

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted regarding the composition and structure of tree-level plants in the Sigaluik Forest, Rantih Tourism Area, Sawahlunto City, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The composition of tree vegetation was found to be 37 species consisting of 18 families, 25 genus, 37 species and 100 individuals. The co-dominant family is the Lauraceae family with a percentage of 17%.
2. The tree vegetation structure found with the highest IVI value is *Buchanania sessifolia* amounted to 17.56% and the lowest in the species *Archidendron jiringa* and *Knema laurina* of 2.85%. The tree level species diversity index is 3.25 and is categorized as high.

1.2 Suggestion

Based on the results of research conducted in the Sigaluik Forest in the Rantih Tourism Area, Sawahlunto City, researchers suggest increasing monitoring of species diversity, especially species that have vulnerable category on the IUCN Red List such as *Cryptocarya nigra*, *Horsfieldia polyspherula*, and *Knema hirtella*. Considering that the Sigaluik Forest is a tourist area, it is certainly vulnerable to threats from humans and invasive plants.