EKSPLORASI DAN DISTRIBUSI TUMBUHAN TEBING

KAWASAN KARST DI SUMATRA BARAT

TESIS

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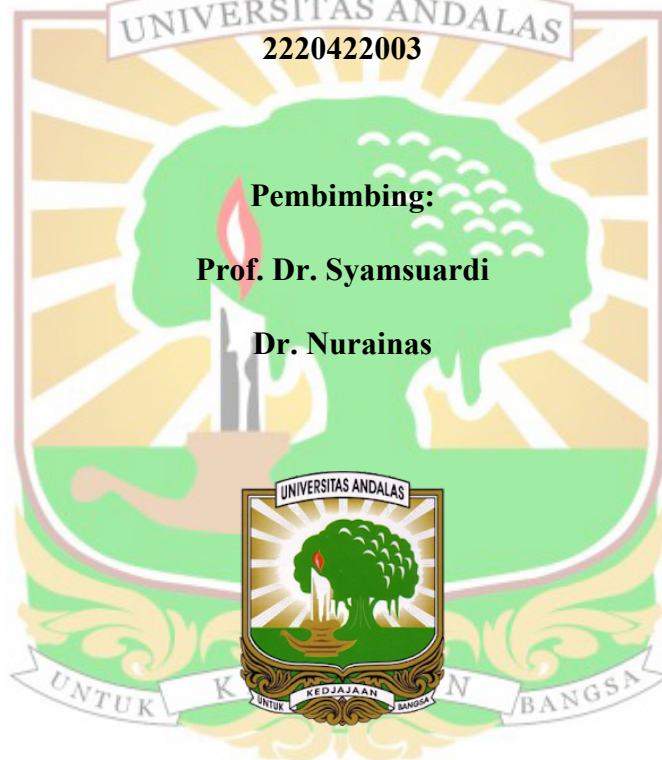
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ABSTRAK

Kawasan karst merupakan *landscape* natural yang terbentuk melalui proses fenomana khas di alam. Fenomena ini melibatkan pelarutan dan pengendapan batuan terlarut terkhusus kalsium karbonat (CaCO3) yang terjadi di permukaan bumi. Kawasan karst menampung tumbuhan yang mampu tumbuh pada kondisi unik, tetapi aktifitas antropogenik berlebihan seperti pertambangan mineral akan memberi dampak buruk pada kawasan karst khususnya pada tumbuhan yang hidup pada habitat tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk eksplorasi dan menganalisi distribusi tumbuhan tebing dan area endemik tumbuhan tebing kawasan karst di Sumatra Barat. Ditemukan 43 spesies diantaranya 3 spesies endemik lokal dan 4 spesies endemik regional. Analisis sebaran tumbuhan tebing terdistribusi dengan baik pada kawasan karst di Sumatra Barat dengan Nilai *Area Under Curve* (AUC) terkategori sangat baik yaitu 0,994. Variabel yang mempengaruhi distribusi tumbuhan tebing adalah geologi dan elevasi. Area endemik tumbuhan tebing juga terbentuk dengan baik pada kawasan karst di Sumatra Barat.

Kata kunci: Eksplorasi, endemik, fitogeografi, model distribusi, tumbuhan tebing.
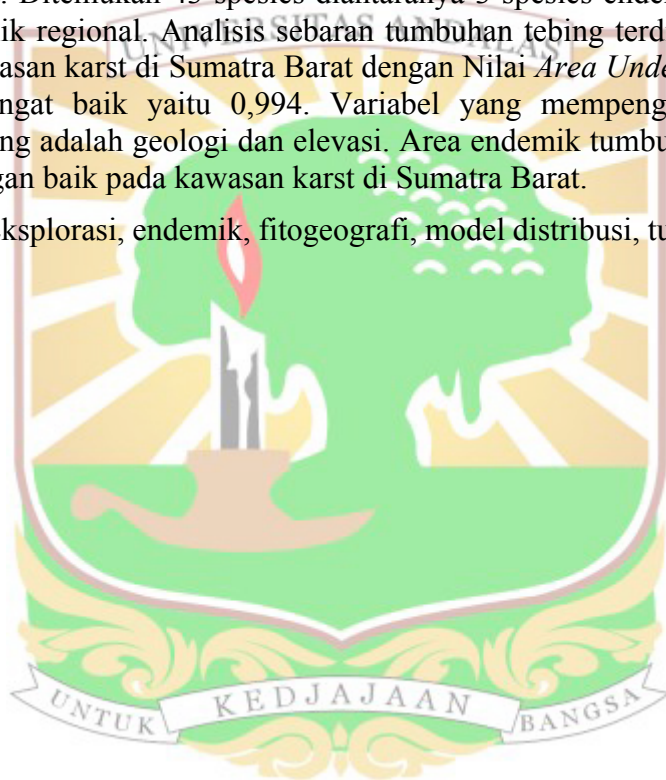
ABSTRACT

Karst areas are natural landscapes formed through distinctive processes involving the dissolution and deposition of dissolved rocks, particularly calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), occurring on the earth's surface. Karst areas support plants that are able to grow in unique conditions. However, excessive anthropogenic activities such as mineral mining will have adverse impacts on karst areas, especially on the plants that live in these habitats. This study aims to explore and analyze the distribution of cliff plants and the endemic areas of cliff flora in the karst region of West Sumatra. Forty-three species were found, including 3 local endemic species and 4 regional endemic species. The distribution analysis of cliff plants is well distributed in the karst area of West Sumatra with an Area Under Curve (AUC) value categorized as very good, which is 0.994. The variables influencing the distribution of cliff plants are geology and elevation. The endemic areas of cliff plants are also well-formed in the karst region of West Sumatra.

Keywords: Cliff flora, distribution model, endemic, exploration, phytogeography.