

STRUKTUR KOMUNITAS MAKROFUNGI BASIDIOMYCOTA PADA ELEVASI YANG BERBEDA DI KAWASAN HUTAN HUJAN TROPIS TAMAN NASIONAL BUKIT BAKA BUKIT RAYA KALIMANTAN BARAT

Abstrak

Kajian pengaruh elevasi terhadap makrofungi *Basidiomycota* khususnya di Indonesia masih sangat terbatas. Penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan adanya pengaruh elevasi terhadap makrofungi tertentu. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki pengaruh elevasi terhadap makrofungi anggota *Basidiomycota* di kawasan hutan hujan tropis Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya Kalimantan Barat. Struktur komunitas makrofungi dipelajari di empat lokasi yang berbeda elevasinya, yaitu 250-300 mdpl, 500-550 mdpl, 750-800 mdpl, dan 1000-1050 mdpl. Lima plot berukuran 10 x 10 m dibuat secara acak di setiap elevasi. Makrofungi yang dijumpai di dalam plot dikoleksi dan dicatat substrat tumbuhnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di lokasi penelitian terdapat 32 genera makrofungi yang tersebar ke dalam 20 famili. *Marasmius* menjadi genus jamur dominan yang ditemukan pada setiap elevasi. Ordinasasi NMDS dan uji ANOSIM menunjukkan bahwa elevasi tidak mempengaruhi struktur komunitas jamur di kawasan Hutan Hujan Tropis Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya jika dilihat dari komposisi dan kelimpahannya.

Kata kunci: Makrofungi, *Basidiomycota*, Elevasi, Struktur Komunitas, Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya

**COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF MACROFUNGI
BASIDIOMYCOTA IN DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS
AT TROPICAL RAIN FOREST BUKIT BAKA BUKIT RAYA
NATIONAL PARK WEST KALIMANTAN**

Abstract

Studies on the influence of elevation on Basidiomycota macrofungi, especially in Indonesia, are still very limited. Previous studies demonstrated the effect of elevation on some groups of macrofungi. This study was conducted to investigate the influence of elevation on Basidiomycota macrofungi in the tropical rainforest of Bukit Bak Bukit Raya National Park, Kalimantan Barat. The macrofungal community structures were studied at four sites with different elevations, namely 250-300m asl, 500-550m asl, 750-800m asl, and 1000-1050m asl. Five 10 x 10 m plots were randomly placed at each site. Macrofungi found in all plots were collected and their substrate were recorded. The results showed that there were 32 macrofungi genera spread over 20 families. *Marasmius* was the dominant genus found at each altitude. The NMDS ordination and ANOSIM showed that elevation did not affect the fungal community structure in the study site based on its composition and abundance.

Keywords: Macrofungi, *Basidiomycota*, Elevation, Community Structure, Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park