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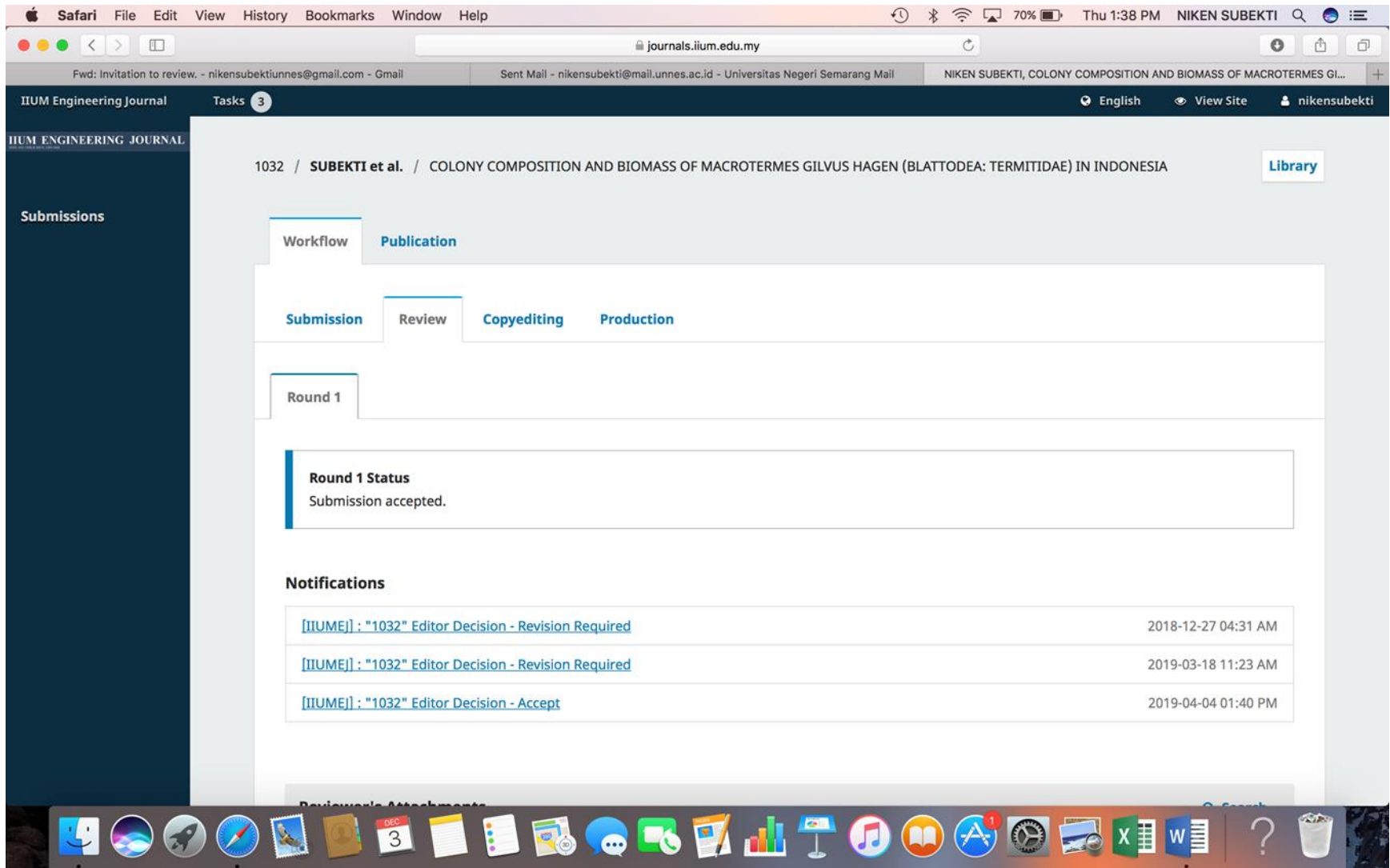
