

Karakter Mulut Luar Sarang Kelulut Pada Pohon Hunian Di Resort Belaban Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya

Abstrak

Identifikasi kelulut khususnya di suatu kawasan konservasi seperti di Resort Belaban Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya melalui morfologi mulut luar sarang kelulut penting untuk dilakukan guna mengetahui karakter penciri suatu spesies kelulut. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 16 Maret 2022 – 26 Maret 2022 dengan metode jelajah dan observasi langsung di lapangan. Pengukuran tinggi dari permukaan tanah menggunakan meteran jika sarang terletak di batang pohon tinggi atau menggunakan penggaris apabila pintu masuk sarang terletak dibagian dasar pohon. Luas bukaan mulut pintu masuk berbentuk lingkaran diukur dengan rumus $A = \pi(1/2D)^2$, dan yang berbentuk elips diukur dengan rumus $A = \pi R_1 R_2$. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ditemukan 32 mulut luar sarang dari 7 spesies kelulut (*Homotrigona fimbriata*, *Pariotrigona pendleburyi*, *Tetragonula melanocephala*, *T. melina*, *T. iridipennis*, *Tetragonula collina*, dan *Tetrigona apicalis*). Mulut luar sarang tertinggi (503 – 892 cm) dimiliki spesies *T. apicalis*. Bukaan mulut luar sarang terluas (30,61 mm²) berasal dari spesies *H. fimbriata*. Corong terpanjang dimiliki spesies *T. melina* (24,5 cm). Bentuk bukaan mulut yang paling mendominasi adalah elips. Terdapat perbedaan warna, margin dan ornamen, serta ciri fisik badan corong yang dapat digunakan untuk menentukan perbedaan spesies kelulut sehingga dapat dijadikan acuan pembeda atau determinasi spesies.

Kata kunci: karakter, kelulut, pohon, pintu masuk sarang

Stingless Bee Nest Entrance Character at Nesting Trees in Belaban Resort Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park

Abstract

Stingless bee identification in a conservation area such as the Belaban Resort, Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park through the morphology outside the entrance of the stingless bee's nest aimed to identify specific characters of stingless bee species. This research was conducted for 10 days, starting from March 16, 2022 – March 26, 2022, with the roaming method and direct observation in the field. The height of nest entrance from the ground was measured using a tape measure if the nest is located on a tall tree trunk or using a ruler if the nest entrance is located at the base of the tree. The size of opening mouth calculated by circle formula is $A = \pi(1/2D)^2$, and elliptical formula is $A = \pi R_1 R_2$. Based on the study results, 32 nest entrance were found from 7 stingless bees species (*Homotrigona fimbriata*, *Pariotrigona pendleburyi*, *Tetragonula melanocephala*, *T. melina*, *T. iridipennis*, *Tetragonula collina*, and *Tetrigona apicalis*). The highest nest entrance (503 – 892 cm) belongs to species *T. apicalis*. The widest nest entrance opening mouth (30,61 mm²) belongs to species *H. fimbriata*. The longest funnel belongs to species *T. melina* (24,5 cm). The most dominant shape of nest entrance opening mouth is ellipse. There are differences in color, margins and ornaments, as well as physical characteristics of the funnel body that can be used to determine differences stingless bee species, so that can be used as a reference for species differentiation or determination.

Keywords: morphological characters, nest entrance, stingless bees, tree