

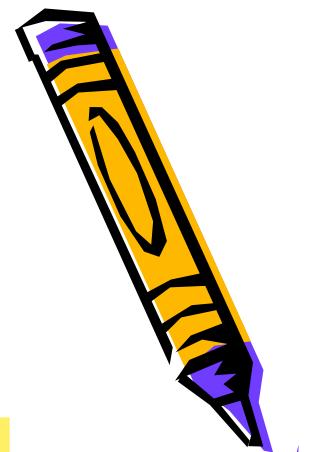


# KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI

BIOLOGI

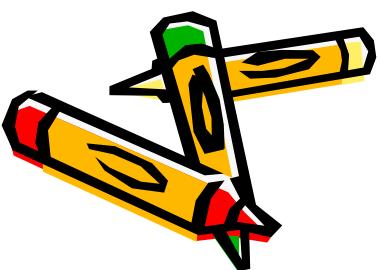


# TINGKAT KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI

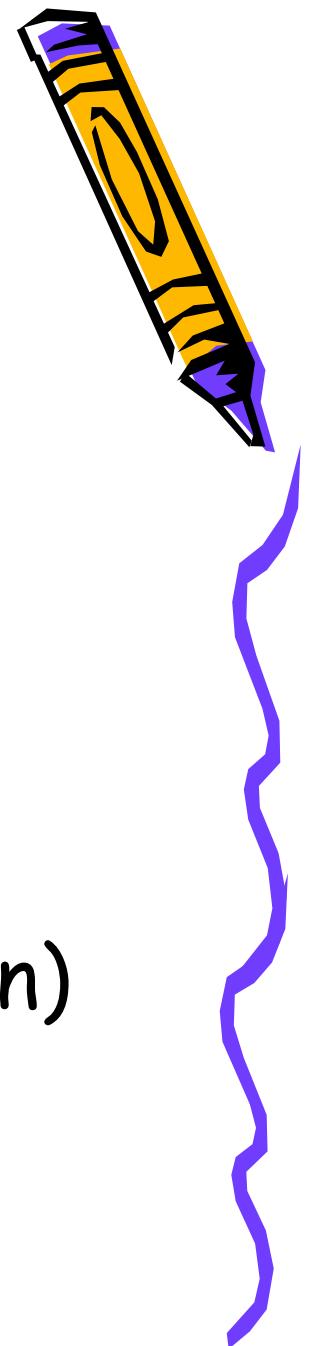
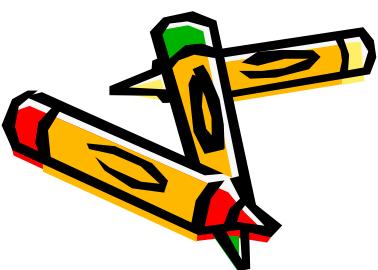


NO	KOMPETENSI
KD 3	Menganalisis data hasil observasi tentang tingkat keanekaragaman hayati (gen, jenis, ekosistem)

NO	KOMPETENSI
KD 4	Menyajikan hasil identifikasi usulan upaya pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati Indonesia berdasarkan hasil analisis data ancaman kelestarian hewan dan tumbuhan khas Indonesia

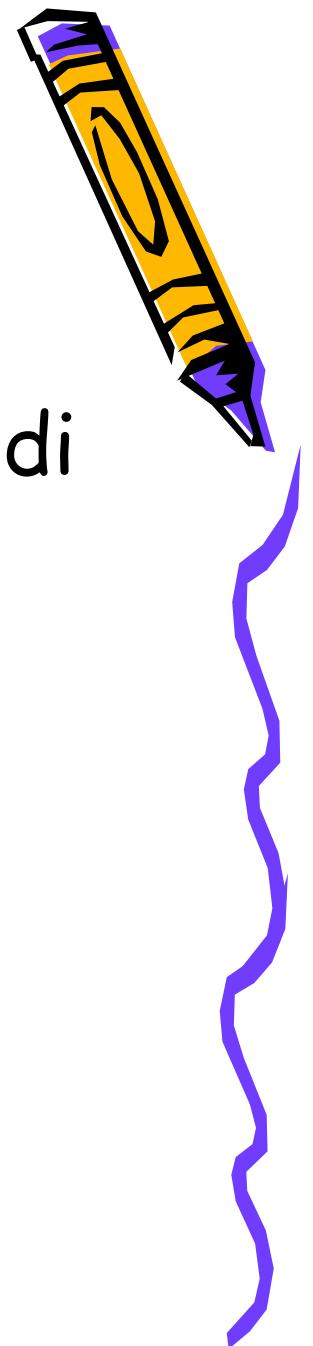
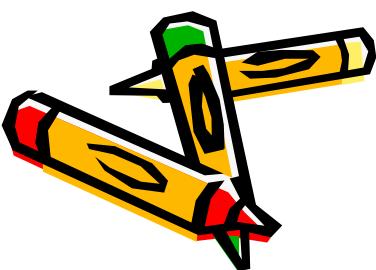


- Tujuan: menjelaskan tingkat keanekaragaman hayati:
  - Gen, Jenis, Ekosistem
- Menjelaskan biodiversitas Indonesia
- Menjelaskan upaya pelestarian biodiversitas (hewan, tumbuhan) langka

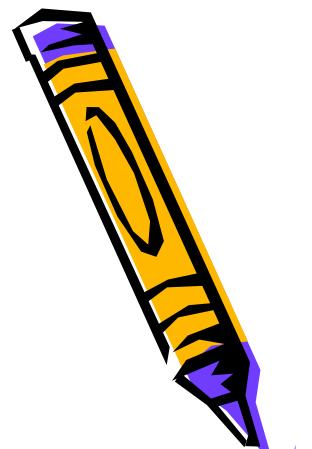
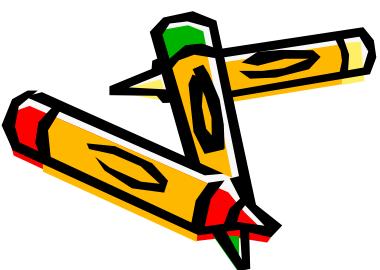
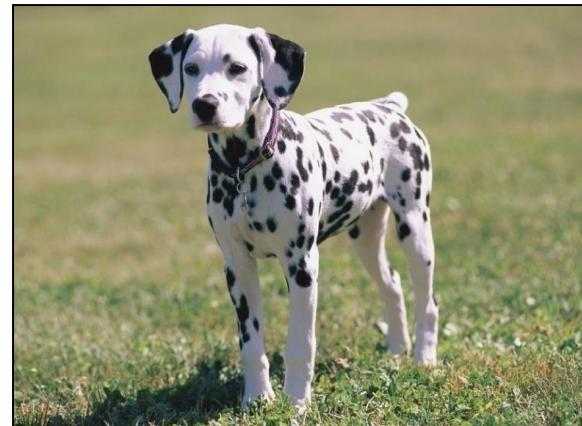


# OBSERVASI

- Amati ciri-ciri berbagai tumbuhan di sekolah
- Catat Ciri:
  - DAUN, BATANG, BUNGA



# Apa pendapatmu

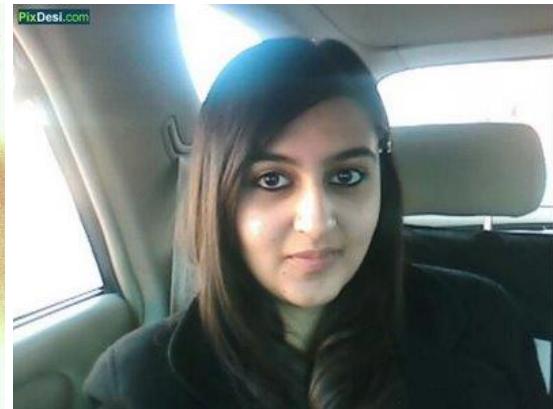




Tionghoa



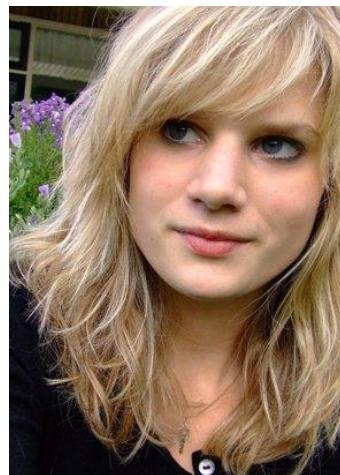
Negroid



Arabic



Asmat



Europe



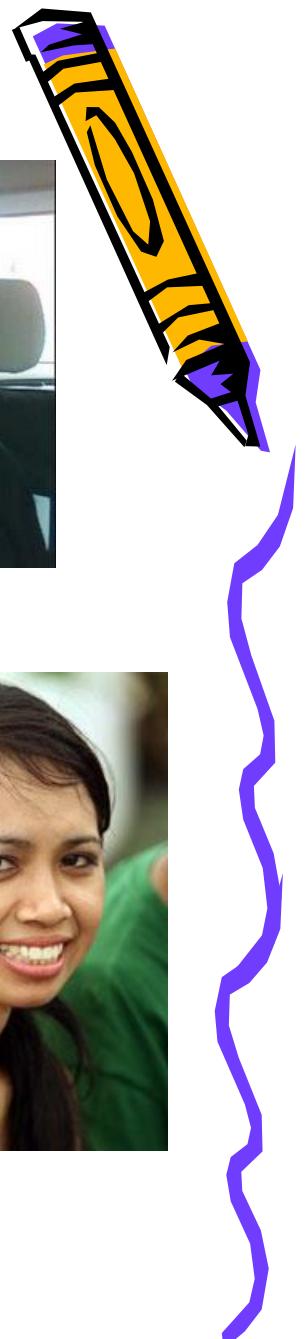
Indian



Bali



[http://www.goway.com/asia/bali/bali\\_img/bali-girl200.jpg](http://www.goway.com/asia/bali/bali_img/bali-girl200.jpg)

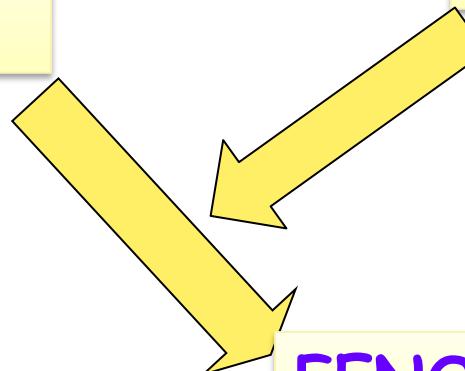


# Apa?

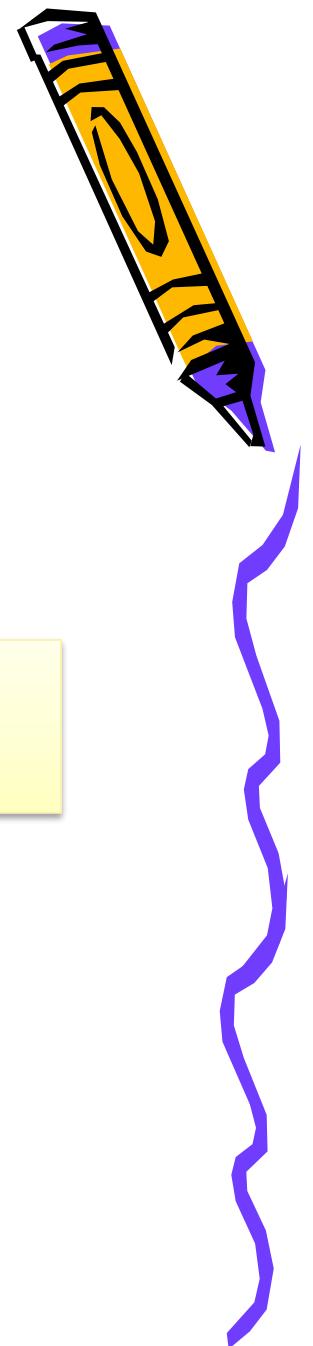
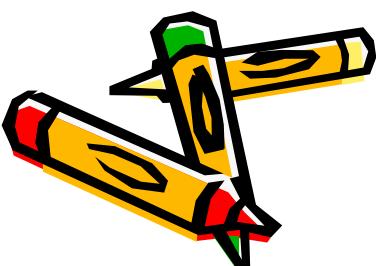
- 1 keturunan
- Ciri /gen berbeda

