

V. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusions that can be concluded from this study was:

1. The entomological inventory o in the Silokek Geopark Ecotourism Area were found from the composition of 233 species, which belong to 14 orders, 91 families, and 1147 individuals. Based on transect, the highest composition was found in forest transect (10 order, 53 families, 112 species, and 581 individuals), while based on method, the highest composition was found in quadrant protocol method (401 individuals).
2. The ecological aspect from diversity index found in Silokek Geopark Ecotourism Area were categorize as high ($H'=4.31$). The highest diversity index was found in order Lepidoptera in forest transect ($H'=2.99$). Based on transect, the highest diversity of insects in Silokek geopark ecotourism area was found in rubber-plant plantation transects ($H'=3.81$). Based on method that were used, the highest diversity index value was found in pan trap method in rice fields transect ($H' = 3.37$). For the evenness index measurement, the highest value was measured in order Thysanoptera in forest transect and Psocodea in rice field transect ($e=1$). The highest value based on transect was measured in the plantation transect ($e = 0.83$). For the used method the highest were found in insect net in all transect ($e = 1$). The highest similarity index was found in the comparison between rubber-plant plantation and rice field transects ($J=0.21$).

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestions that can be obtained from this research was:

1. Further research was needed specifically for each order or family as an effort to conserve these insects in the Silokek Geopark Ecotourism Area
2. Further research was needed on vegetation around caves, rivers, and around karst hills to find out more about the diversity of insects found in the Silokek Ecotourism Area Geopark.
3. Further ecosystem protection law and method are needed to be suggest to Sijunjung Government as the way to conserve insect in Silokek Geopark.

