#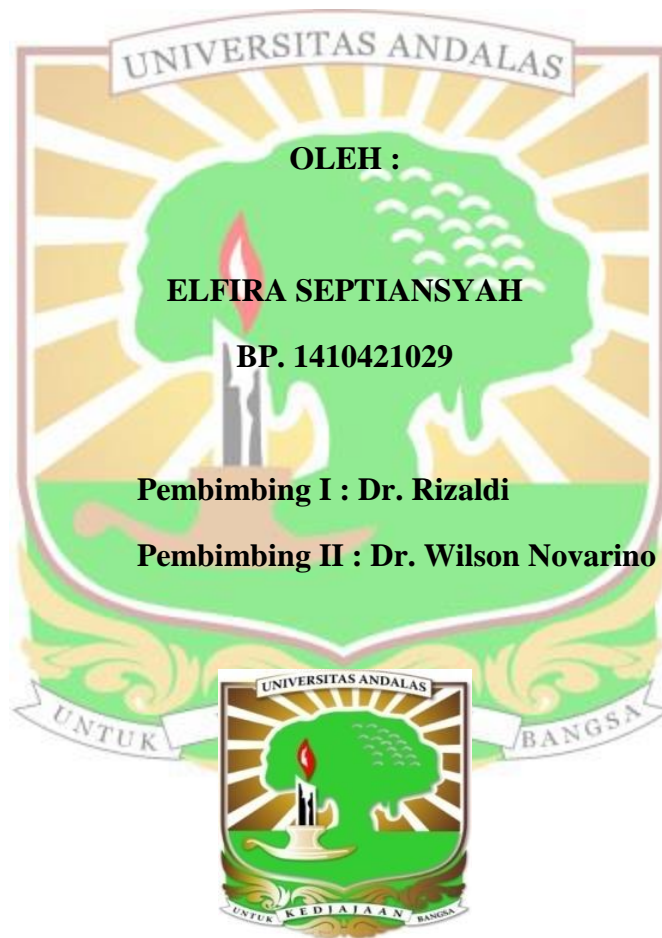 KEANEKARAGAMAN JENIS KELELAWAR (CHIROPTERA) DALAM KAWASAN PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT PT. SURYA SAWIT SEJATI, KALIMANTAN TENGAH

SKRIPSI SARJANA BIOLOGI

OLEH :

ELFIRA SEPTIANSYAH

BP. 1410421029

Pembimbing I : Dr. Rizaldi

Pembimbing II : Dr. Wilson Novarino

JURUSAN BIOLOGI

FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

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ABSTRAK

Konversi hutan menjadi kawasan perkebunan kelapa sawit sering kali menyisakan vegetasi hutan sekunder di samping lahan perkebunan itu sendiri. Perbedaan vegetasi pada masing-masing habitat dapat mengakomodasi hewan dengan komposisi dan struktur yang berbeda-beda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman kelelawar pada tiga tipe habitat berbeda. Penelitian tentang keanekaragaman kelelawar (Chiroptera) di kawasan perkebunan kelapa sawit PT Surya Sawit Sejati, Kalimantan Tengah telah dilakukan dari Oktober 2018 sampai Februari 2019 dengan total usaha 61 hari. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan jaring kabut dan perangkap harpa ditempatkan ditiga tipe habitat (hutan, kebun kelapa sawit dan areal rehabilitasi). Ditemukan 13 jenis kelelawar yang terdiri dari lima famili dan dua sub ordo. Variasi jenis kelelawar lebih tinggi di hutan daripada perkebunan kelapa sawit dan areal rehabilitasi. Indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H') di habitat hutan tergolong sedang (1,15), sedangkan perkebunan kelapa sawit (0,67) dan areal rehabilitasi (0,31) tergolong rendah. Indeks kemerataan Pielou (J') di hutan (0,55) dan perkebunan kelapa sawit (0,41) tergolong sedang sedangkan areal rehabilitasi tergolong rendah (0,19). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konversi hutan menjadi perkebunan kelapa sawit dapat mempengaruhi keanekaragaman kelelawar.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman, kelelawar, perkebunan kelapa sawit, Kalimantan Tengah
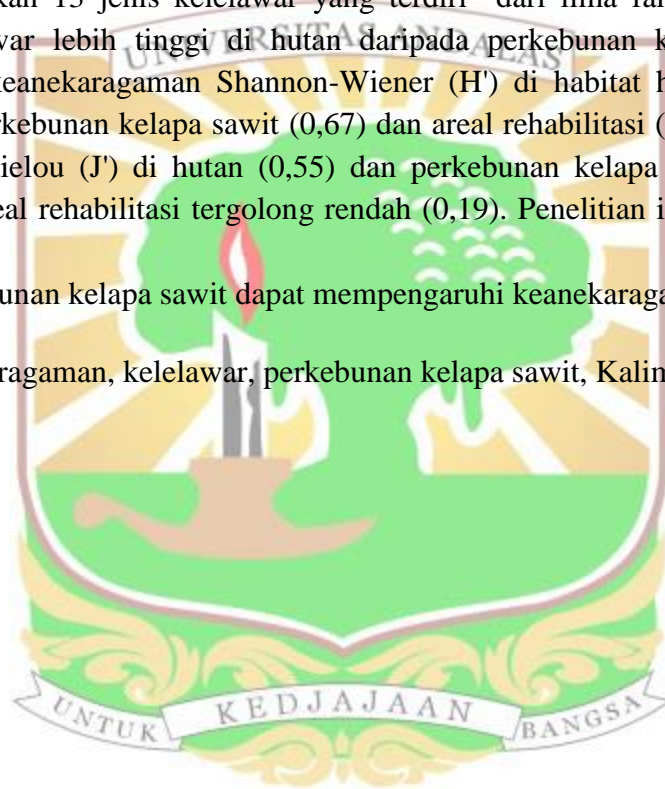
ABSTRACT

Conversion of forest to palm oil plantation sometimes remains scattered secondary forest, which ecologically attached to the plantations itself. Such difference vegetation types could accommodate bats community. The aimed of this study to evaluate the effect of forest conversion to the bat diversity. This study was conducted in a private palm oil concession PT Surya Sawit Sejati, at Central Kalimantan. It's from October 2018 to February 2019 and data were collected for 61 days in total. We used mist net and harp trap to sampling bats in three habitat types (forest, palm oil plantation and rehabilitation areas) within the concession area. We found 13 species of bats belong to five families and two sub orders. Variation of species was higher in the forest than palm oil and rehabilitation areas. Shannon-Wiener index (H') in forest habitat (1.15) was moderate, while palm oil plantation (0.67) and rehabilitation area (0.31) was low. Pielou index (J') in forests (0.55) and palm oil (0.41) was moderate and rehabilitation area (0.19) was low. This study showed that the forest conversion has reduced bat diversity.

Keywords: Diversity, bats, palm oil plantations, Central Kalimantan