FAKTOR  
GENETIK

PENGARUH  
LINGKUNGAN



FENOTIP/CIRI  
BEDA

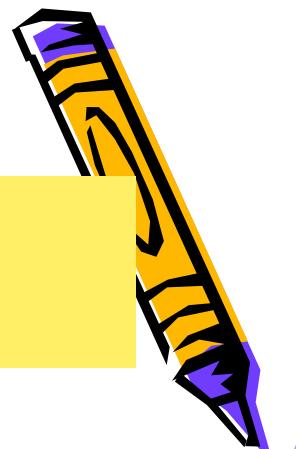


# Tingkat gen

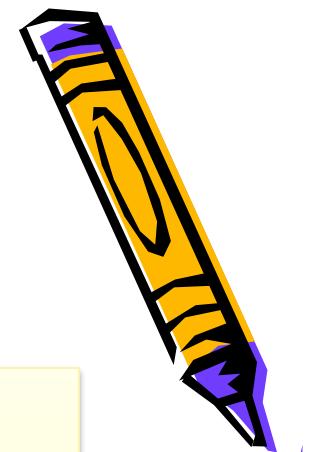
- 1 keturunan
- Susunan gen
- Gamet beda gen
- Contoh : gen warna pada bunga mawar



Copyright © 2009 BUJEMPOL [dot] COM

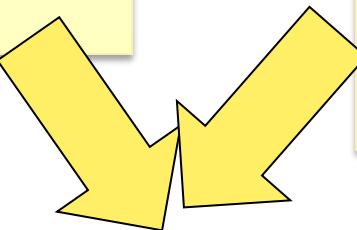


# Pembentukan Variasi Gen



- Meiosis
- pindah silang
- variasi gen

INDUK BETINA

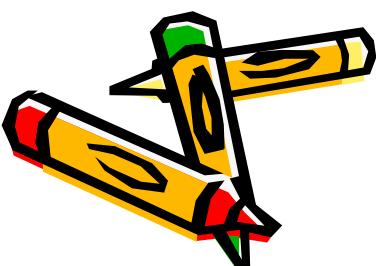


- Meiosis
- pindah silang
- variasi gen

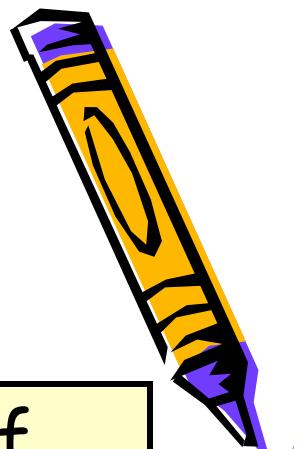
INDUK JANTAN

- variasi genotip

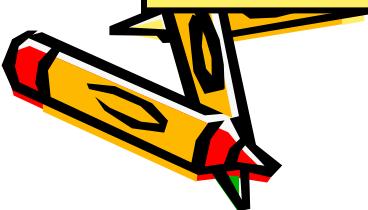
ANAK



# Contoh-1: Tumbuhan

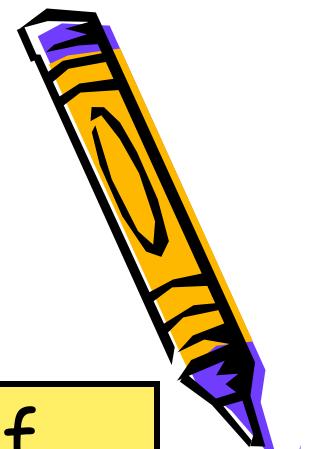


Fenotip	Gen dominan	Gen resesif
Ukuran daun	lebar	sempit
Letak bunga	Ujung batang	Ketiak daun
Rasa buah	manis	asam
Ukuran batang	tinggi	pendek
Ukuran buah	besar	kecil



CARILAH KEMUNGKINAN  
KOMBINASI GEN DALAM GAMET

## Contoh-2 : Ayam

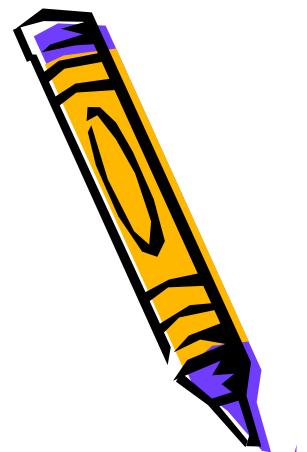


Fenotip	Gen dominan	Gen resesif
Warna bulu	hitam	putih
Bentuk bulu	lurus	keriting
Tinggi tubuh	tinggi	pendek
Bentuk jengger	Mawar(Rose)	Bilah(single)



CARILAH KEMUNGKINAN KOMBINASI GEN DALAM GAMET

# CIRI BEDA pada MANUSIA



- Warna kulit
- Bentuk hidung, bibir, mata, telinga, dll
- Tinggi badan
- Golongan darah
- Sidik jari
- Bentuk rambut
- Warna mata, dsb
- Tingkat Kecerdasan

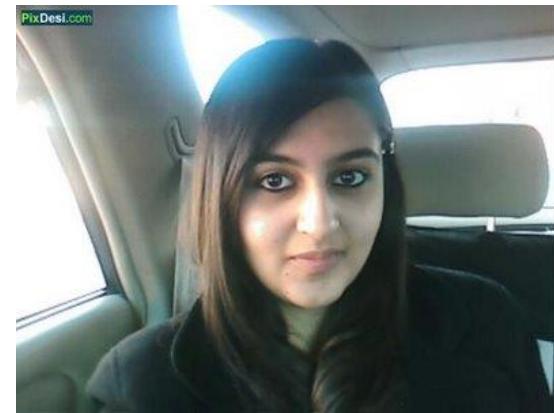




Tionghoa



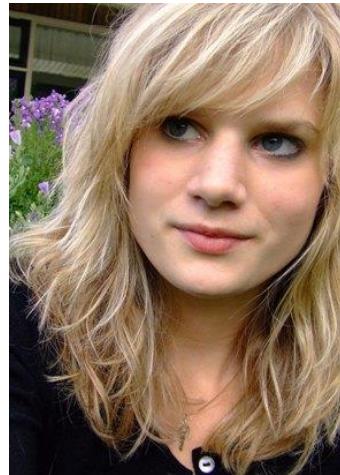
Negroid



Arabic



Asmat



Europe



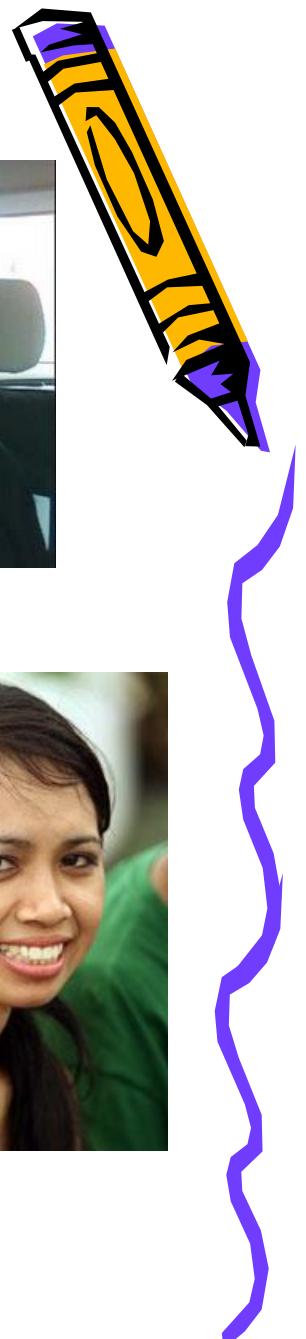
Indian



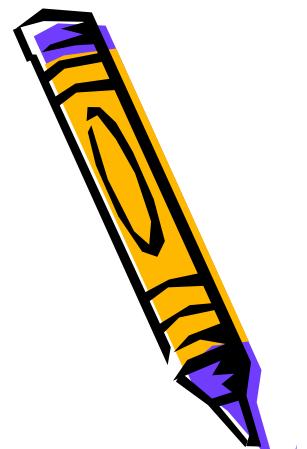
Bali



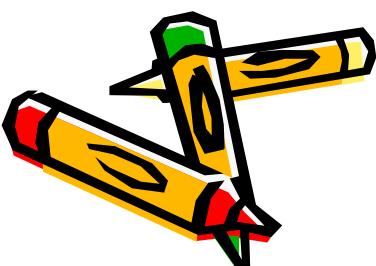
[http://www.goway.com/asia/bali/bali\\_img/bali-girl200.jpg](http://www.goway.com/asia/bali/bali_img/bali-girl200.jpg)



# Tingkat Jenis



- Perbedaan ini dapat diamati antar jenis makhluk hidup yang sekerabat, misalnya dalam satu genus
  - Antara anjing & serigala
  - Antara berbagai jenis jeruk
  - Antara Kelapa, lontar, dsb



BANYAK  
KEMIRIPAN



LALU APA  
BEDANYA?

