

RINGKASAN

Kupu-kupu adalah serangga yang termasuk dalam Ordo Lepidoptera, artinya serangga yang hampir seluruh permukaan tubuhnya tertutupi oleh lembaran-lembaran sisik yang memberi corak dan warna sayap kupu-kupu. Keanekaragaman dan Kelimpahan kupu-kupu di pengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan seperti intensitas cahaya matahari, temperatur, dan kelembapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan kelimpahan kupu-kupu di Cagar Alam Bantarbolang, Jawa Tengah. Data yang di dapat di analisis menggunakan indeks keanekaragaman indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener, indeks pemerataan Shannon-Evenners, dan Indeks dominansi. Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 359 individu dalam 6 familia. Keanekaragaman tertinggi yaitu pada jarak 0 m ($H' = 2.760$; $E: 0,752$). Kelimpahan tertinggi pada jarak 0 m dengan jumlah individu sebanyak 192. Keanekaragaman tertinggi pada jarak 0 m di tepi hutan, sedangkan keragaman terendah pada jarak 150 m di dalam hutan. Keanekaragaman kupu-kupu didominasi oleh *H. glaucippe* dari famili Pieridae sebanyak 64 individu. Faktor lingkungan yang paling mempengaruhi keanekaragaman dan kelimpahan kupu-kupu adalah intensitas cahaya matahari.

Kata kunci: *Kupu-kupu, Keanekaragaman, Kelimpahan, Cagar Alam Bantarbolang*

SUMMARY

Butterflies are insects that are included in the Order of Lepidoptera, meaning insects that are almost completely covered by scales that give the color and color of the wings of a butterfly. The diversity and abundance of butterflies is influenced by environmental factors such as the intensity of sunlight, temperature, and humidity. This study aims to determine the diversity and abundance of butterflies in Bantarbolang Nature Reserve, Central Java. Data can be analyzed using the index diversity of the Shannon-Wiener diversity index, the Shannon-Evenness evenness index, and the dominance index. The results of the research that has been conducted show that 359 individuals were found in 6 families. The highest diversity is at a distance of 0 m ($H' = 2.760$; $E: 0.752$). The highest abundance at a distance of 0 m with the number of individuals is 192. The highest diversity at a distance of 0 m at the edge of the forest, while the lowest diversity at a distance of 150 m in the forest. The diversity of butterflies is dominated by *H. glaucippe* from the Pieridae family of 64 individuals. Environmental factors that most influence the diversity and abundance of butterflies are the intensity of sunlight.

Keywords: *Butterfly, Diversity, Abundance, Bantarbolang Nature Reserve*