Keragaman Kelelawar Buah (Subordo Megachiroptera; Famili Pteropodidae) dan Hubungannya dengan Kelimpahan Tumbuhan Berbuah di Tepi Kawasan Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan, Lampung = Diversity of Fruit bats (Suborder Megachiroptera; Family Pteropodidae) and the Association with Abundance of Fruiting Tree at the Edge of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Lampung

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Abstrak

Kelelawar buah famili Pteropodidae telah dikenal sebagai agen penyerbuk bunga dan penyebar biji berbagai spesies tumbuhan di kawasan tropis. Peran kelelawar buah sebagai penyerbuk bunga dan penyebar biji termasuk sebagai jasa layanan ekosistem yang berfungsi menjaga keseimbangan dan kelestarian ekosistem. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui asosiasi antara kehadiran kelelawar buah dengan tumbuhan di tepi kawasan Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan, Lampung selama bulan Juni--September 2012. Lokasi penelitian terdiri atas lahan perkebunan warga dan hutan. Kelelawar buah diperangkap menggunakan jala kabut (mist-net) pada pukul 18.00--22.00 WIB. Analisis vegetasi dilaksanakan menggunakan metode Point-centered Quarter (PCQ). Asosiasi kehadiran kelelawar buah dengan tumbuhan diuji dengan chi-square (2). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian telah didapat total 11 spesies kelelawar buah selama 195 jam pemerangkapan dan 79 spesies tumbuhan di hutan dan kebun. Hasil uji 2 menunjukkan adanya asosiasi antara spesies kelelawar buah dengan tumbuhan di hutan maupun kebun. Hasil tersebut dapat menunjukkan bahwa jasa layanan ekosistem oleh kelelawar buah terhadap tumbuhan tetap berlangsung baik di hutan maupun kebun.
.....Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family were known as pollinator and seed disperser to some plant species in tropical region. The roles of fruit bats in the ecosystem service are as pollinator and seed disperser that preserve ecosystem balance and conservation. This research was carried out to determine the association between the presence of fruit bats and plants on edge of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Lampung during June to September 2012. Study sites consisted of cultivated area and forest site. Fruit bats were caught using mist net from 18.00 to 22.00 WIB. Vegetation analysis was done using Point-centered Quarter (PCQ) method. Association between the fruit bats presence and plants was tested using the chisquare (2) method. The results showed that there were 11 species of fruit bats recorded during 195 hours of capture and 79 plant species recorded from cultivated area and forest. The 2 test show an existing association between the presence of fruit bats and the plants form the forest and cultivated area. The result showed that the ecosystem service provided by the fruit bats for the plants suggested a positive influence for the forest and the cultivated area.