# JENIS-JENIS



Pete Cina  
(*Leucaena glauca*)



Kacang Panjang  
(*Vigna sinensis*)



Kacang Tanah  
(*Arachis hypogaea*)



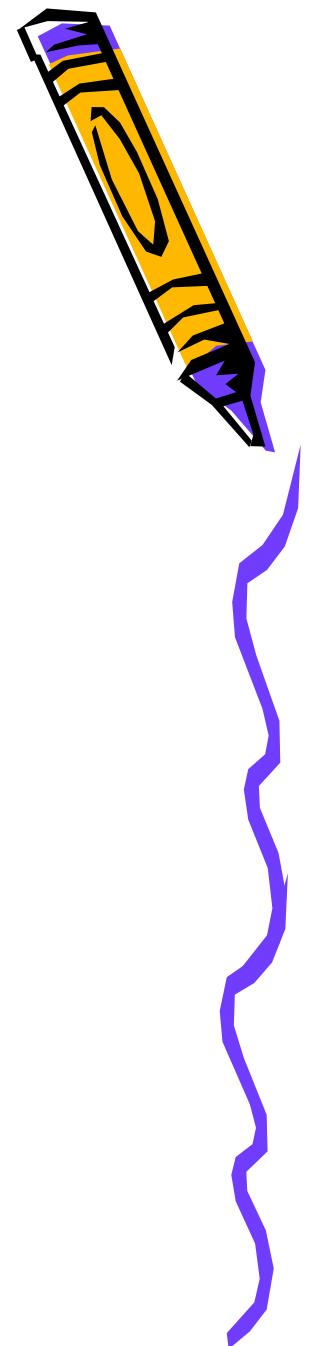
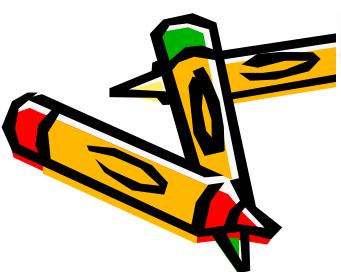
Kacang Kapri  
(*Pisum sativum*)



Kacang Buncis  
(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)



Kacang Hijau  
(*Phaseolus radiatus*)



# CONTOH



*Canis lupus*



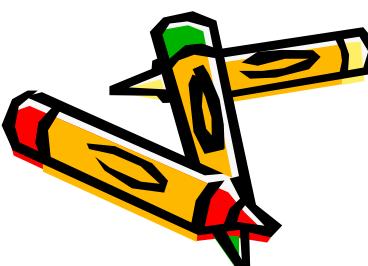
*Ursus maritimus*



*Canis familiaris*

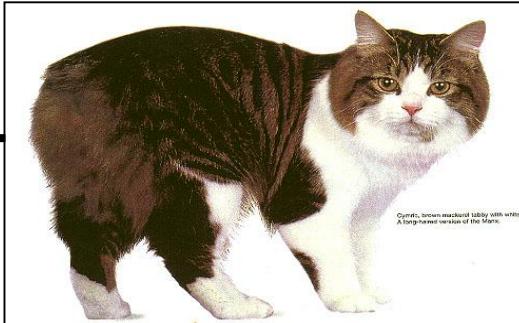


*Ursus arctos*





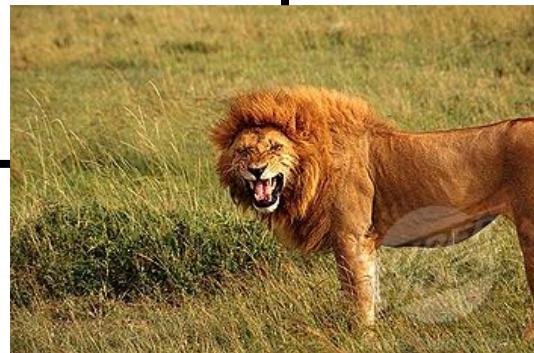
*Felis tigris*



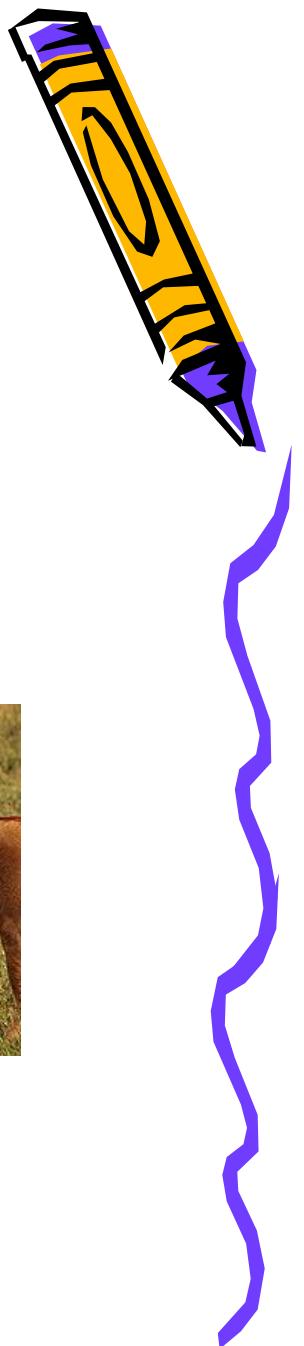
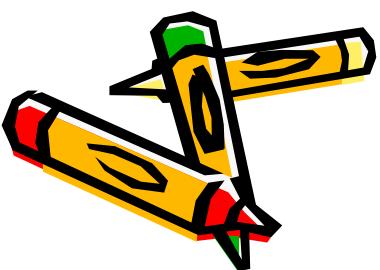
*Felis domestica*



*Felis negra*

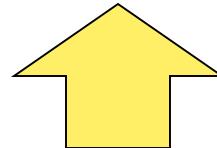


*Felis leo*

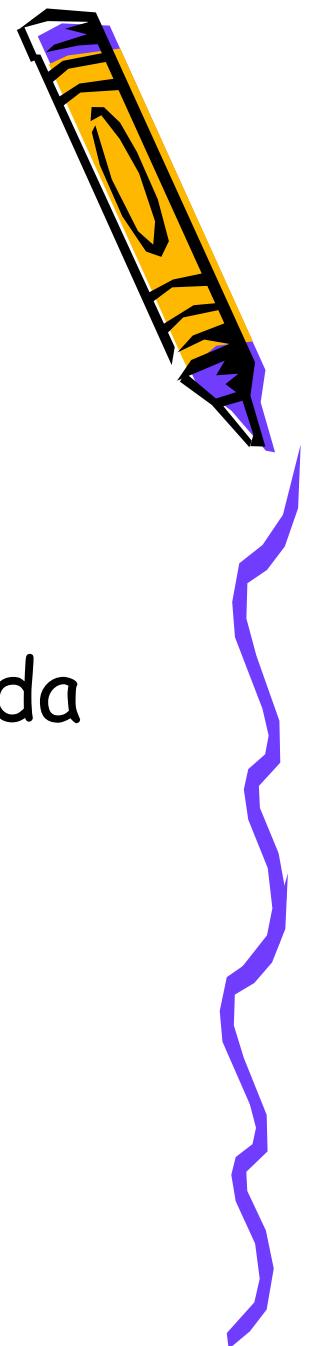
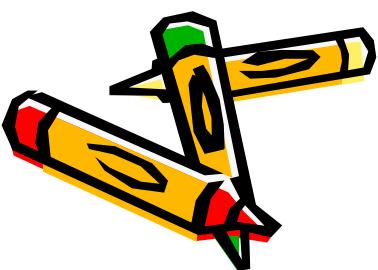


# Tingkat Ekosistem

- Berbagai jenis makhluk hidup
- Interaksi dengan lingkungan
- Lingkungan beda, ekosistem berbeda

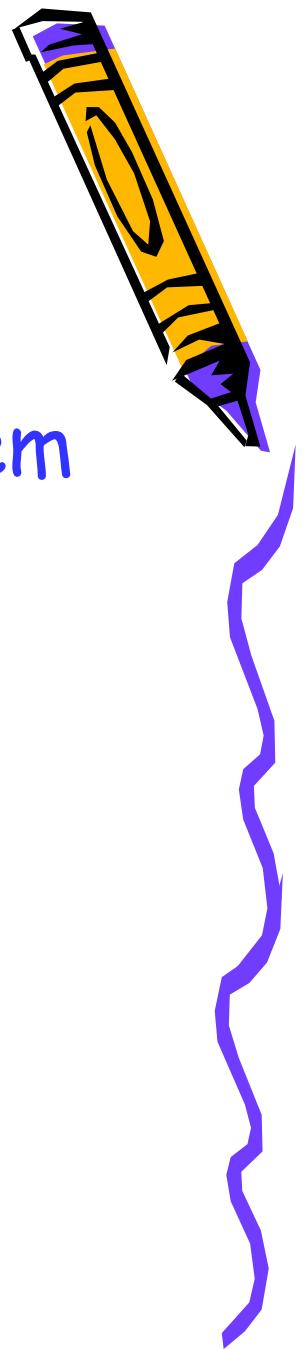
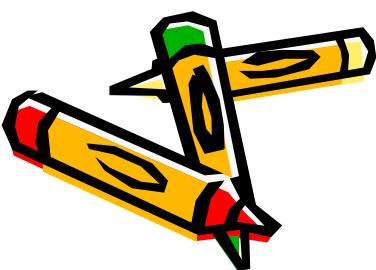


