ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI JENIS TUMBUHAN BAWAH INVASIF DI ZONA PEMANFAATAN RESOR PEMERIHAN TAMAN NASIONAL BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN

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Tumbuhan bawah invasif merupakan salah satu ancaman terhadap kestabilan ekosistem hutan karena memiliki kemampuan tumbuh cepat, daya saing tinggi, dan mampu mendominasi vegetasi bawah sehingga menekan pertumbuhan spesies lokal. Keberadaan tumbuhan invasif di kawasan konservasi, termasuk di Zona Pemanfaatan Resor Pemerihan Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan (TNBBS), berpotensi menyebabkan penurunan keanekaragaman hayati dan perubahan struktur komunitas vegetasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tumbuhan bawah invasif serta mengetahui struktur komunitasnya berdasarkan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), indeks keanekaragaman, kekayaan jenis, dan kemerataan jenis. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2025 di Zona Pemanfaatan Resor Pemerihan TNBBS, Kabupaten Pesisir Barat, Provinsi Lampung. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan metode analisis vegetasi dengan metode jalur dan petak ganda berukuran 2 × 2 m sebanyak 135 plot pengamatan. Data dianalisis menggunakan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H'), indeks kekayaan jenis Margalef (Dmg), dan indeks kemerataan jenis Pielou (E). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 26 jenis tumbuhan bawah yang terdiri atas tumbuhan invasif dan non-invasif, dengan 12 jenis di antaranya tergolong tumbuhan invasif. Jenis invasif yang ditemukan didominasi oleh *Clidemia hirta*, *Asystasia gangetica*, dan *Chromolaena odorata* yang memiliki nilai INP tertinggi sehingga berperan dominan dalam komunitas vegetasi bawah. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman tergolong sedang, indeks kekayaan jenis tergolong tinggi, dan indeks kemerataan jenis tergolong sedang. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa komunitas tumbuhan bawah di lokasi penelitian masih memiliki keragaman jenis yang cukup baik, namun keberadaan tumbuhan invasif berpotensi mengganggu kestabilan ekosistem apabila tidak dilakukan pengelolaan dan pengendalian secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci : Tumbuhan bawah invasif, INP, keanekaragaman jenis, Resor Pemerihan, TNBBS.

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF INVASIVE UNDERGROWTH SPECIES IN THE RESORT UTILIZATION ZONE OF BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK

By

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Invasive understory plants are one of the threats to forest ecosystem stability because they have fast growth, high competitive ability, and can dominate the understory vegetation, thereby suppressing the growth of native species. The presence of invasive plants in conservation areas, including the Utilization Zone of the Pemerihan Resort in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (TNBBS), has the potential to cause declines in biodiversity and changes in vegetation community structure. This study aimed to identify the species of invasive understory plants and to determine their community structure based on the Importance Value Index (INP), diversity index, species richness, and species evenness.The research was conducted in October 2025 in the Utilization Zone of the Pemerihan Resort, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (TNBBS), Pesisir Barat Regency, Lampung Province. Data were collected using vegetation analysis with transect and double-quadrat methods, using 2 × 2 m plots for a total of 135 observation plots. Data were analyzed using the Importance Value Index (INP), the Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H'), Margalef's species richness index (Dmg), and Pielou's species evenness index (E). The results showed 26 understory plant species comprising invasive and non-invasive plants, of which 12 species were classified as invasive. The invasive species found were dominated by Clidemia hirta, Asystasia gangetica, and Chromolaena odorata, which had the highest INP values and thus played dominant roles in the understory plant community. The diversity index value was classified as moderate, species richness as high, and species evenness as moderate. These conditions indicate that the understory plant community at the study site still has relatively good species diversity, but the presence of invasive plants has the potential to disrupt ecosystem stability if sustainable management and control measures are not implemented.

Keywords : *Invasive understory plants, INP, species diversity, Pemerihan Resort, TNBBS.*