

Analysis of the Ecological Characteristics of Piperaceae in Tangkahan Forest, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province

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ABSTRACT

Tangkahan is a tourist area that has a stretch of tropical rain forest with lowlands. In addition, the Tangkahan area also has a very wide area and a lot of biodiversity such as flora and fauna. The purpose of this study is to analyze the ecological characteristics of piperaceae in Tangkahan Forest, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. This type of research is descriptive research. This research technique is an observation technique. Data retrieval using secondary data. The results of the research in the Tangkahan Forest area were found as many as 16 types of Piperaceae along with their ecological information.

Keywords: Ecological, Characteristics, Piperaceae

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a diversity of plants in highland areas such as on hillsides or forests. One example of plant diversity in highland areas or in the hills of Tangkahan forest is various types of Piperaceae. Piperaceae theoretically consists of 13 genera and is estimated to be ±2,658 species. This plant has a very wide distribution area, in tropical and subtropical areas ranging from lowlands to highlands. A good natural habitat for Piperaceae is in a moist, humus-rich place (Purnomo, 2000; Tjitrosoepomo, 1994). Piperaceae is one of the families in the order Piperales that has the characteristics of habitus partly

berbatang or tree-shaped, some scattered and shrubs or perdu, aromatic leaves, compound flowers arranged in strands, small fruit, dry, and hard.

Tangkahan is a tourist area that has a stretch of tropical rain forest with lowlands. In addition, the Tangkahan area also has a very wide area and a lot of biodiversity such as flora and fauna. The community has developed the Tangkahan Area as a natural tourist area by making elephants as one of the objects of tourist attraction (Irni et al., 2016).

Forest areas are ecotourism, because forests are unique in terms of natural scenery and rich biodiversity that can be used as an attraction for an area. In this case, tourism is an activity that is inseparable from conservation activities. Natural tourism activities which are currently experiencing an increase in tourist activities include relaxing walks in the wild, hiking or camping activities, overall these activities are carried out to enjoy natural beauty and tourist attractions in ecotourism development areas using the concept of conservation and environmental preservation (Maharani, 2016).

Indonesia as a country that has abundant natural resources and has a lot of potential that can be managed into an ecotourism. The large number of tourism potentials that have triggered the rapid development of ecotourism in Indonesia, for

example ecotourism areas in Indonesia such as the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, North Sumatra Province. The Tangkahan area is an ecotourism activity managed by local communities and has been around for a long time. Currently the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area has become a leading tourism destination in North Sumatra. This ecotourism area, which opened in 2001 and was inaugurated in February 2004, is an example of an ecotourism area with local community participation in nature conservation (Yusnikusumah and Sulystiawati, 2016).

The Piperaceae family which is used as medicine and an inseparable part of various cultures of people in Asia, including Indonesia. Local people in Asia including Indonesia have a habit of chewing betel leaves/flowers called betel nut. Betel nut uses various ingredients that vary from one region to another, but most of the components consist of PB leaves or flowers, gum or gambir leaves (*Uncaria gambir*), areca nut (*Areca catechu*), tobacco leaves (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and quicklime (calcium hydroxide) (Silalahi, 2014).

Ecological and potential studies of the Piperaceae species is a study that analyzes various aspects related to species diversity, habitat, and potential. This study is expected to reveal the diversity of Piperaceae species and their potential as medicinal ingredients, cosmetic ingredients, refreshments, ornamental plants and others.

Research on Piperaceae has been carried out in several forest areas of North Sumatra Province, including the Alam Deleng Lancuk Park, Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province by Ahdatika (2008) there are 10 species from the Piperaceae family; Aek Nauli Forest, Simalungun Regency by Rahmayani (2011) there are 10 types of the Piperaceae family; Taman Eden Forest 100 North Sionggang Village, Lumbanjulu District Anonim (2018) there are 6 types of the Piperaceae family.

Piperaceae in the Tangkahan Forest Area of North Sumatra Province based on secondary data from the local community is

predicted to be approximately 21 species. Many Piperaceae species are found in the Tangkahan Forest area, but there is still no information about Piperaceae in the Tangkahan forest area. Based on the above background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the ecological characteristics of piperaceae in Tangkahan Forest, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with the aim of being able to describe, prove, develop and discover knowledge, theories, to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in human life (Octiva et al., 2018). The benefit of the research methods by Octiva et al. (2021) is that researchers can facilitate their work in order to arrive at the decision-making stage or conclusions. The conclusions drawn by researchers can be trusted. The conclusions drawn can be used to solve problems.

This type of research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to make a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts and characteristics of the population of a particular area (Pandiangan et al., 2021). The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Pandiangan, 2015).