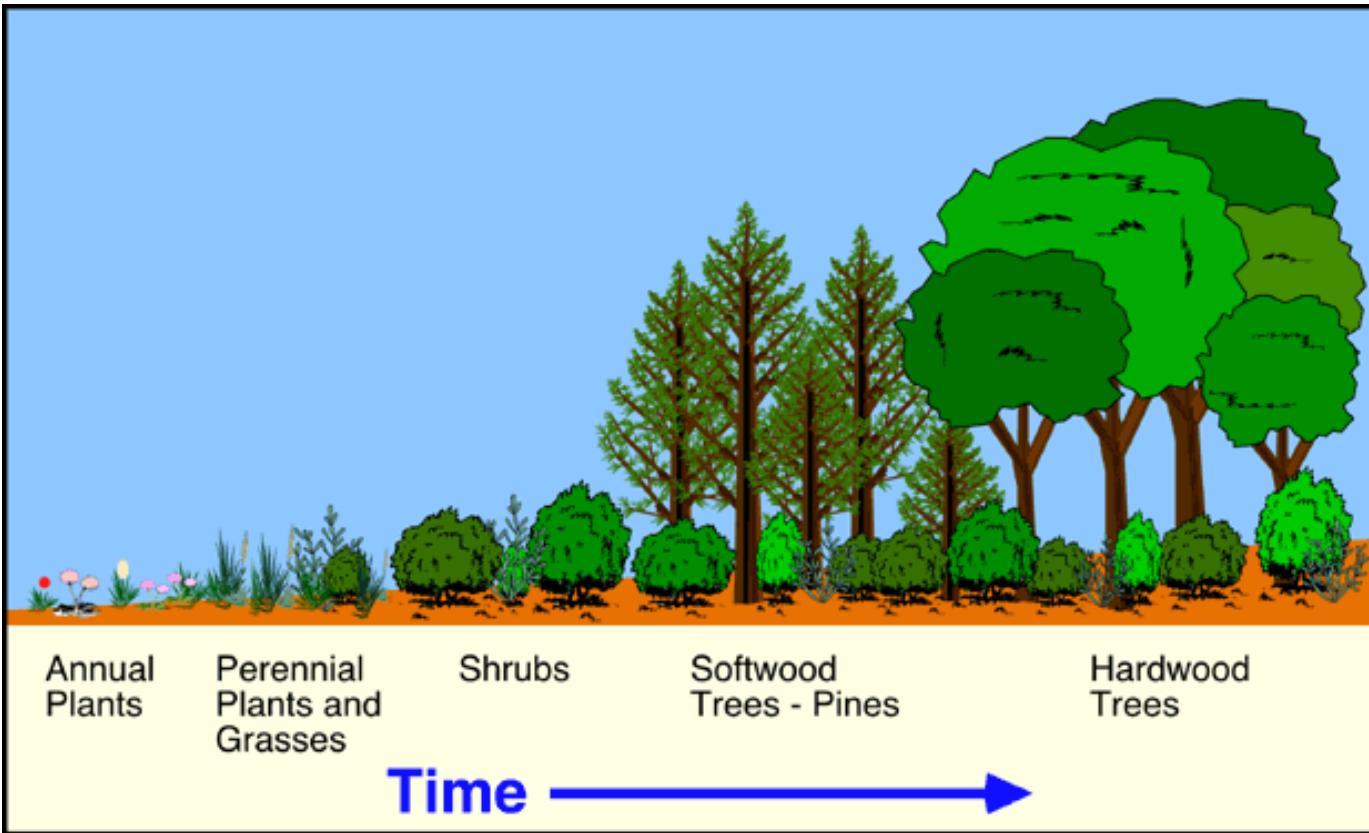
FAKTOR IKLIM



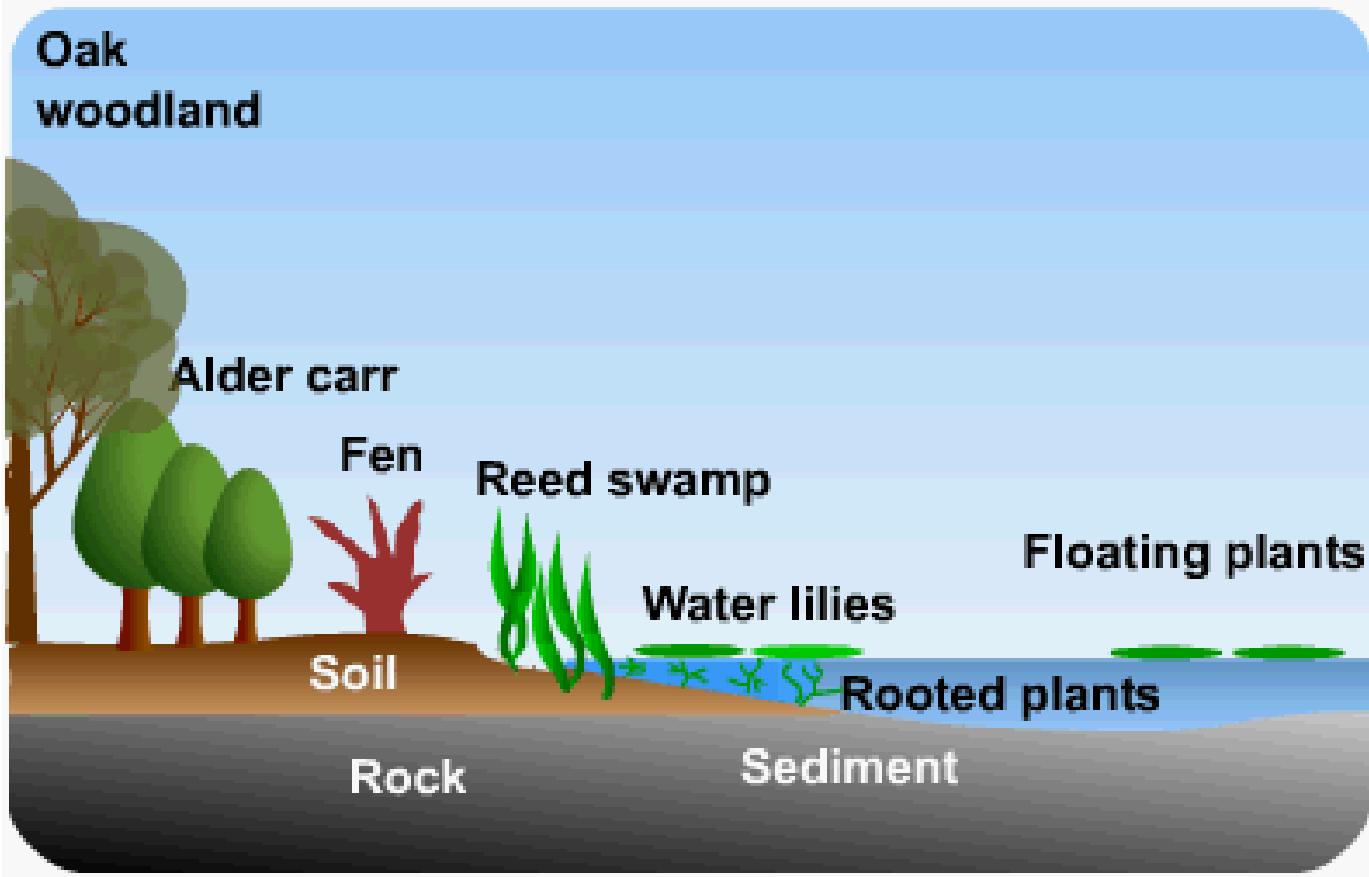
# Suksesi Ekosistem

- Perubahan/Perkembangan Ekosistem
- kondisi paling majemuk (klimaks) sesuai dengan kondisi lingkungan

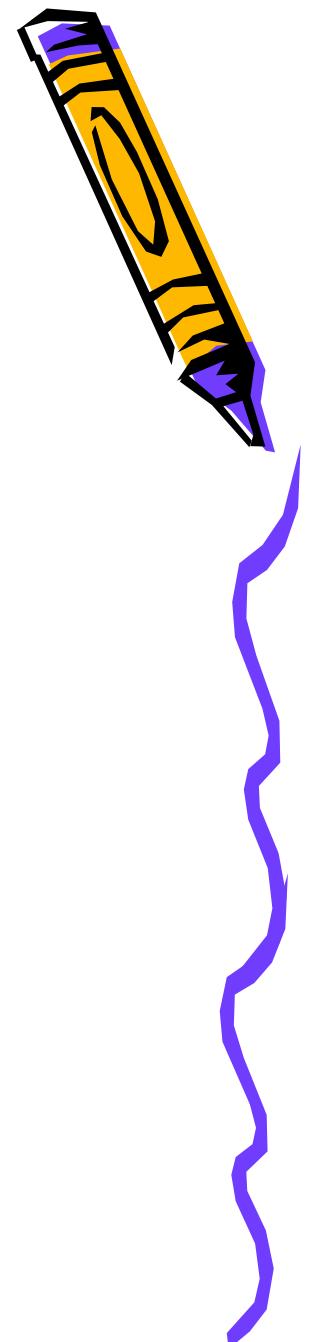
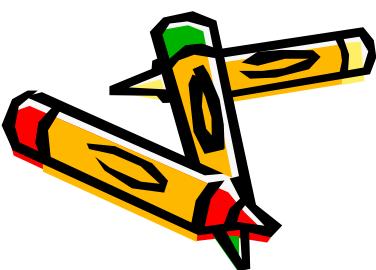




<http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/images/succession.gif>

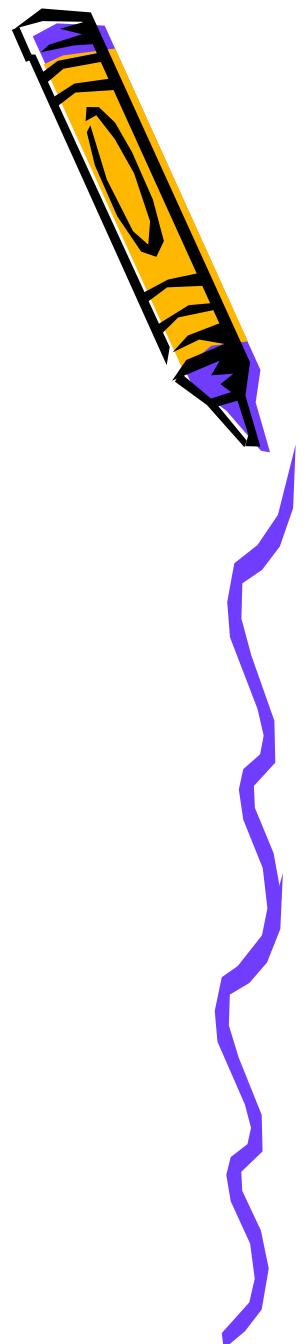


[http://www.s-cool.co.uk/assets/learn\\_its/alevel/geography/ecosystems/types-of-succession/2007-10-15\\_115845.gif](http://www.s-cool.co.uk/assets/learn_its/alevel/geography/ecosystems/types-of-succession/2007-10-15_115845.gif)

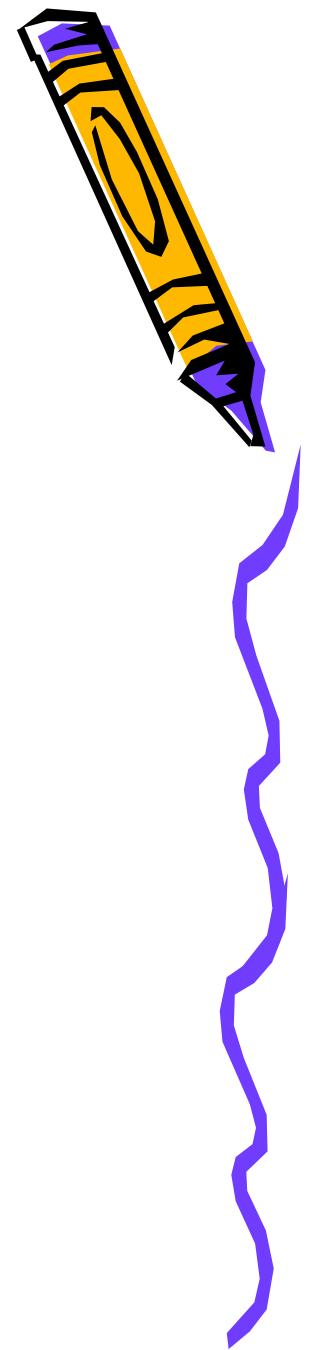
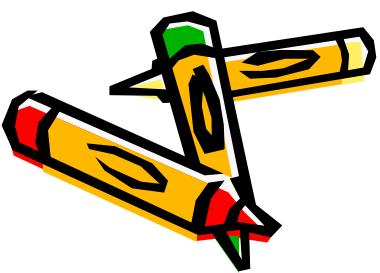


# HASIL SUKSESI

- Contoh:
  - Padang rumput
  - Padang gurun
  - Padang lumut
  - Hutan tropis
  - Ekosistem air tawar
  - dll