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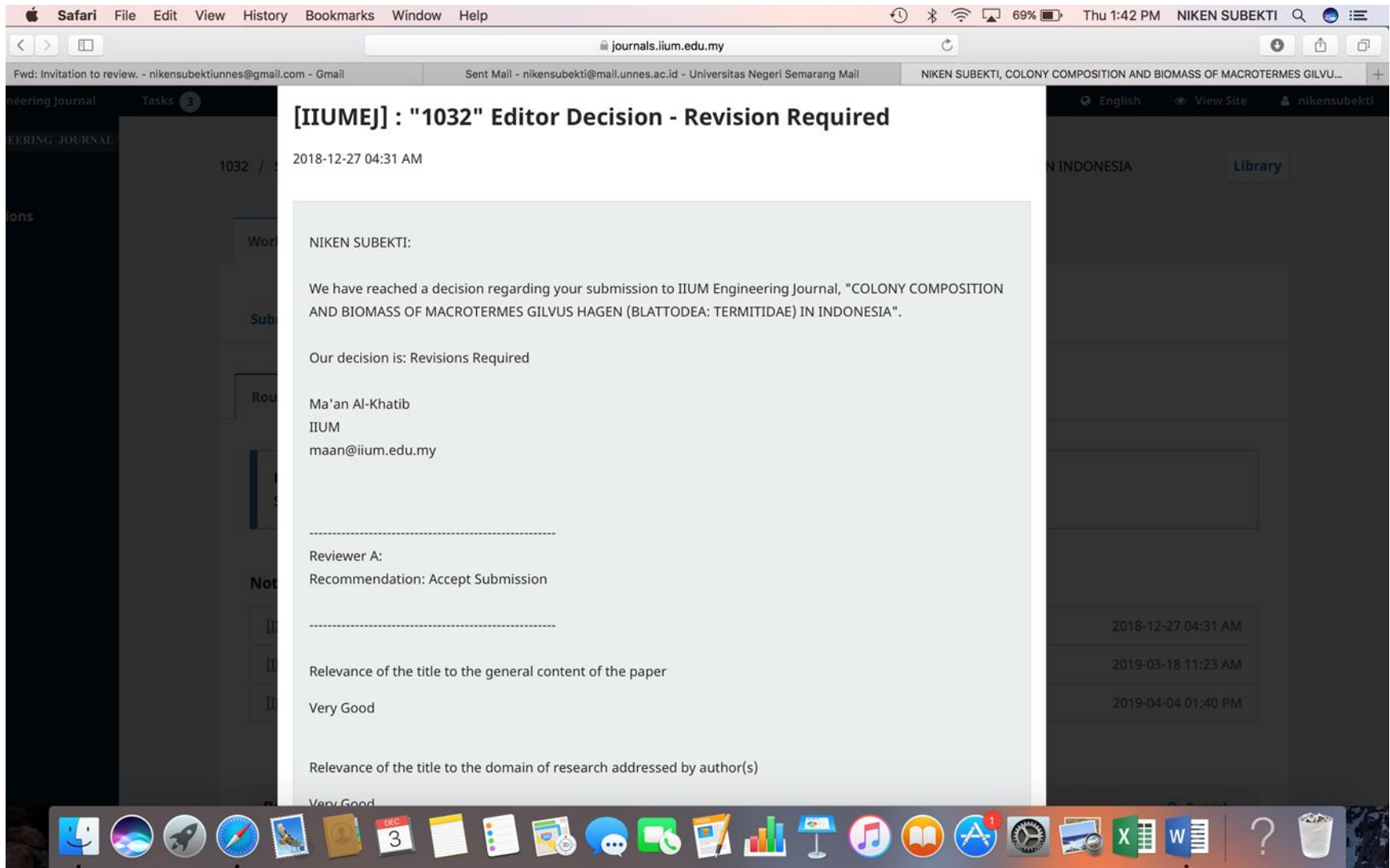
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