

**JENIS-JENIS SEMUT (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) PADA
SARANG BURUNG DI SEKITAR KAMPUS UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS,
LIMAU MANIS, PADANG**

SKRIPSI SARJANA BIOLOGI



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian jenis-jenis semut (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) pada Sarang Burung di Kawasan Kampus Universitas Andalas, Limau Manis Padang telah dilakukan sejak Januari sampai Agustus 2018 menggunakan metode *Purposive sampling*, *hand collection*, *honey baited trap* dan Aspirator. Total 2840 individu semut yang tergolong ke dalam 13 jenis semut, 12 genus, 8 tribe, 4 subfamili yang didapatkan dari 31 sarang dari total 40 sarang yang dikoleksi. Sarang dikelompokkan kedalam Pycnonotidae, Sylviidae, Estrildidae dan dua sarang yang tidak teridentifikasi, yang terdiri dari 4 sarang aktif dan 27 sarang non aktif. Jenis yang paling banyak didapatkan adalah dari subfamili Myrmicinae dan Formicinae (5 spesies), subfamili Dolichoderinae (2 spesies) dan Pseudomyrmicinae (1 spesies). Sarang yang didapatkan tergolong kedalam Pycnonotidae, Estrildidae dan Sylviidae. Semut lebih banyak ditemukan pada sarang tidak aktif dibandingkan sarang aktif. Sarang yang paling banyak ditemukan kehadiran semutnya adalah Estrildidae (12 spesies), Pycnonotidae (4 spesies) dan Sylviidae (2 Spesies).

Kata kunci: Aspirator, hand collection, honey baited trap, purposive sampling, sarang burung



ABSTRACT

The research aimed to do inventory on ant species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) dwelling in the bird nests which collected from the surrounding of Andalas University complex, Limau Manis, Padang. It has been conducted from January to August 2018 by applying purposive sampling, hand collection, honey baited trap and aspirator to collect ants in bird nests originated from trees within the university area. A total of 2,840 ant individuals belong to 13 species, 12 genera, 8 tribes, four subfamilies observed within 31, out of 40 bird nests collected. The nests were identified as nest of Pycnonotidae, Sylviidae, Estrildidae and two nest from an unknown taxon; they consist of 4 active and 27 non-active nests. The highest number of ant species was found from the subfamily Formicinae and Myrmicinae (five species each), followed by Dolichoderinae (two species), while Pseudomyrmicinae was only with one species. Most ant species and individuals preferred infesting more in non-active nests than the active ones. Meanwhile, we observed the most ant species in Estrildid' nests (12 species), followed by those collected from nests of Pycnonotids (4 species) and Sylviida (2 species).

Keywords: Aspirator, bird nest, hand collection, honey baited trap, purposive sampling