# BEDA GEN?

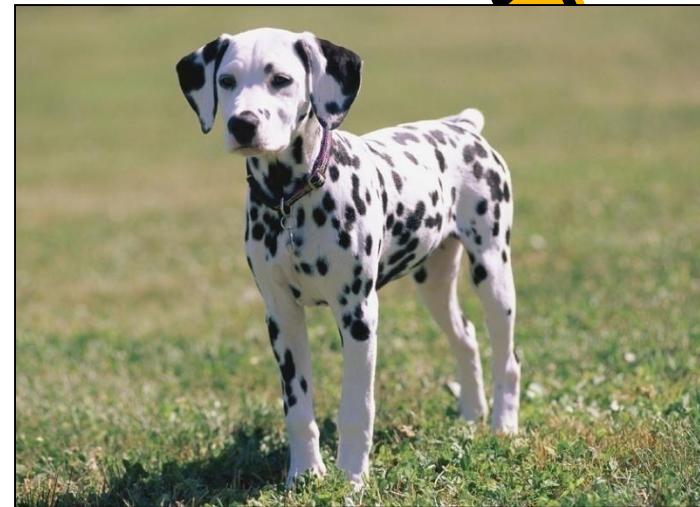




PUDEL



CHAU\_CHAU

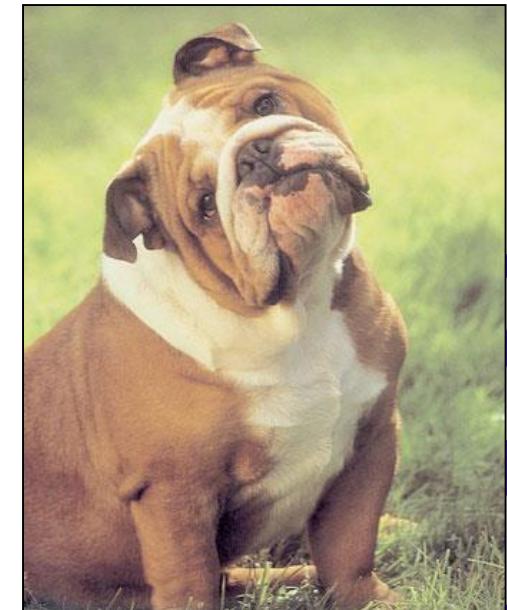


DALMATIAN

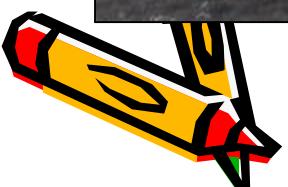


HERDER

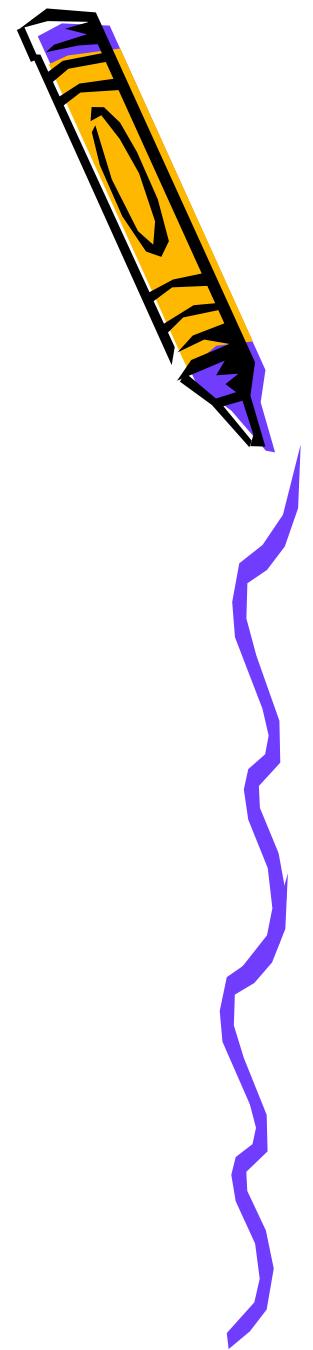
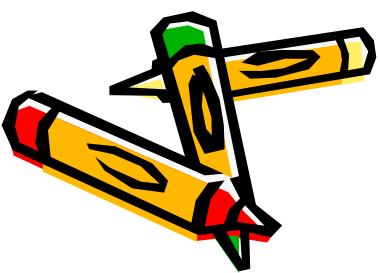
APA  
BEDA???



BULLDOG



# BEDA JENIS?

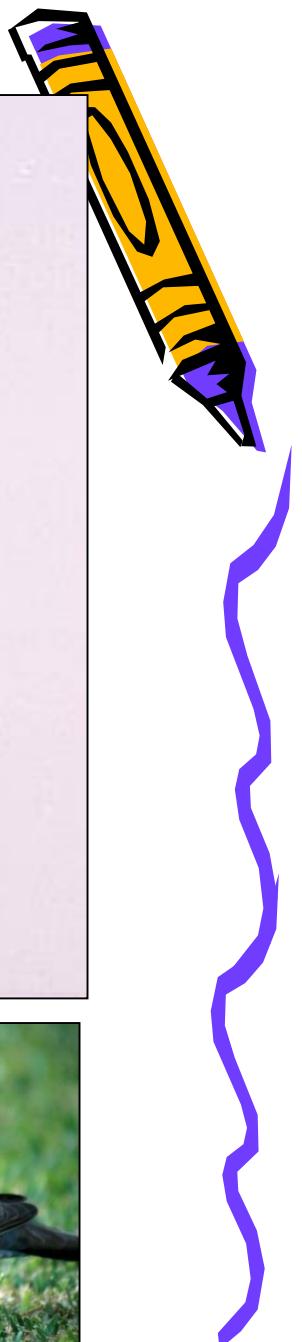
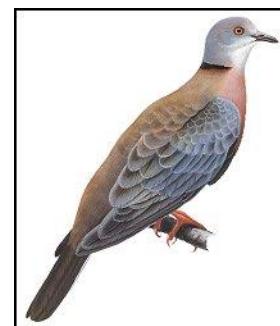
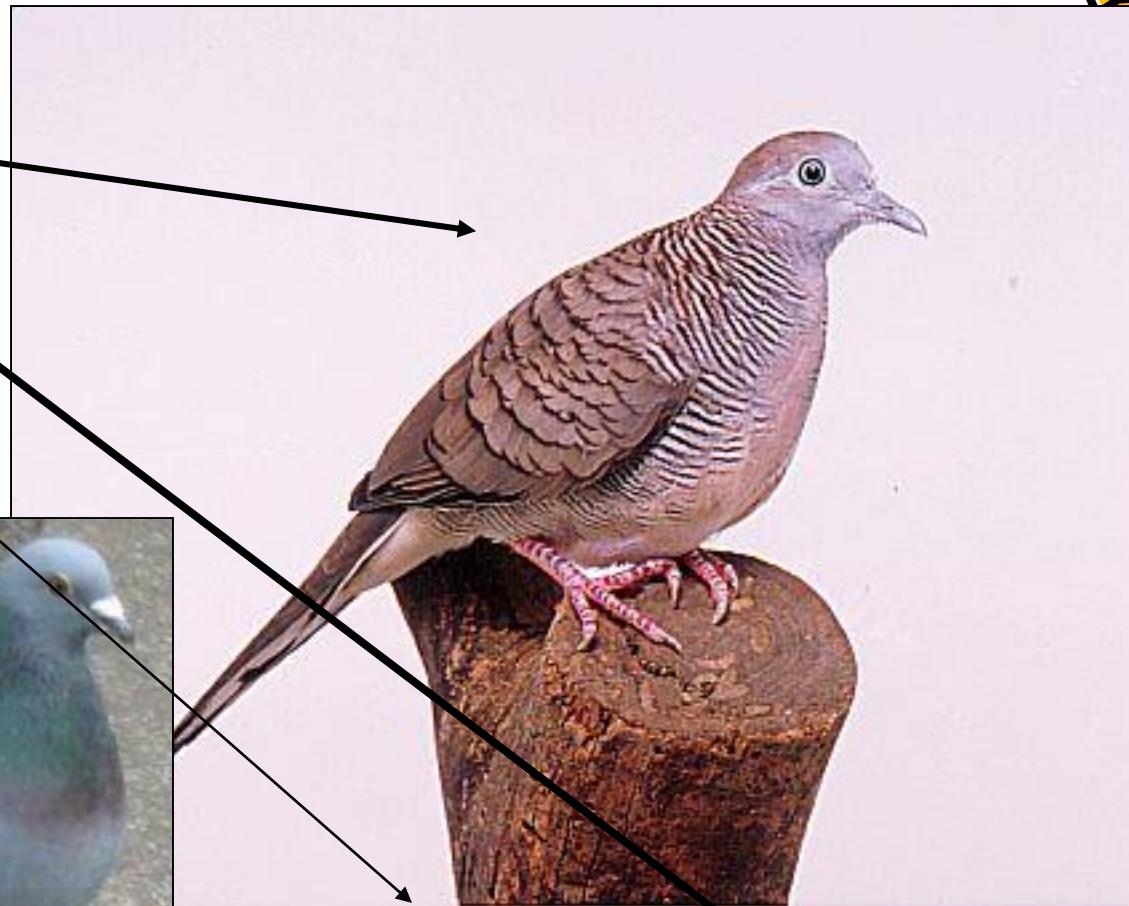
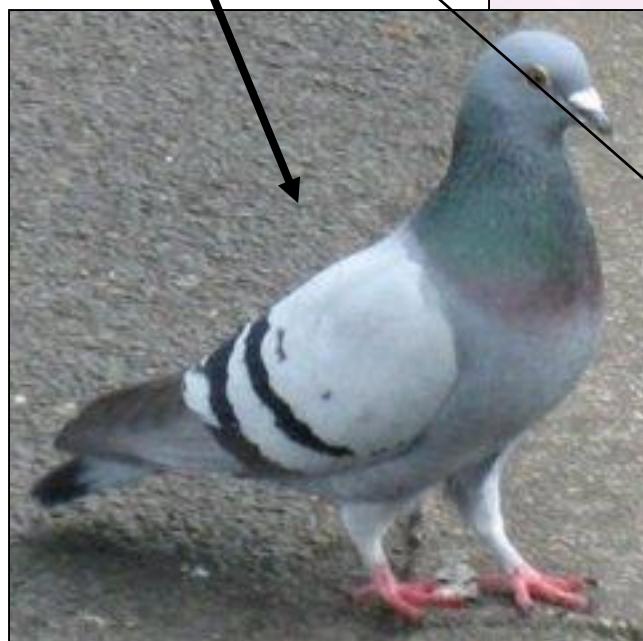


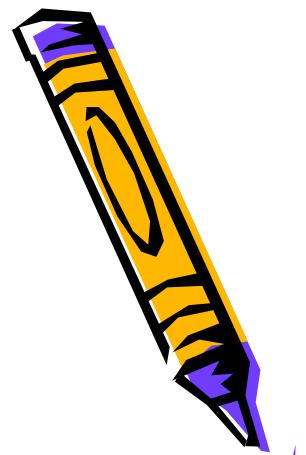
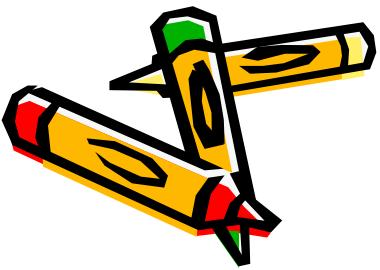
Perkutut

