

## RINGKASAN

Zona riparian merupakan area transisi semiterrestrial yang dipengaruhi oleh perairan tawar yang memanjang dari tepian badan air menuju tepian dataran tinggi. Sepanjang daerah riparian, banyak ditemukan vegetasi yang tumbuh berupa pohon, rumput, semak dan herba. Vegetasi riparian berperan dalam menjaga salah satu indikator kualitas air, sumber obat-obatan, pangan, dan papan serta menjadi salah satu indikator kualitas lingkungan. Fungsi penting vegetasi riparian sebagai pengontrol erosi dengan sistem perakarannya yang kuat mengurangi endapan, dan mereduksi polutan yang masuk ke perairan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan spesies dominan tumbuhan bawah pada vegetasi riparian Waduk Cacaban Tegal Jawa Tengah. Keanekaragaman vegetasi riparian dipengaruhi oleh suhu, pH tanah, intensitas cahaya, dan kelembapan udara. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Variabel penelitian yang diamati yaitu keanekaragaman vegetasi riparian tumbuhan bawah dan spesies dominan. Parameter penelitian yang diamati yaitu jumlah spesies dan jumlah individu setiap spesies. Parameter pendukung yaitu suhu, kelembapan, intensitas cahaya, pH tanah. Data yang diperoleh dihitung Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks keanekaragaman menurut Shannon-Wiener ( $H'$ ), dan Indeks Kesamaan Sorensen (IS). Hasil penelitian terdapat 17 spesies tumbuhan bawah dengan jumlah total 426 individu yang terdiri dari 10 famili. Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) tertinggi adalah *Celosia argentea* dengan jumlah sebesar 29,41%. Indeks keanekaragaman memiliki nilai sebesar 2,38 yang termasuk kategori keanekaragaman sedang. Indeks kesamaan Sorensen (IS) memiliki nilai 50% yang dibandingkan dengan stasiun 1 dengan stasiun 4.

Kata Kunci: *keanekaragaman, tumbuhan bawah, vegetasi riparian, waduk cacaban*

## SUMMARY

The riparian zone is a semi-terrestrial transition area that is influenced by fresh water that extends from the edge of the water body to the edge of the plateau. Along the riparian zone there are vegetations growing in the form of trees, grasses, shrubs and herbs. Riparian vegetation plays a role in maintaining one of the indicators of water quality, a source of medicines, food, and shelter as well as being one of the indicators of environmental quality. The important function of riparian vegetation is to control erosion with its strong root system reducing sediment and reducing pollutants that enter the waters. This study aims to determine the diversity and dominant species of undergrowth in the riparian vegetation of the Cacaban Tegal Reservoir, Central Java. Riparian vegetation diversity is influenced by temperature, soil pH, light intensity, and air humidity. This research was conducted by *purposive sampling technique*. The research variables observed were the diversity of riparian understorey vegetation and dominant species. The research parameters observed were the number of species and the number of individuals of each species. Supporting parameters are temperature, humidity, light intensity, soil pH. The data obtained calculated by the Importance Value Index (IVI), the Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H'), and the Sorensen Similarity Index (IS). The results showed that there were 17 species of understorey with a total of 426 individuals consisting of 10 families. The highest Important Value Index (IVI) was *Celosia argentea* with a total of 29.41%. The diversity index has a value of 2.38 which is included in the medium diversity category. Sorensen similarity index (IS) has a value of 50% compared to station 1 and station 4.

Keywords: *cacaban reservoir, diversity, riparian vegetation, undergrowth*

