

KOMPOSISI DAN STRUKTUR VEGETASI
TUMBUHAN BAWAH DI BAWAH TEGAKAN JATI
DI BKPH WLINGI, KPH BLITAR,
JAWA TIMUR

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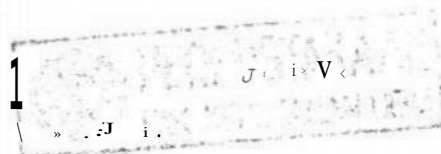
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INTISARI

Kehadiran tumbuhari bawah di bawah tegakan jati di berbagai tempat, seperti di hutan jati biasanya mempunyai peranan ekologis yang penting, baik positif naupun negatif. Oleh karena itu beberapa iriformasi teritang tumbuhari bawah sangat penting untuk diketahui, terutama aspek ekologinya. Salah satunya adalah teritang komposisi dan strukturnya. Perielitian ini bertujuari untuk merigetahui komposisi, kelimpahart, pola spasial, dan pertgelompokari-perigelompokari komuriitas tuinbunan bawah di bawah tegakan jati.

Untuk itu, perielitian ini mertggunakari metode *analisis vegetasi* untuk mengetahui komposisi, kelimpahart, dan dominarisi jeriis. Parameter yang digunakan adalah kerapatari dan kehadiran. Adapuri pola persebaran spasial tiap jeriis dicari derigari metode *analisis varians-mean ratio*. Kemudian perigelompokari komuriitas tumbuhari bawah dicari derigari metode *analisis cluster*.

Hasil perielitian ini menurijukkari bahwa 46 Jeriis tumbuhari bawah, yang meliputi 23 famili dan 45 genera dijumpai di lokasi penelitiari. Ke-46 jeriis ini tersebar dalam 2 pola, yaitu oak dan terkumpul. Dari hasil *Analisis Cluster*, diperoleh 2 kelompok komunitas. Kelompok I meliputi releve A, B, D, E, F, G, dan H. Kelompok II terdiri atas 2 releve, yaitu C dan I.



COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE
OF THE LOWEST LAYER VEGETATIONS UNDER TEAK
PLANTATIONS AT BKPH WLINGI, KPH BLITAR,
EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

The presence of the lowest layer vegetation in any places, such as in the teak plantations, usually have many positively or negatively ecological roles. Hence, it is very important to get more informations about the lowest layer vegetation, especially its ecological aspects. Some of them are those composition and structure. The objective of this research is to know the composition, abundance, dominance species, spatial patterns, and community groupings under teak plantations.

The vegetation analysis method has been used in this research, to know the ground cover compositions, abundance, and species dominance. The parameters used are the *density* and *frequency*. The spatial distribution pattern of each species was presented, after detecting it with *analysis of variance-mean ratio*. Then, the lowest layer community groupings was analysed with *cluster analysis*.

The results of this research showed that 46 species were found under the teak plantations. They comprised 23 families and 45 generas, and dispersed at 2 patterns. Host of them were distributed at random, and some of them were at clumped. Finally, there were 2 community clusters in this location. Cluster I included releves A, B, D, E, F, and H. Then, cluster II comprised releves C and I.