Tekukur

Deruk

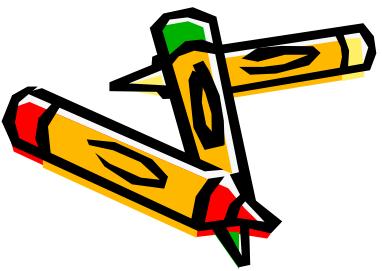
Merpati



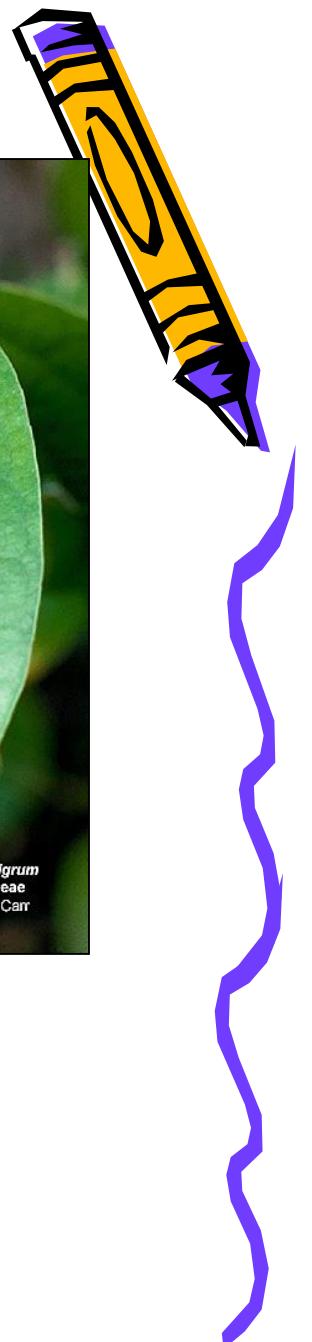




SIRIH



LADA





Citrus volkamerina

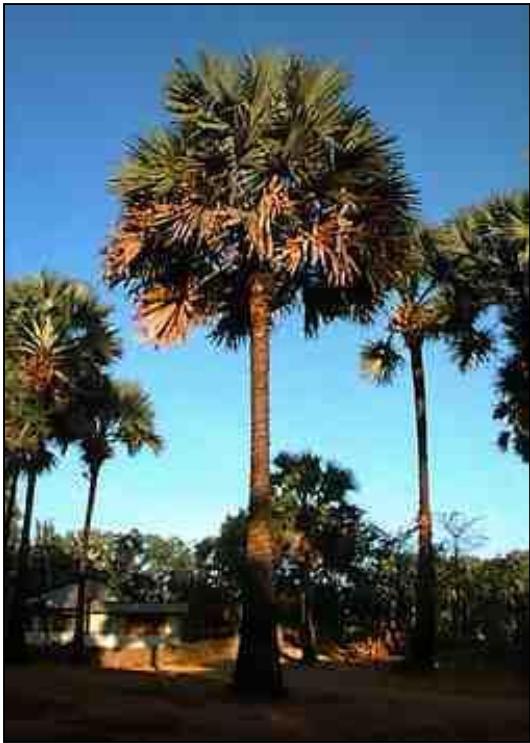


Citrus limon



Citrus maxima

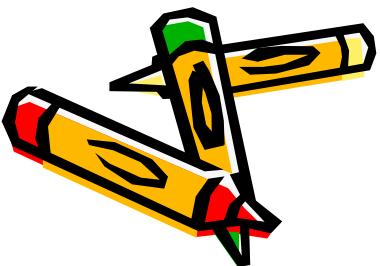




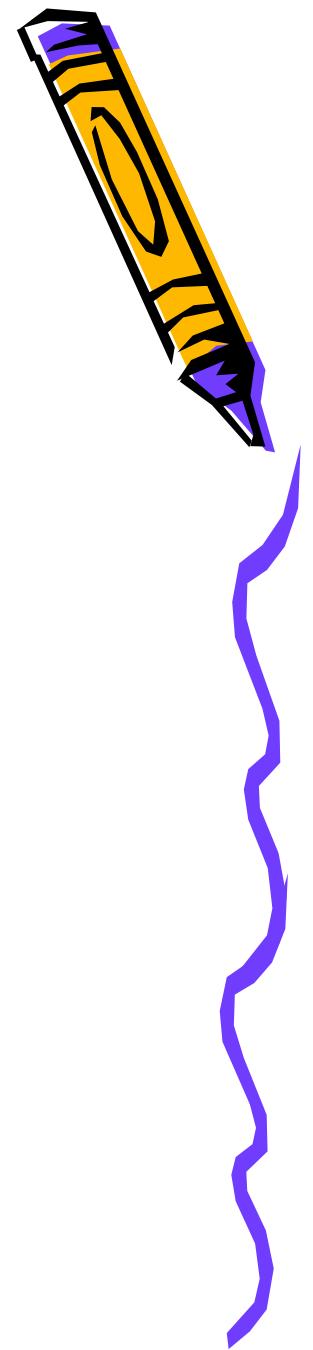
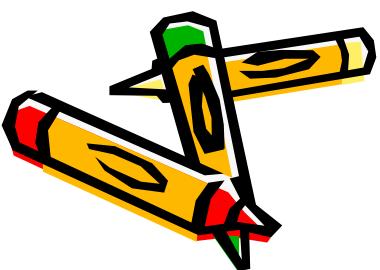
LONTAR



NIPAH



# BEDA EKOSISTEM?

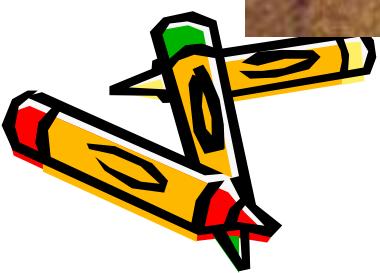




MANGROVE

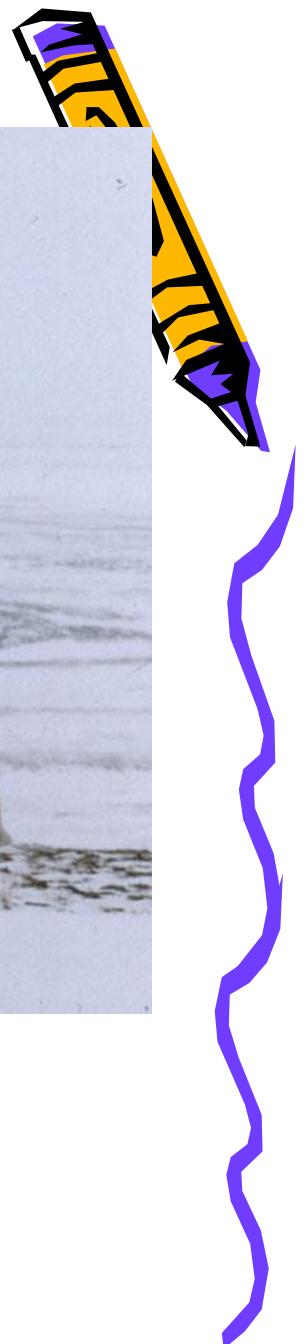
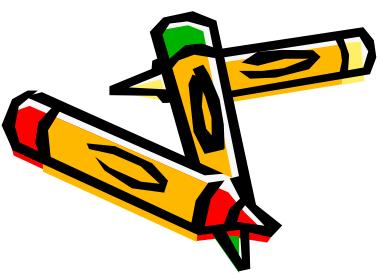


SAVANA



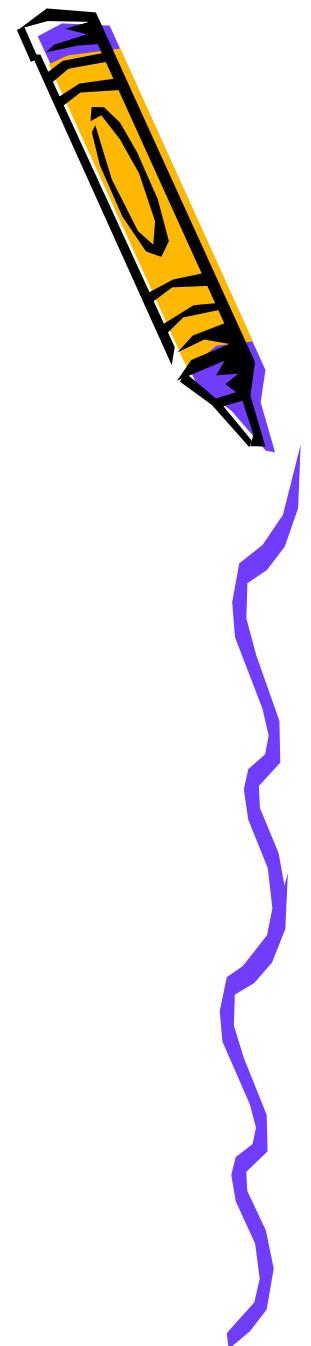
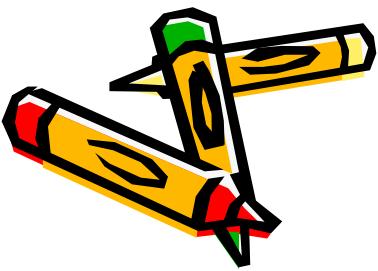


Tundra



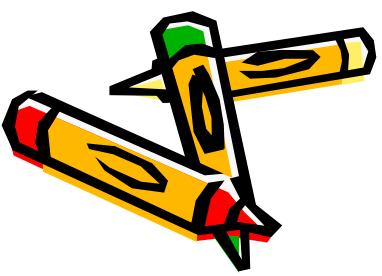


TAIGA



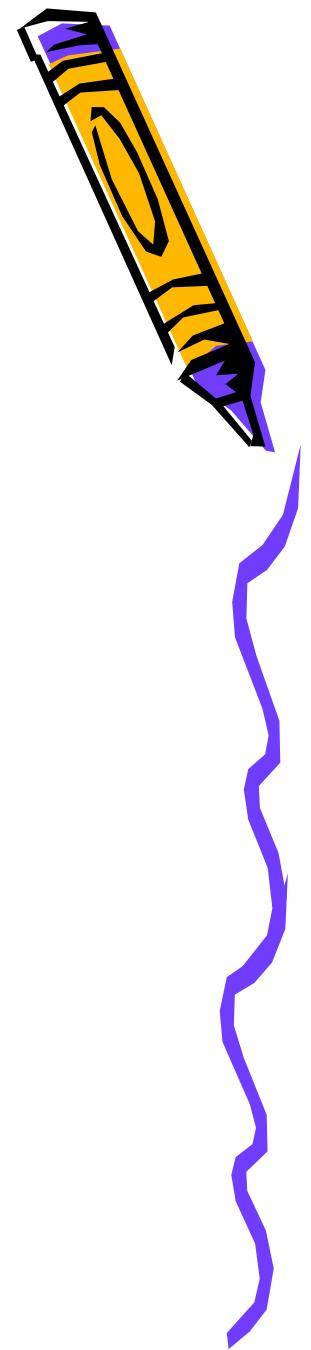
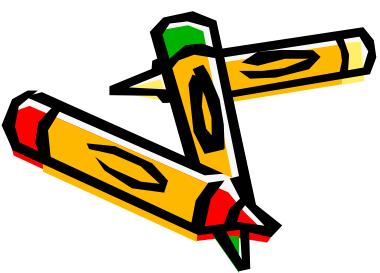


Rain Forest



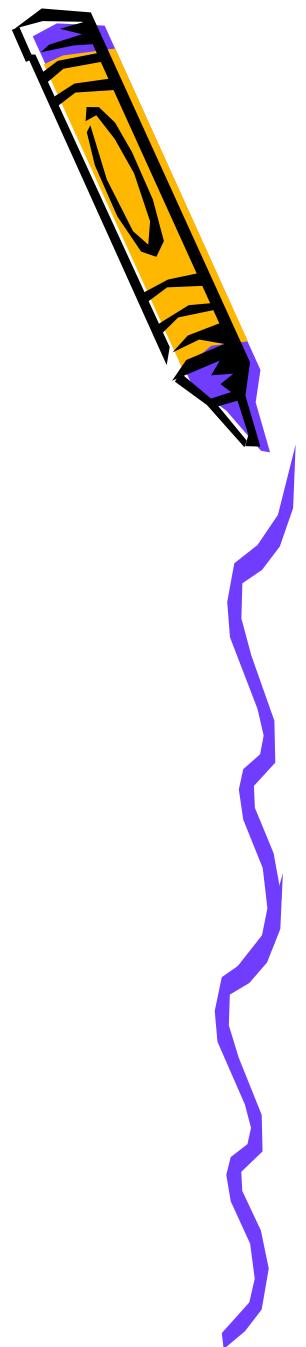
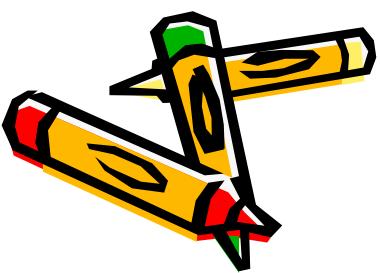


Hutan rawa





Padang Gurun



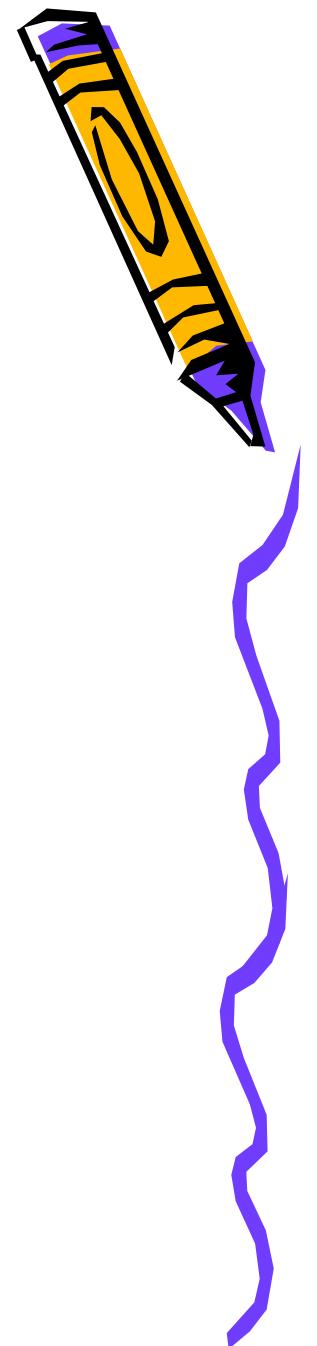
# APA BEDANYA?

