

ABSTRACT

TYAS SALSABILA. 2025. *Diversity of Moss Plants in the Natural Tourism Attraction Area of Cilengkrang Valley, Mount Ciremai National Park as a Source of Biology Learning*. Biology Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

Mosses are an important component of ecosystems that support natural balance. The Cilengkrang Valley Natural Tourism Attraction, part of the Mount Ciremai National Park, offers beautiful natural resources such as valley panoramas, clear streams, pine trees, waterfalls, and natural hot springs. The area also boasts a rich floral diversity. One of these is mosses. The purpose of this study is to determine the diversity of mosses and their use as a source of biology learning. This study was conducted in April 2025. The research method used was descriptive quantitative, aiming to present numerical data that can be statistically analyzed and then explained according to the observed conditions or phenomena. The sampling technique used purposive sampling using 1x1 plot with a subplot size of 20 x 20 cm based on the determination of the height of 3 different stations, namely station 1 (850 - 920 masl), station 2 (920 - 990 masl), and station 3 (990 - 1050 masl). The data analysis techniques used were the Shannon-Weiner diversity index, evenness index, dominance index, and importance value index. At Station 1, 8 moss species from 8 families were found, at Station 2, 6 moss species from 6 families were found, and at Station 3, 8 moss species from 7 families were found. Thus, the mosses found in the ODTWA Cilengkrang Valley comprised 15 species from 13 different families, with 3 species common to all stations. The overall diversity index was 1.43, classified as moderate, the evenness index was 0.73, classified as stable, and the dominance index was 0.30, classified as low, the highest importance value index was achieved by the species *Pseudanomodon attenuates* with a percentage of 29%, while the moss found at all three stations was *Conocephalum conicum*. The moss found at the three stations was *Conocephalum conicum*. The research results were used as an instructional video, which includes identification of the moss found, its habitat, the tools and materials used, and the research activities carried out.

Keywords: Moss; Diversity; Cilengkrang Valley; Mount Ciremai.