

**KEANEKARAGAMAN ARTHROPODA KARNIVORA PADA
EKOSISTEM HUTAN KONVERSI DI BUKIT GOMPONG
KABUPATEN SOLOK**

SKRIPSI

Oleh



**NURUL NABILA
NIM. 2110252016**

Dosen Pembimbing

- 1. Dr. Ir. Eka Candra Lina, SP., M.Si IPM**
- 2. Dr. My Syahrawati, SP. M.Si**

**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2026**

**KEANEKARAGAMAN ARTHROPODA KARNIVORA PADA
EKOSISTEM HUTAN KONVERSI DI BUKIT GOMPONG
KABUPATEN SOLOK**

Oleh



**Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat untuk Memperoleh Gelar
Sarjana Pertanian**

**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2026**

KEANEKARAGAMAN ARTHROPODA KARNIVORA PADA EKOSISTEM HUTAN KONVERSI DI BUKIT GOMPONG KABUPATEN SOLOK

Abstrak

Arthropoda karnivora memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem hutan konversi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari dan membandingkan keanekaragaman Arthropoda karnivora pada ekosistem hutan konversi di Bukit Gompong, Kabupaten Solok. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni hingga September 2025. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei dan lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Tempat yang dijadikan lokasi penelitian adalah lahan hutan yang telah mengalami gangguan akibat intervensi manusia, yaitu gangguan berat dan gangguan ringan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di dua lokasi berbeda sebanyak 16 titik untuk pemasangan *pitfall trap* dan *yellow pan trap*. Selain itu, dilakukan pemasangan satu *malaise trap* di tengah kawasan penelitian dan satu *sweep net* digunakan dengan cara diayukan mengikuti garis transek sebanyak 20 ayunan. Variabel pengamatan meliputi kondisi lahan, jenis dan kelimpahan individu Arthropoda karnivora. Keanekaragaman Arthropoda karnivora dianalisis dengan menggunakan indeks keanekaragaman, indeks kemerataan dan indeks kesamaan jenis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan total individu Arthropoda karnivora yang berhasil dikoleksi sebanyak 10.808 individu, terdiri atas 2 kelas yaitu insecta dan Arachnida. Kelas insecta terdiri dari 7 ordo, 29 famili dan 104 spesies, sedangkan kelas Arachnida terdiri dari 1 ordo, 15 famili dan 23 spesies. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman dan kemerataan spesies Arthropoda karnivora pada lahan hutan di Bukit Gompong tergolong tinggi. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman dan kemerataan pada hutan terganggu ringan yaitu 4,32 dan 0,89, sedangkan hutan terganggu berat yaitu 4,18 dan 0,88. Indeks kesamaan jenis antara habitat hutan terganggu ringan dan terganggu berat sebesar 0,90.

Kata Kunci: Individu, Kelimpahan, Kemerataan, *Medetera diadema*, Pertanian Organik

DIVERSITY OF CARNIVOROUS ARTHROPODS IN THE CONVERTED FOREST ECOSYSTEM OF BUKIT GOMPONG SOLOK REGENCY

Abstract

Carnivorous arthropods play an important role in maintaining the balance of converted forest ecosystems. This study aimed to examine and compare the diversity of carnivorous arthropods in converted forest ecosystems at Bukit Gompong, Solok Regency. The research was conducted from June to September 2025. A survey method was applied, and the research sites were selected using purposive sampling. The study locations consisted of forest areas that had experienced human-induced disturbances, categorized as heavily disturbed and lightly disturbed forests. Sampling was carried out at two different locations with a total of 16 sampling points for the installation of pitfall traps and yellow pan traps. In addition, one malaise trap was installed in the center of the study area, and sweep net sampling was conducted along a transect line with 20 sweeps. Observed variables included land conditions, species composition, and the abundance of individual carnivorous arthropods. The diversity of carnivorous arthropods was analyzed using diversity indices, evenness indices, and species similarity indices. The results showed that a total of 10.808 individual carnivorous arthropods were collected, consisting of two classes, Insecta and Arachnida. The class Insecta comprised seven orders, 29 families, and 104 species, while the class Arachnida consisted of one order, 15 families, and 23 species. The diversity and evenness indices of carnivorous arthropods in the forest areas of Bukit Gompong were categorized as high. The diversity and evenness indices in the lightly disturbed forest were 4,32 and 0,89, respectively, while those in the heavily disturbed forest were 4,18 and 0,88. The species similarity index between the lightly disturbed and heavily disturbed forest habitats was 0,90.

Keywords: Abundance, Equality, Individual, *Medetera diadema*, Organik farming