

ABSTRAK

Fadla Orsida. 24020121420015. Bioprospeksi dan Analisis Fenetik Lumut Hati Bertalus (*Thaloid Liverworts*) pada Ketinggian Berbeda di Kawasan Gunung Ungaran dengan Pendekatan Morfologi dan Anatomi. Dibawah bimbingan Lilih Khotimperwati dan Erma Prihastanti

Gunung Ungaran merupakan Kawasan Essensial Ekosistem (KEE) yang ada di Jawa Tengah yang telah mengalami perubahan iklim dalam satu dekade. Perubahan ini dapat mempengaruhi karakter tumbuhan, termasuk lumut hati bertalus yang memiliki peran penting dalam keanekaragaman hayati global. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis keragaman taksa lumut hati bertalus, menganalisis hubungan fenetik antar spesies lumut hati bertalus, dan menganalisis bioprospeksi lumut hati bertalus di Kawasan Gunung Ungaran. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan September 2023 – April 2024 menggunakan metode eksplorasi dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan sampel diawali dengan pembuatan plot dan pengukuran faktor abiotik, kemudian sampel lumut diidentifikasi di Laboratorium Biosistematika dan Ekologi UNDIP. Pengujian kandungan tanin, flavonoid, saponin, dan alkaloid dengan menggunakan metode spektrofotometer UV-Vis dilakukan di Laboratorium BSF UNDIP, sedangkan analisis fenetik menggunakan aplikasi MVSP. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di Kawasan Gunung Ungaran ditemukan 9 spesies lumut hati bertalus terdiri dari *Marchantia polymorpha* L., *Marchantia emarginata* Reinw., Blume et Nees., *Marchantia treubii* Schiffn, *Wiesnerella denudata* (Mitt.) Steph., *Dumortiera hirsuta* (SW.) Nees, dan *Cyathodium smaragdinum* Schiffn, *Riccia treubiana* Steph, *Metzgeria furcata* (L.) Dumort., dan *Aneura maxima* Schiffn. Hubungan kekerabatan antar lumut hati bertalus yang ditemukan, terbagi menjadi dua klaster. Kekerabatan terdekat antar spesies yaitu pada subklaster IId (*Marchantia polymorpha* dan *Marchantia emarginata*) dan kekerabatan paling jauh pada *Aneura maxima* dan *Marchantia emarginata*. Kandungan fitokomia paling tinggi untuk tanin pada *Marchantia emarginata* di stasiun tiga, saponin pada *Marchantia emarginata* di stasiun dua, flavonoid pada *Dumortiera hirsuta* di stasiun tiga, dan alkaloid pada *Marchantia emarginata* di stasiun tiga. Bioprospeksi lumut hati bertalus di berbagai ketinggian menunjukkan identifikasi karakter dan spesies yang beragam, dengan klasifikasi serta eksplorasi potensi bioaktif yang dipengaruhi kondisi lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Bioprospeksi, Keragaman, Lumut Hati Bertalus, dan Ungaran

ABSTRACT

Fadla Orsida. 24020121420015. *Bioprospection and Phenetic Analysis of Thaloid Liverworts at Different Altitudes in the Ungaran Mountain Area with Morphological and Anatomy Approaches*. Dibawah bimbingan Lilih Khotimperwati dan Erma Prihastanti

Mount Ungaran is an Essential Ecosystem Area (EEA) in Central Java that has experienced climate change over the past decade. Climate change affects plant characteristics, including thalloid liverworts, which play a crucial role in global biodiversity. This study aims to analyze the diversity of thalloid liverwort taxa, examine the phylogenetic relationships between thalloid liverwort species, and investigate the bioprospecting potential of thalloid liverworts found in the Mount Ungaran area. The research was conducted from September 2023 to April 2024 using an exploration method with purposive sampling techniques. Sample collection began with the establishment of plots and measurement of abiotic factors, followed by the identification of liverwort samples in the Biosystematics and Ecology Laboratory at Universitas Diponegoro. Tannin, flavonoid, saponin, and alkaloid tests were carried out using UV-Vis spectrophotometry at the BSF Laboratory of Universitas Diponegoro, and phylogenetic analysis was conducted using the MVSP application. The results showed that nine species of thalloid liverworts were found in the Mount Ungaran area, consisting of *Marchantia polymorpha* L., *Marchantia emarginata* Reinw., Blume et Nees., *Marchantia treubii* Schiffn., *Wiesnerella denudata* (Mitt.) Steph., *Dumortiera hirsuta* (SW.) Nees, *Cyathodium smaragdinum* Schiffn., *Riccia treubiana* Steph., *Metzgeria furcata* (L.) Dumort., and *Aneura maxima* Schiffn. The phylogenetic relationships among the thalloid liverworts were divided into two clusters. The closest relationship between species was found in subcluster IId (*Marchantia polymorpha* and *Marchantia emarginata*), while the most distant relationship was between *Aneura maxima* and *Marchantia emarginata*. The species with the highest phytochemical content were *Marchantia emarginata* from location three (tannins), *Marchantia emarginata* from location two (saponins), *Dumortiera hirsuta* from location three (flavonoids), and *Marchantia emarginata* from location three (alkaloids). The bioprospecting of thalloid liverworts at different altitudes revealed diverse species identification, classification, and exploration of bioactive potential, influenced by environmental conditions.

Keyword: Bioprospecting, Diversity, Thalloid Liverworts, and Ungaran