

V. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion that can be concluded from this study was:

1. The total species collected were 51 species from five families with a total of 361 individuals. The total species obtained consisted of five families. Family Hesperidae composed of five species and six individuals. Butterflies from family Lycaenidae comprised of four species and six individuals. The largest family gathered is family Nymphalidae with 28 species and 253 individuals. Family Papilionidae gathered consist of six species and 16 individuals. Family Pieridae composed of eight species and 62 individuals.
2. The biological index of all butterfly species indicated a high diversity butterfly community with high evenness where no single species overwhelmingly dominates. The diversity index (H) of 3,06 put Pelangai Kaciak in high diversity. Dominance index (D) of 0,08 points to no single species highly dominates. Simpson index (1-D) of 0,92 marks high probability of two random samples originating from two different species. Evenness index (E) of 0,78 shows high evenness of butterfly species.



5.2 Suggestion

The suggestions that can be obtained from this research was:

1. Further research is needed specifically for each family as an effort to conserve butterfly species in Pelangai Kaciak.
2. Further research is needed to complete species identification data that explains in detail the specific taxa along with target species and predation activities, nuisance pests, and others.