

ABSTRAK

ILHAM PAHMAN. 2022. **Studi Keanekaragaman *Papilionoidea* Berdasarkan Ketinggian di Kawasan Gunung Galunggung sebagai Bahan Ajar Biologi.** Skripsi. Jurusan Pendidikan Biologi. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Siliwangi.

Kawasan Gunung Galunggung merupakan salah satu lokasi banyak dijumpainya beraneka ragam spesies, salah satunya adalah *Papilionoidea* atau yang lebih dikenal dengan nama kupu-kupu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman kupu-kupu di kawasan Gunung Galunggung berdasarkan ketinggian yang berbeda-beda. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dengan teknik VES (*Visual Encounter Surveys*) selama 6 hari dalam kurun waktu 4 minggu pukul 09.00-11.00 dan 13.00-15.00 di 3 stasiun pengamatan meliputi kawasan Curug Cimedang (700 mdpl), kawasan Curug Gado Bangkong (800 mdpl), dan kawasan Curug Cikahuripan (950 mdpl). Data pengamatan yang dihitung meliputi indeks keanekaragaman Shanon-Wiener (H'), indeks kemerataan jenis (E), indeks kekayaan jenis (R), Indeks dominansi (D), indeks similaritas (IS), serta pengukuran parameter lingkungan meliputi ketinggian, suhu, intensitas cahaya, kelembaban, dan kecepatan angin. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan terdapat 1071 individu kupu-kupu dari 41 spesies kupu-kupu yang berhasil dijumpai. Famili *Nymphalidae* merupakan kupu-kupu yang paling sering dijumpai sebanyak 22 jenis, dan spesies kupu-kupu yang paling sering dijumpai adalah *Jamides celeno*, *Ypthima pandocus*, dan *Lampides boeticus*. Secara keseluruhan, nilai keanekaragaman kawasan Gunung Galunggung secara keseluruhan sebesar 3,10 sehingga tergolong kategori tinggi, indeks kemerataan sebesar 0,84 sehingga tergolong kategori stabil, indeks kekayaan jenis sebesar 5,73 sehingga tergolong kategori tinggi, dan indeks dominansi senilai 0,06 sehingga tergolong kategori rendah. Hasil penelitian ini nantinya akan dijadikan bahan ajar bebentuk booklet.

Kata Kunci: *Papilionoidea*, Kupu-kupu, Ketinggian, Keanekaragaman, Bahan Ajar

ABSTRACT

ILHAM PAHMAN. 2022. *Study of Papilionoidea Diversity Based on Altitude in the Mount Galunggung Area as Biology Teaching Materials.* Thesis. Biology Education Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Siliwangi University.

The Mount Galunggung area is one of the locations where many species are found, one of which is Papilionoidea or better known as the butterfly. This study aims to analyze the diversity of butterflies in the Mount Galunggung area based on different heights. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative with VES (Visual Encounter Surveys) technique for 6 days within 4 weeks at 09.00-11.00 and 13.00-15.00 at 3 observation stations covering Curug Cimedang area (700 masl), Curug Gado Bangkong area (800 masl), and the Curug Cikahuripan area (950 masl). The calculated observation data includes the Shanon-Wiener diversity index (H'), the species evenness index (E), the species richness index (R), the dominance index (D), the similarity index (IS), as well as measurements of environmental parameters including altitude, temperature, light intensity, humidity, and wind speed. The results showed that there were 1071 individual butterflies from 41 butterfly species that were found. The Nymphalidae family is the most common butterfly with 22 species, and the most common butterfly species are Jamides celeno, Ypthima pandocus, and Lampides boeticus. Overall, the diversity value of the Mount Galunggung area as a whole is 3.10 so that it is classified as high, the evenness index is 0.84 so it is classified as stable, the species richness index is 5.73 so it is classified as high, and the dominance index is 0.06 so that belong to the low category. The results of this study will be used as teaching materials in the form of booklets.

Keywords: *Papilionoidea, Butterfly, Altitude, Diversity, Teaching Materials*