This research technique is an observation technique. The observation technique is the systematic observation and recording of the phenomena being investigated (Tobing et al., 2018). The purpose of the observation technique is to get a conclusion about the object being observed. Observation also aims to describe an object and everything related to the object under study (Pandiangan, 2018).

Data retrieval using secondary data. Secondary data is data that has been processed first and only obtained by researchers from other sources as additional information (Pandiangan et al., 2018).

Secondary data was obtained by studying literature from various literatures and by observing forest area managers.

RESULT

Description of Piperaceae

Piperaceae are mostly terna, sometimes woody plants often climb using attachment roots (Tjitrosoepomo, 2009). The position of the leaves opposite and facing, single, flat edges, bony leaves crossed (curved). Flowers are arranged in compound flowers called pepper flowers (amentum), each small without flower decoration, single or effeminate with 1-10 stamens; Pistil consists of 1-6 pieces (mostly 3), the head of the bear 1 with 1 will be the seeds that are upright basically. The morphological characters of Piperaceae can be seen in Figure 1 below:

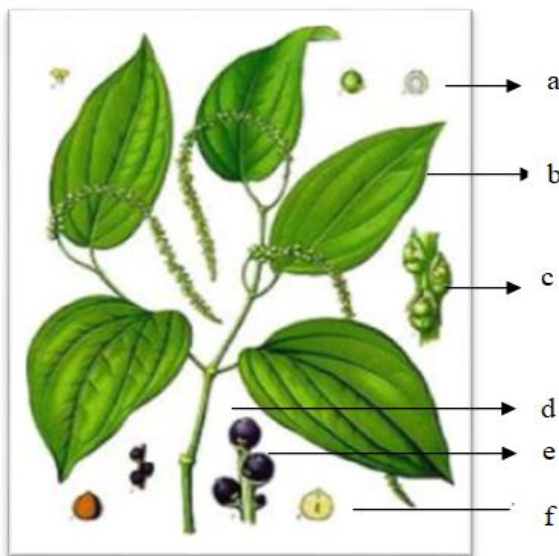


Figure 1. Morphology of Piperaceae

Description:

- a. Flow chart.
- b. Leaves.
- c. Flowers.
- d. Trunk.
- e. Seeds.
- f. Fruit.

Ecological Characteristics in Tangkahan Forest, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province

The results of the research in the Tangkahan Forest area were found as many as 16 types of Piperaceae along with their ecological information.

Peperomia laevifolia (Blume) Miq.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Herbs; Smooth and slippery surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is whitish green; small leaves measuring 3.5 cm long, 2.3 cm wide; curved leaves; the base of the stem; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Peperomia pellucida Kunth

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Herbs; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; small leaves measuring 4.4 cm long and 2.2 cm wide; curved leaves; the base of the stem; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper aduncum L.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; shrubs; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 15.5 cm wide 7.3 cm; curved leaves; leaf base rounded; flat edge; pointed tip; hairy stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper baccatum Blume

Cultivated plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 5.5 cm wide 2.9 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light

intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper betle L.

Cultivated plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; small leaves measuring 4.4 cm long and 3.3 cm wide; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper caninum Blume

Cultivated plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 6.4 cm wide 5.5 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper clypeatum Wall.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves measuring 12 cm long and 8 cm wide; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; rounded ends; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper flavomarginatum Blume

Cultivated plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 12.8 cm wide 7.6 cm; curved leaves; leaf base rounded; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless

stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piperlong Blume

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 9.5 cm wide 3 cm; curved leaves; the base of the rhizome; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper macrophyllum Sw.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 15.2 cm and a width of 10.4 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper miniatum Blume

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Herbs; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 8.5 cm wide 4.5 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper muricatum Blume

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 23 cm

and a width of 15.2 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; flower-shaped; Flower length 5.6 cm. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper pedicellatum C. DC.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Herbs; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 9.5 cm wide 4.4 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; flower-shaped; Flower length 5.6 cm. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper porphyrophyllum N.E.Br.

Cultivated plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves measuring 14.5 cm long and 7.9 cm wide; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming. Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper sintenense Hatus

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Liana; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 7.5 cm wide 4.2 cm; curved leaves; leaf base notched; flat edge; pointed tip; hairless stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming.

Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

Piper stylosum Miq.

Wild plants; Terrestrial habitat; Herbs; Smooth surface; the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green and

the lower surface of the leaves is light green; large leaves with a length of 15 cm wide 7.8 cm; curved leaves; the base of the stem; flat edge; pointed tip; hairy stalk; distinctive aroma; not blooming.

Ecology: Found in areas with sufficient light intensity; live at an altitude of 0-2000 m above sea level.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research in the Tangkahan Forest area were found as many as 16 types of Piperaceae along with their ecological information.

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