

**IDENTIFIKASI TUMBUHAN PAKU *PTERIDACEAE* DI KEBUN SAWIT
WARGA DUSUN SATU DESA NAMO SURO KECAMATAN BIRU-BIRU
DALAM PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BIOLOGI**

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Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kebun Sawit Warga Dusun Satu Desa Namo Suro Kecamatan Biru-Biru Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat jumlah spesies dari tumbuhan paku *Pteridaceae* yang ada di Kebun Sawit Warga Dusun Satu Desa Namo Suro Kecamatan Biru-Biru, untuk menghebarium tumbuhan paku dari famili *Pteridaceae* dan membuat Modul sebagai pengembangan bahan ajar Biologi dengan menggunakan metode eksploratif dekskriptif atau *purposive sampling*. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan sebanyak 4 jenis spesies tumbuhan paku dari famili *Pteridaceae*, yaitu *Adiantum peruvianum*, *Pityrogramma calomelanos*, *Taenitis blechoides*, dan *Pteris vittata*. Dengan karakteristik daun berukuran besar, sporangium terbentuk dalam sporofit dan daun muda menggulung. Populasi yang ditemukan di Kebun Sawit Warga Dusun Satu Desa Namo Suro Kecamatan Biru-Biru mempunyai letak spora yang berbeda-beda setiap jenisnya ada yang di tepi daun, belakang daun dan ada yang di belakang tepi daun. Luaran yang dihasilkan dari penelitian ini berupa Modul Pembelajaran pada mata kuliah Taksonomi Tumbuhan Rendah.

Kata Kunci : Identifikasi, *Pteridaceae*, Modul

ABSTRACT

Identification Of *Pteridaceae* Ferns In Kebun Sawit Warga Dusun Satu Desa Namu Suro Kecamatan Biru-Biru In The Development Of Biology Teaching Materials

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This research was conducted at the Palm Oil Gardens of the Residents of Dusun One Namu Suro villagers, Biru-Biru District, Deli Serdang Regency of Dusun Satu, Namu Suro Villagers, Biru-Biru District, Deli Serdang Regency. The method used in this research is the method of exploratory (exploring) and to develop a module for biology teaching materials in the *Pteridaceae* family.

From the results of the study found 4 species from the *Pteridaceae* family, and 1 that is not from the *Pteridaceae* family, namely *Davallia denticulata*, namely from the *Polypodiceae* family, which belongs to the *Pteridaceae* family, namely *Adiantum peruvianum*, and *Pityrogramma calomelanos*, in *Adiantum peruvianum* has spores on leaf tips, and *Pityrogramma calomelanos* have spores on the back of the leaves while *Davallia denticulata* has spores on the edges of the leaves. *Pteridaceae* leaves the are old will be dark green, as well as leaves in the *Polypodicege* family will be dark green when they are old. The population (a collection of data that has the same charecteristics) found in the Community Oil Palm Gardens. *Adiantum peruvianum* has serrated leaves, and is slightly rounded, while *Pityrogramma calomelanos* has tapered leaves, and behind tha leaves there is a silver or gray color, *Davallia denticulata* has pointed leaves, slightly serrated at the leaf margins, and is dense and easily found on palm trees (epiphytes) of the *Pteridaceae* and *Polypodiceae* families are very different, each species has spores such as *Adiantum peruvianum* (paku suplir) which is used as an ornamental plant, from the Pterideceae famly which is a tribe belonging to the largest true fern nation, the genus *Pteridaceae* has a single to compound lear shape wit research in the form of a Learning Module in the Lesser Plant Taxonomy course.

Keywords : Indentification, *Pteridaceae*, Of Teaching Materials Module