

KEANEKARAGAMAN LUMUT EPIFIT DI LERENG UTARA GUNUNG LAWU, KARANGANYAR, JAWA TENGAH

Oleh

Azya Naurah Sumakhalda

17/408633/BI/09764

INTISARI

Penelitian mengenai Keanekaragaman Lumut Epifit di Lereng Utara Gunung Lawu, Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah, telah dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman, klasifikasi, dan distribusi lumut di Gunung Lawu. Hal ini dilakukan karena Gunung Lawu terletak di perbatasan Provinsi Jawa Tengah memiliki kondisi iklim cenderung basah dan Provinsi Jawa Timur yang cenderung kering dan gersang. Perbedaan kondisi lingkungan tersebut menyebabkan adanya keunikan pada habitat dan tumbuhan penyusun vegetasi di Gunung Lawu, termasuk tumbuhan lumut. Data keragaman tumbuhan lumut diperoleh dengan metode penjelajahan. Sedangkan penentuan distribusi lumut dilakukan dengan metode kuadrat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keanekaragaman Lumut Epifit di Gunung Lawu terdiri atas 19 jenis. Jenis lumut yang ditemukan di Gunung Lawu yaitu *Pyrrohobryum spiniforme* (Hedw.) Mitt., *Rhacopilum spectabile* Reinw. & Hornsch., *Leucobryum javense* Mitt., *Leucobryum bowringii* Mitt., *Campylopus ericoides* Jaeg., *Campylopus hildebrandtii* (Broth) Fleisch., *Daltonia angustifolia* Dozy & Molk., *Sematophyllum subcylindricum* Sainsbury, *Acroporium oxyporum* Mitt., *Thuidium investe* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *Ectropothecium falciforme* Jaeg., *Isopterygium albescens* Jaeg., *Fabronia curvirostris* Dozy & Molk., *Brachythecium lamprocarpum* Jaeg., *Homaliodendron scapellifolium* Fleisch., *Papillaria crocea* Jaeg., *Papillaria fuscescens* (Hook.) Jaeg. dan *Lejeunea flava* (Sw.) Nees. Dari 19 jenis lumut tersebut dapat dibuat klasifikasi ke dalam dua kelas, lima Bangsa dan 11 Suku. Jenis lumut di Gunung Lawu yang memiliki persebaran luas dan merata adalah *Ectropothecium falciforme*. Hal ini disebabkan oleh luas tutupan dan densitas yang tinggi.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman Lumut, Lumut Epifit, Vegetasi Pegunungan

**DIVERSITY OF EPIPHYTIC MOSS IN NORTHERN SLOPE OF LAWU
MOUNTAIN, KARANGANYAR, MIDDLE JAVA**

By

Azya Naurah Sumakhalda

17/408633/BI/09764

ABSTRACT

*Study of epiphytic bryophyte in North Slope of Lawu Mountain, Karanganyar, Middle Java, have been done in purpose of learning the classification, diversity, and distribution of mosses in Lawu Mountain. The study have been held regarding to the position of Lawu Mountain which located on the border of Province of Middle Java, with relatively moist climate, and Province of East Java, with relatively arid climate. The climate difference induced a particular habitat thus plant vegetation inhabited Lawu Mountain, including mosses. Moss diversity data has been collected using exploration method. On the other hand, determination of moss distribution has been done with quadrat method. The study result has showed that the diversity of musci in Lawu Mountain consists of 19 species. Moss species found in Mountain Lawu are *Pyrrhobryum spiniforme* (Hedw.) Mitt., *Rhacopilum spectabile* Reinw. & Hornsch., *Leucobryum javense* Mitt., *Leucobryum bowringii* Mitt., *Campylopus ericoides* Jaeg., *Campylopus hildebrandtii* (Broth) Fleisch., *Daltonia angustifolia* Dozy & Molk., *Sematophyllum subcylindricum* Sainsbury, *Acroporium oxyporum* Mitt., *Thuidium investe* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *Ectropothecium falciforme* Jaeg., *Isopterygium albescens* Jaeg., *Fabronia curvirostris* Dozy & Molk., *Brachythecium lamprocarpum* Jaeg., *Homaliiodendron scapellifolium* Fleisch., *Papillaria crocea* Jaeg., and *Papillaria fuscescens* (Hook.) Jaeg. From the 19 identified species, they have been classified to two classes, five orders and 11 families. Moss species in Lawu Mountain with the broadest and most even distribution is *Ectropothecium falciforme*. This result has caused by the wide coverage and high density of the species.*

Keywords: Moss Diversity, Epiphytic Moss, Montane Vegetation