

STUDI POPULASI DAN REGENERASI *Saurauia* spp. (KI LEHO) DI GUNUNG SIMPANG CIANJUR

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ABSTRAK

Saurauia spp. termasuk ke dalam suku *Actinidiaceae* yang berperan penting dalam ekosistem hutan, antara lain dalam mendukung interaksi trofik, regenerasi vegetasi, dan keanekaragaman hayati, serta memiliki potensi sebagai tumbuhan obat. Saat ini populasi *Saurauia* di Indonesia mulai berkurang. Beberapa spesies *Saurauia* masuk dalam daftar merah *International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN). Preferensi habitat yang spesifik antarjenis *Saurauia* spp. menuntut penelitian ekologi pada kawasan yang berbeda, salah satunya di Cagar Alam Gunung Simpang, Cianjur. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis sebaran, ukuran, dan struktur populasi *Saurauia* spp. pada fase pertumbuhan berbeda serta pengaruh faktor lingkungan terhadap distribusinya. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan *belt transect* pada ketinggian 600–1400 mdpl di tiga blok penelitian. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi jumlah individu, fase pertumbuhan, dan parameter lingkungan berupa suhu, kelembapan udara dan tanah, pH tanah, tutupan tajuk, serta ketinggian tempat. Analisis dilakukan secara kuantitatif melalui perhitungan struktur populasi, kelimpahan, dominansi, dan uji statistik non-parametrik. Hasil menunjukkan *S. reinwardtiana* (116 individu) merupakan spesies paling dominan, diikuti *S. nudiflora* (64), *S. pendula* (59), dan *S. bracteosa* (48). Struktur populasi menunjukkan pola tidak merata dengan dominansi *S. reinwardtiana*, namun regenerasi tetap berlangsung. Ketinggian dan kelembapan menunjukkan kecenderungan memengaruhi distribusi spesies, sedangkan faktor lingkungan lainnya berperan dalam membentuk kondisi mikrohabitat. Hasil penelitian ini menjadi dasar bagi upaya konservasi dan pengelolaan berkelanjutan *Saurauia* spp. di Cagar Alam Gunung Simpang, Cianjur.

Kata Kunci: Gunung Simpang, preferensi habitat, *Saurauia reinwardtiana*, strategi konservasi, tumbuhan langka

**POPULATION AND REGENERATION STUDY OF *Saurauia* spp.
(*KI LEHO*) IN MOUNT SIMPANG, CIANJUR**

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ABSTRACT

Saurauia spp. belongs to the family Actinidiaceae and plays an important role in forest ecosystems, particularly in supporting trophic interactions, vegetation regeneration, and biodiversity, as well as having potential medicinal value. Currently, *Saurauia* populations in Indonesia are declining, and several *Saurauia* species are listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. The specific habitat preferences among *Saurauia* species necessitate ecological studies in different areas, including the Gunung Simpang Nature Reserve, Cianjur. This study aimed to analyze the distribution, population size, and population structure of *Saurauia* spp. across different growth stages, as well as the influence of environmental factors on their distribution. Sampling was conducted using belt transects at elevations ranging from 600 to 1,400 m a.s.l. across three research blocks. The data collected included the number of individuals, growth stages, and environmental parameters, including temperature, air and soil humidity, soil pH, canopy cover, and elevation. Quantitative analyses were conducted through calculations of population structure, abundance, dominance, and non-parametric statistical tests. The results showed that *S. reinwardtiana* (116 individuals) was the most dominant species, followed by *S. nudiflora* (64), *S. pendula* (59), and *S. bracteosa* (48). The population structure showed an uneven pattern, with *S. reinwardtiana* as the dominant species, while regeneration was still occurring. Elevation and humidity tended to influence species distribution, whereas other environmental factors contributed to shaping microhabitat conditions. These findings provide a basis for conservation efforts and sustainable management of *Saurauia* spp. in the Gunung Simpang Nature Reserve, Cianjur.

Keywords: Mount Simpang, habitat preference, *Saurauia reinwardtiana*, conservation strategy, rare plants