfly (Odonata) was conducted at different ecosystems is rice field, rubber, and oil palm ecosystems at Sitiung District, Dharmasraya Regency, West Sumatera in February until April 2018. This research took the form of survey with sample point taken using systematic random method by insect net and hand collecting. Sample were taken determining the plot following 30 m transect line in each ecosystems. There were the plot in each ecosystems is 2 plot located along the rice field irrigation 2 m to each ecosystems type. The result showed that there were 494 individuals consisting of 2 sub ordo, 3 families, 7 genus, and 10 species. Greatest the individuals of dragonfly was the largest in the rice field ecosystems there were 294 individuals and the smallest was in the rubber ecosystems there were 53 individuals. Most species were members of *Pantala flavescens* and whereas the others were *Neurothemis ramburii*.

Keywords: dragonfly, ecosystems, plot, species, Sitiung, Irrigation

