ABSTRACT

Elis Oktavia, 2018. Diversity and Abundance of Insect in the Karangsong Beach Formation in Indramayu Regency. Supervised by Drs. Suhara, M.Pd. and Mimi Halimah, S.Pd., M.Si.

A study of "Diversity and Abundance of Insect in the Karangsong Beach Formation in Indramayu Regency" was conducted on 21 to 22 April 2018. This study aims to obtain information about the diversity and abundance of Insects in the Karangsong Beach Formation of Indramayu Regency. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a 250 meter long Belt Transect research design consisting of five stations horizontally along the coast formation, the distance between stations is 50 meters. Each station consists of five squares and the distance of each squares is two meters. The sampling uses the methods of Pit Fall Trap, Direct Sweeping, and Hand Sorting. In this study data obtained of the class insect that were found to consist of eight order, 24 family, 29 genera and 31 species with the total number of individuals was discovered as much as 715 individuals. The supporting measured data are in terms of climatic factors which include air temperature, humidity, and light intensity. The data are processed using Multiple Linear Regression on the program of IBM SPSS in order to determine the effect of climatic factors on the diversity and abundance of Insect. The highest species abundance values is *Pseudomyrmex spinicola* (Order: Hymenoptera, Family: Formicidae) with a value of 64 individuals/m^2. The average value of the overall insect diversity index of all stations was 2.19, which based on the diversity index according to Shanon-wiener showed that the Insect diversity in the Karangsong Beach Formation of Indramayu Regency was in the category of medium.

Keywords: Diversity, Abundance, Insect.