

**Lantang Jauh Erwijayadi, 2010. Komunitas Isopoda Terrestrial di Hutan Pantai Bama *Resort* Taman Nasional Baluran dan Asimilasi Spesies Terpilih. Skripsi ini di bawah bimbingan Drs. Moch Affandi M.Si dan Drs. Trisnadi Widyaleksono C.P, M.Si. Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya**

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### ABSTRAK

Isopoda terrestrial merupakan salah satu kelompok detritivor yang memiliki kemampuan besar dalam mendegradasi serasah daun. Taman Nasional (TN) Baluran merupakan salah satu kawasan konservasi marga satwa di Indonesia yang terletak di Timur pulau Jawa. Salah satu kawasan perlindungan di TN Baluran yaitu kawasan hutan pantai Bama *resort*. Keberadaan Isopoda terrestrial di kawasan ini tentunya memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem. Pada penelitian ini untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan pola persebaran jenis-jenis Isopoda terrestrial di hutan pantai Bama *resort* TN Baluran serta mengetahui efisiensi asimilasi salah satu jenis Isopoda terrestrial terpilih dalam mendegradasi serasah daun perennial dari hutan pantai Bama *resort* TN Baluran. Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Februari hingga Juli 2010. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan hutan pantai di sekitar Bama *resort* sedangkan proses identifikasi dan pengukuran efisiensi asimilasi dilakukan di laboratorium Ekologi Departemen Biologi FST Universitas Airlangga. Metode penelitian secara deskriptif di mana penelitian dilakukan dalam 2 tahap yaitu tahap pertama pengambilan sampel dengan metode *pitfall trap* (30 *trap*) dan *hand sortir* (10 plot) dan tahap kedua metode pengukuran efisiensi asimilasi. Pada hutan pantai di sekitar Bama *resort* TN Baluran Banyuwangi ditemukan sebanyak 3 jenis isopoda yaitu *Atlantoscis sp.*, *Armadillidium vulgare*, dan *Alloniscus sp.* Pola persebaran tiap jenis Isopoda berdasarkan pengambilan sampel pada dimasing-masing tempat secara umum menunjukkan pola persebaran berkelompok. Setelah melakukan pengujian di laboratorium dengan menggunakan Isopoda terrestrial jenis *Atlantoscia sp* maka diketahui tingkat asimilasi jenis ini terhadap serasah daun perennial di hutan pantai Bama *resort* yaitu sebesar 15,47%.

**Kata kunci:** *Isopoda terrestrial*, *TN Baluran Bama Resort*, *hutan pantai*, *pola persebaran*, *efisiensi asimilasi*, *keanekaragaman*

**Lantang Jauh Erwijayadi, 2010. Terrestrial Isopoda Community in Forest Park Beach Resort Bama Baluran and Efficiency Assimilation Chosen Species. This study under the guidance of Drs. Affandi Moch M.Si and Drs. Trisnadi Widyaleksono C.P, M.Si. Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Airlangga, Surabaya**

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Terrestrial Isopoda is one of group detritivor that has a great ability to degradation leaf litter. National Park Baluran is one of the wildlife conservation areas in Indonesia which lies in the eastern of Java island. One of the protected areas in National Park Baluran namely forest Bama beach resorts. The existence of terrestrial Isopoda in this area certainly has an important role in balancing the ecosystem. In this study we discover the diversity and distribution patterns of species of terrestrial Isopoda in the coastal forest resorts Bama National Park Baluran and to know the efficiency assimilation of one species terrestrial Isopoda elected in degrading leaf litter from forest perennial Bama beach resorts National Park Baluran. The study started from February to July 2010. Samples were taken from coastal forest around the Bama resort while the process of identifying and measuring the efficiency assimilation was conducted in the laboratory of Ecology Department Biology FST University Airlangga. Descriptive research method in which the research carried out in two stages, first stage sampling method pitfall traps (30 traps) and hand sorting (10 plots) and the second stage of assimilation efficiency measurement methods. In the coastal forest around the resort National Park Bama Baluran Banyuwangi found as many as three species there are *Atlantoscis sp.*, *Armadillidium vulgare*, and *Alloniscus sp.* Distribution pattern of each type of Isopoda based on sampling at each place dimasing generally show the pattern distribution is aggregated. After conducting tests in the laboratory using *Atlantoscia sp* terrestrial Isopoda type it is known this type of assimilation rate of leaf litter on the forest perennial Bama beach resort that is equal to 15.47%.

*Keywords: terrestrial Isopoda, TN Baluran Bama Resort, coastal forests, the pattern of distribution, assimilation efficiency, diversity*