- MANGROVE?
- SAVANA?
- TAIGA?
- RAIN FOREST?
- GURUN?
- TUNDRA?

**TUGAS KOGNITIF**  
Ciri khas (ciri abiotik, biotik),  
**BERI gambar,**  
**Diprint dan**  
**Kumpulkan dalam**  
**waktu 1 minggu**

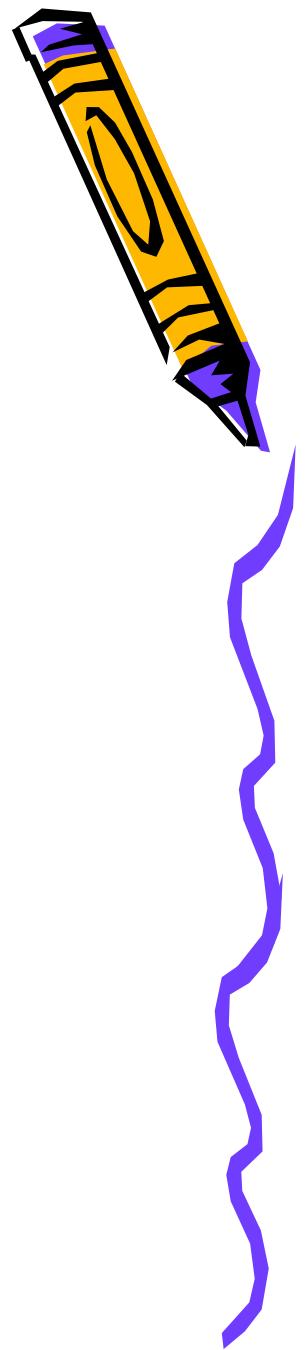
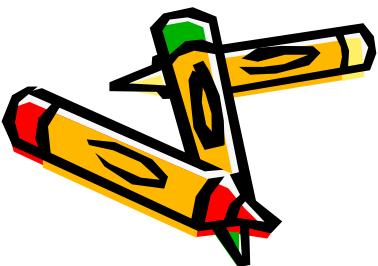


Ciri ekosistem  
Pemanfaatan



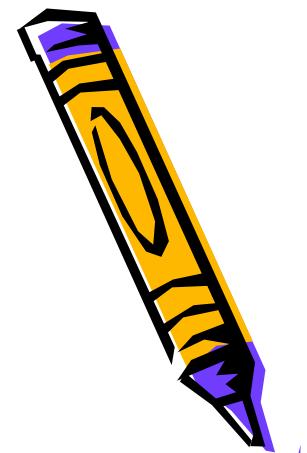
# MANGROVE

- Tepi pantai
- Perubahan akibat pasang surut air laut
- Berlumpur
- Tumbuhan-tumbuhan bakau
- Ikan paru-paru, ikan gelodog, kepiting, burung camar, dll



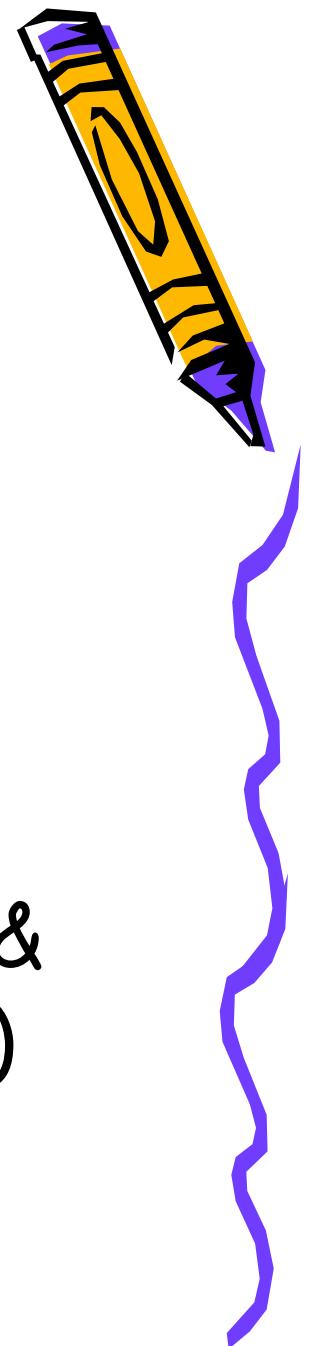
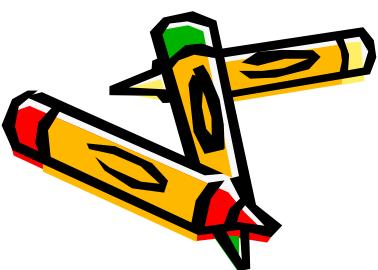


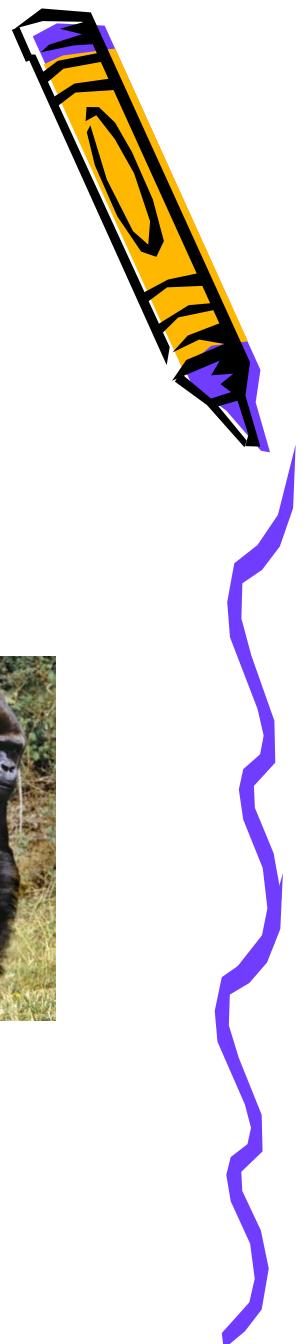
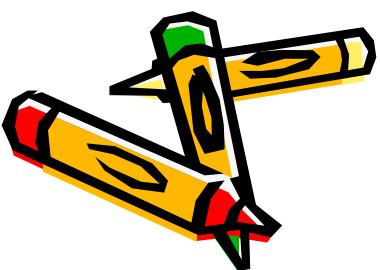
IKAN BETOK



# Savana

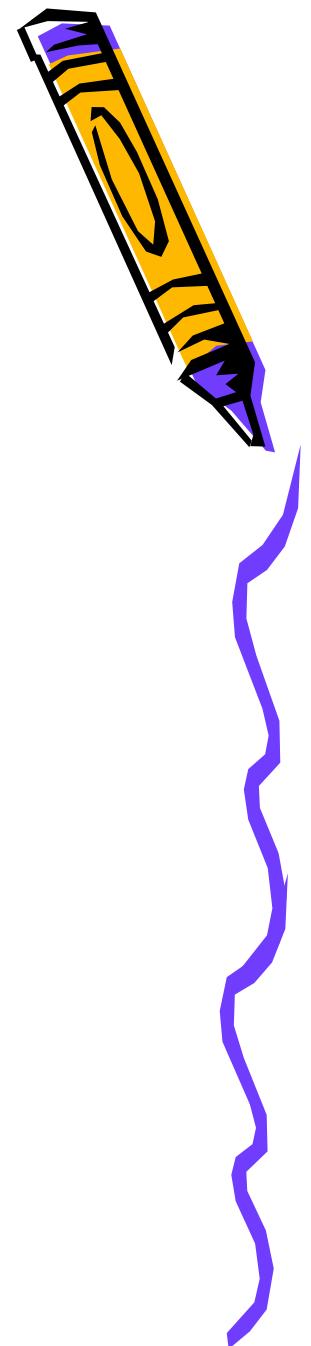
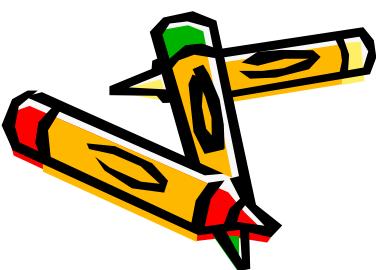
- Tropis
- Curah Hujan rendah
- Penguapan besar
- Tumbuhan rumput & pohon
- Hewan pemakan rumput, serangga & predator (singa, cheetah, hyena, dll)





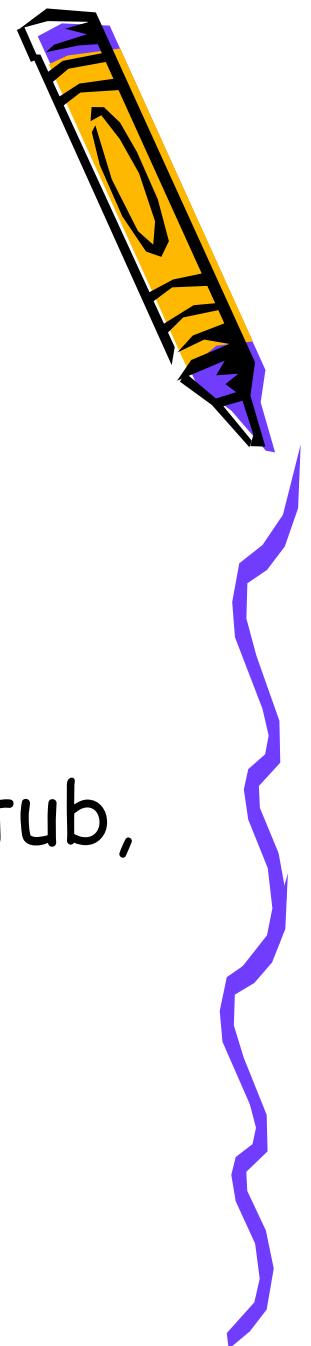
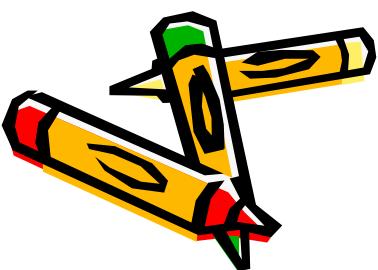
# Taiga (Hutan Homogen)

- Iklim subtropis
- Didominasi oleh sejenis tumbuhan tertentu (konifer/pinus)
- Hewan-hewan yang migrasi (cth: beruang grizly, rusa)



