

**ANALISIS VEGETASI TINGKAT SAPLING DI HUTAN SIGALUIK DESA
RANTIH KOTA SAWAHLUNTO, SUMATERA BARAT**

SKRIPSI SARJANA BIOLOGI

OLEH

ANISYAH AYU SURYANINGSIH

B.P 1610421020

PEMBIMBING

- 1. ZUHRI SYAM, M.P**
- 2. SOLFIYENI, M.P**



JURUSAN BIOLOGI

FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

2021

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan Analisis Vegetasi Tingkat Sapling di Hutan Sigaluik Desa Rantih Kota Sawahlunto, Sumatera Barat telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus sampai November 2020 di hutan sekunder dan di lanjutkan di Herbarium ANDA, Jurusan Biologi, FMIPA, Universitas Andalas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi dan struktur vegetasi sapling di hutan Sigaluik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Belt transect* secara purposive sampling dan peletakan plot secara continuous. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan 14 famili, 17 genus, 17 spesies dan 335 individu. Famili yang tergolong dominan adalah Euphorbiaceae (27,76%), Moraceae (25,07%) dan Myrtaceae (20,06%) dan famili co-dominan ditemukan pada famili Malvaceae (12,83%). Indeks nilai penting tertinggi ditemukan pada spesies *Mallotus paniculatus* (Lam.) Müll.Arg. (54,08%) dari famili Euphorbiaceae dan indeks nilai penting terendah ditemukan pada spesies *Vitex pubescens* Vahl (1,07%) dari famili Lamiaceae. Indeks keanekaragaman jenis (H') di Hutan Sigaluik Desa Rantih Kota Sawahlunto tergolong sedang, yaitu 1,896.

Kata Kunci: Analisis vegetasi, Hutan sigaluik, komposisi, sapling, struktur.



ABSTRACT

This research is about Vegetation Analysis of Sapling in the Sigaluik Forest of Rantih Village Sawahlunto City, West Sumatera was conducted from August to November 2020 at secondary forest and continued at Herbarium ANDA, Department of Biology, FMIPA, Andalas University. This reasearch aimed to determine the composition and structure of sapling vegetation at Sigaluik forest. Belt transect method was used in this reasearch by plotting purposively and continuously. Results showed that number of sapling found in Sigaluik Forest were 14 families, 17 genus, 17 species and 335 individuals. The dominant families were Euphorbiaceae (27.76%), Moraceae (25.07%) and Myrtaceae (20.06%) and the co-dominant family was found in the Malvaceae (12.83%). The highest important value index in was species *Mallotus paniculatus* (Lam.) Müll.Arg. showing result 54,08%. The lowest important value index was in species *Vitex pubescens* Vahl. showing result 1,07%. Diversity index classified as medium showing 1,896 of result in Sigaluik Forest of Rantih Village Sawahlunto City, West Sumatera.

Keywords: *Analysis of vegetation, Sigaluik forest, composition, sapling, structure.*

