

ABSTRAK

INVENTARISASI JENIS TUMBUHAN LUMUT (*BRYOPHYTA*) DI HUTAN AMPUPU KECAMATAN AMFOANG SELATAN KABUPATEN KUPANG

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Tumbuhan lumut (*Byophyta*) merupakan salah satu golongan tumbuhan rendah yang belum banyak tergali dan dilaporkan di Indonesia. Lumut memiliki peranan penting dalam siklus hara hutan, keseimbangan air dan tempat bersarang bagi organisme lain. Tumbuhan ini dapat hidup di berbagai substrat seperti kayu lapuk, serasah, batang pohon, batu dan daun yang memiliki kondisi lembab. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tumbuhan lumut (*Bryophyta*) yang ada di Kawasan Hutan Ampupu Kecamatan Amfoang Selatan Kabupaten Kupang. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode jelajah. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan tabel dan identifikasi jenis lumut menggunakan Ensiklopedia Dunia Tumbuhan Lumut (Suhono Budi, 2015) dan jurnal yang terkait dengan lumut. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di Kawasan Hutan Ampupu Kecamatan Amfoang Selatan Kabupaten Kupang ditemukan 5 jenis lumut yaitu *Etropothecium falcimore*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Orthotrichum lyelli* dan *Bryum argenteum* yang hidup di habitat yang berbeda yaitu di batang pohon, kayu lapuk dan tanah. Pengukuran kondisi lingkungan atau faktor abiotik pada lokasi penelitian meliputi suhu lingkungan, kelembaban udara, pH tanah, kelembaban tanah dan intensitas cahaya. Berdasarkan tabel 4.2 dapat diketahui bahwa kawasan hutan ampupu memiliki rata-rata suhu lingkungan 18,1 °C, kelembaban udara 64 %, pH tanah 7, kelembaban tanah 7,3 % dan intensitas cahaya 1846,3 Cd. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini ada 5 jenis lumut yang ditemukan pada kawasan hutan ampupu yaitu *Etropothecium falcimore*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Orthotrichum lyelli*, dan *Bryum argenteum* yang hidup di habitat yang berbeda yaitu di batang pohon, kayu lapuk dan tanah.

Kata Kunci : *Identifikasi, Bryophyta, Kawasan Hutan Ampupu*

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ABSTRACT

THE INVENTORY OF MOSS PLANTS (*BRYOPHYTA*) IN THE AMPUPU FOREST, AMFOANG SELATAN, KUPANG REGENCY

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Byophyta or moss is one of the lower plant species that have not been explored and researched much in Indonesia. Mosses have an important role towards forest nutrient process, water balancing and nesting spots for other organisms. This plant can live in a variety of substrates such as weathered wood, litter, tree trunks, rocks and leaves which have moist temperature. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of mosses in the Ampunu Forest Area, South Amfoang, Kupang Regency. This research was conducted using roaming method. The data was analyzed qualitatively through qualitative descriptive analysis technique. This research used tables to identify the moss species using the Encyclopedia of the World of Moss Plants (Suhono Budi, 2015) and some scientist journals. Results showed that there were five types of mosses found in Ampunu Forest Area namely *Etropothecium falcimore*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Orthotrichum lyelli* and *Bryum argenteum*. These species lived in different habitats such as tree trunks, weathered wood and soil. Environmental measurement conditions or abiotic factors at the research spot were included ambient temperature, air humidity, soil pH, soil moisture and light intensity. Based on table 4.2 it can be seen that the Ampunu forest area has an average ambient temperature of 18.1 C, 64% air humidity, pH 7 soil rate, 7.3% soil moisture and 1846.3 Cd light intensity. In conclusion there were five types of mosses found in the Ampunu forest area namely *Etropothecium,falcimore*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Orthotrichum lyelli* and *Bryum argenteum*. They were growth separately in different habitats such as tree trunks, weathered wood and soil.

Key words: *Identification, Bryophyta, Ampunu forest area*

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