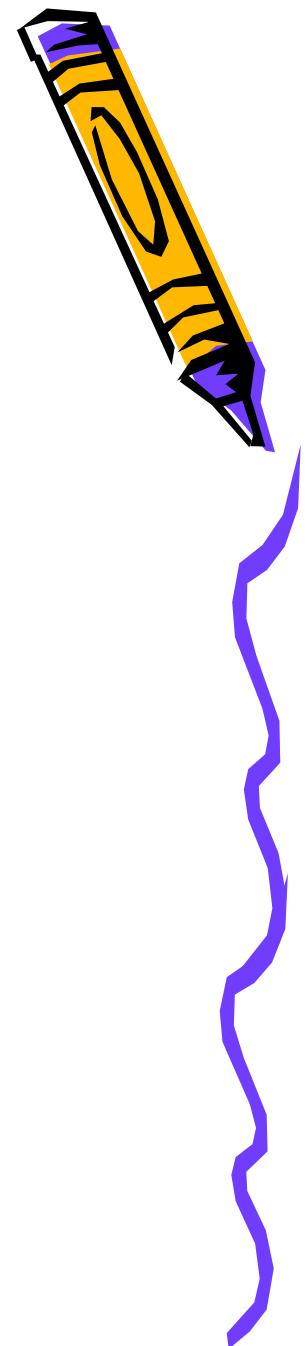
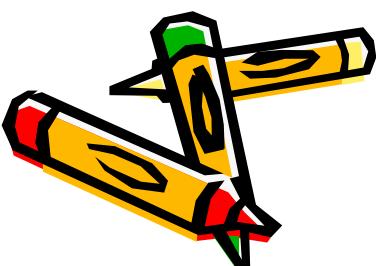
# Daerah tundra

- Iklim kutub
- Iklim dingin lebih panjang
- Didominasi oleh tumbuhan lumut
- Hewan berlemak tebal(beruang kutub, rusa kutup, singa laut)
- Musim dingin : hibernasi, migrasi



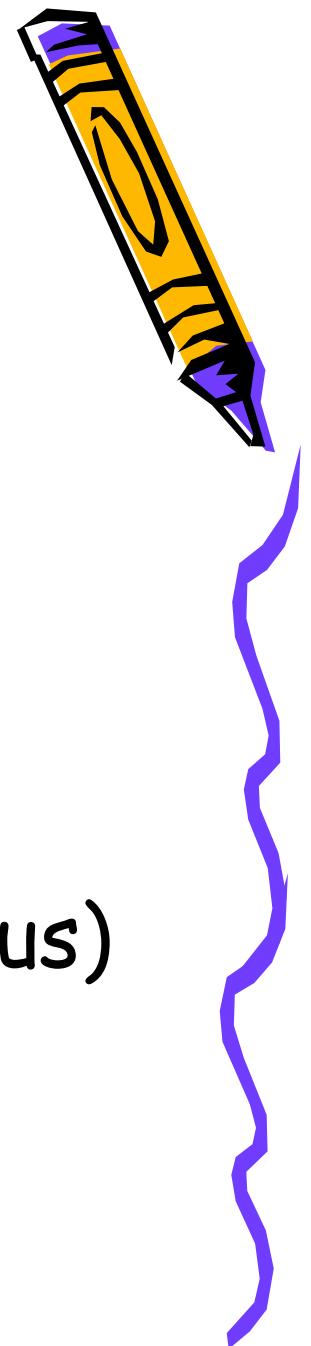
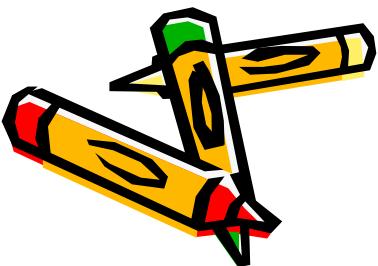
# RAIN FOREST

- Daerah tropis berhujan
- Kondisi hangat sepanjang tahun
- Lembab
- Daerah subur
- Tumbuhan beranekaragam (pohon, perdu, merambat, epifit)
- Hewan beranekaragam

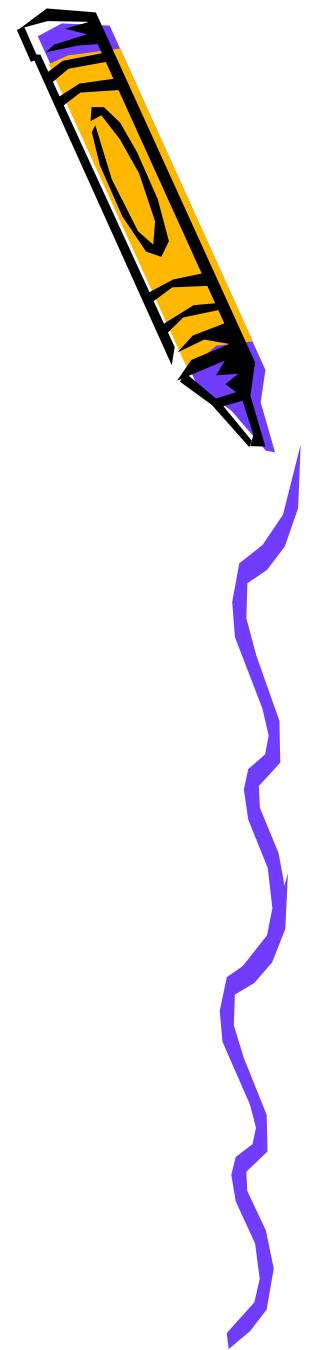
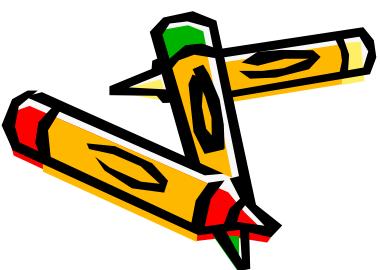


# Padang Gurun

- Hamparan pasir
- Curah hujan sangat rendah
- Tingkat Penguapan tinggi
- Fluktuasi suhu siang - suhu malam
- Tumbuhan tahan suhu tinggi ( kaktus)
- Hewan : reptil, serangga, unta

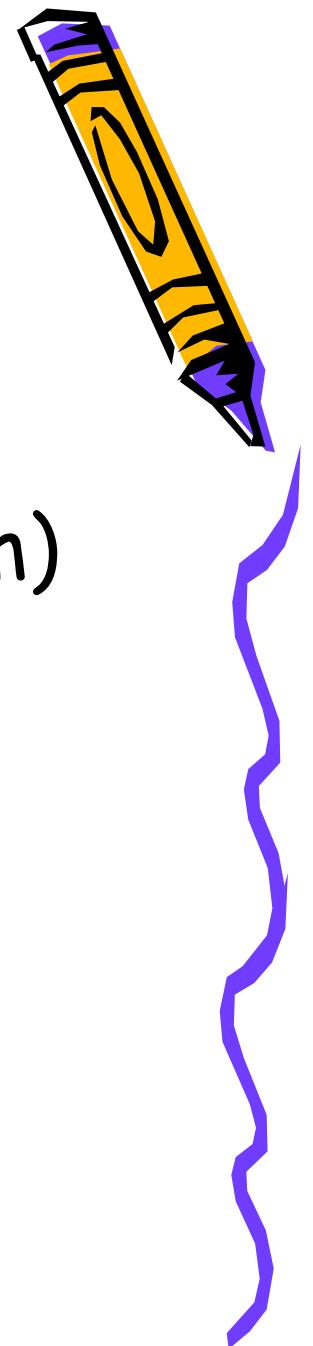
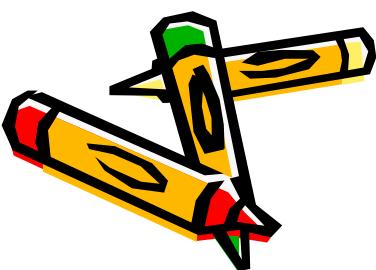


# Pemanfaatan biodiversitas



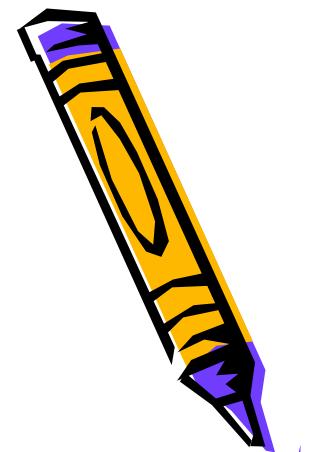
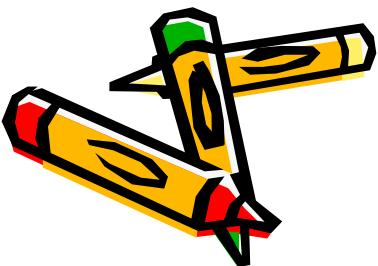
# Keanekaragaman hayati sebagai kekayaan alam

- Keanekaragaman hayati sangat penting ( sebagai sumber daya alam)
  - Sumber pangan
  - Sumber sandang
  - Sumber obat-obatan
  - Sumber bahan baku industri

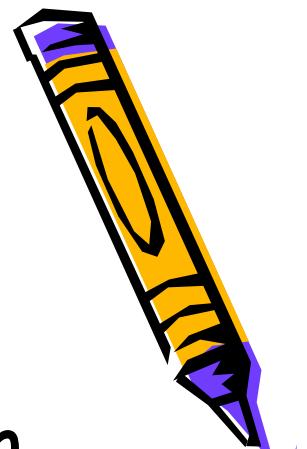


# Hutan sebagai penyangga kehidupan

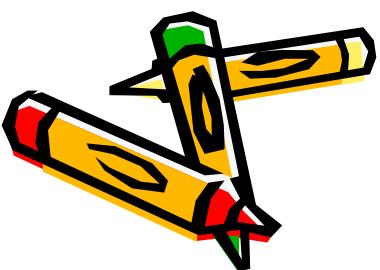
- Sumber oksigen
- Penjaga ketersediaan air
- Mencegah pemanasan global
- Sumber plasma nutfah → bibit



# Hilangnya Keanekaragaman Hayati

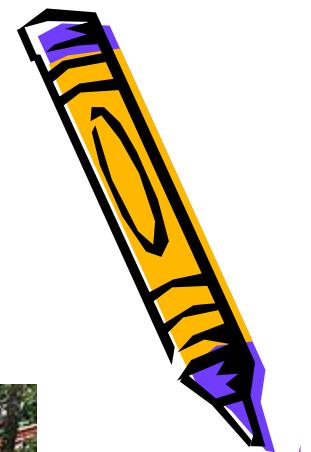
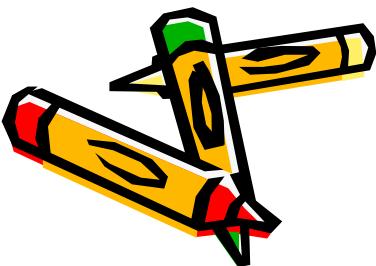


- Terjadi penurunan keanekaragaman hayati
- Penyebab: kerusakan lingkungan, eksplorasi secara berlebihan
- Penyebab kerusakan lingkungan: peristiwa alam, **aktivitas manusia**



# Contoh Aktivitas yang merusak

- Penebangan hutan
- Pembakaran hutan
- Pestisida
- Pembuangan limbah
- Pengurukan rawa
- dll



SILAKAN DIPELAJARI LEBIH LANJUT

BIODIVERSITAS  
INDONESIA