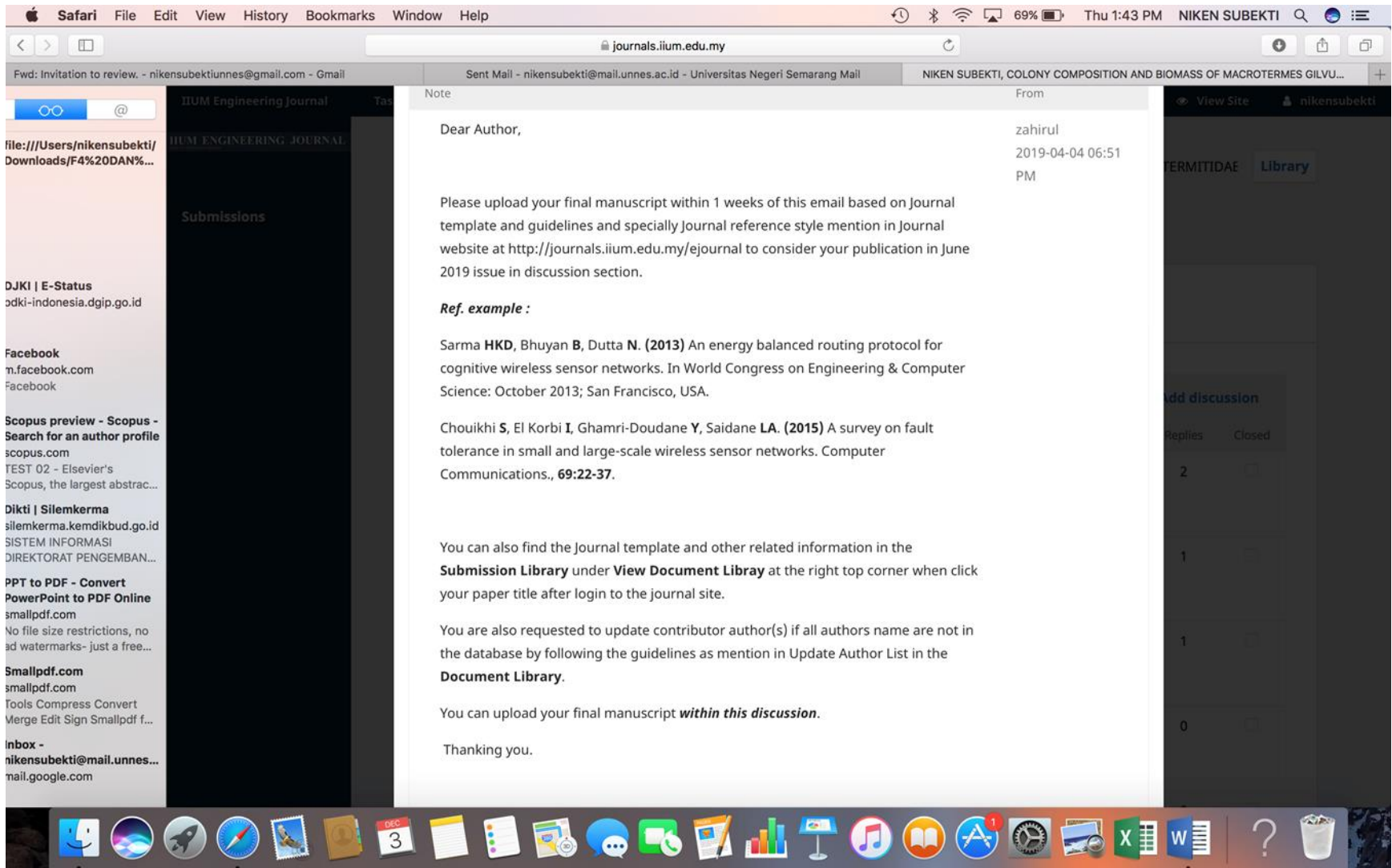
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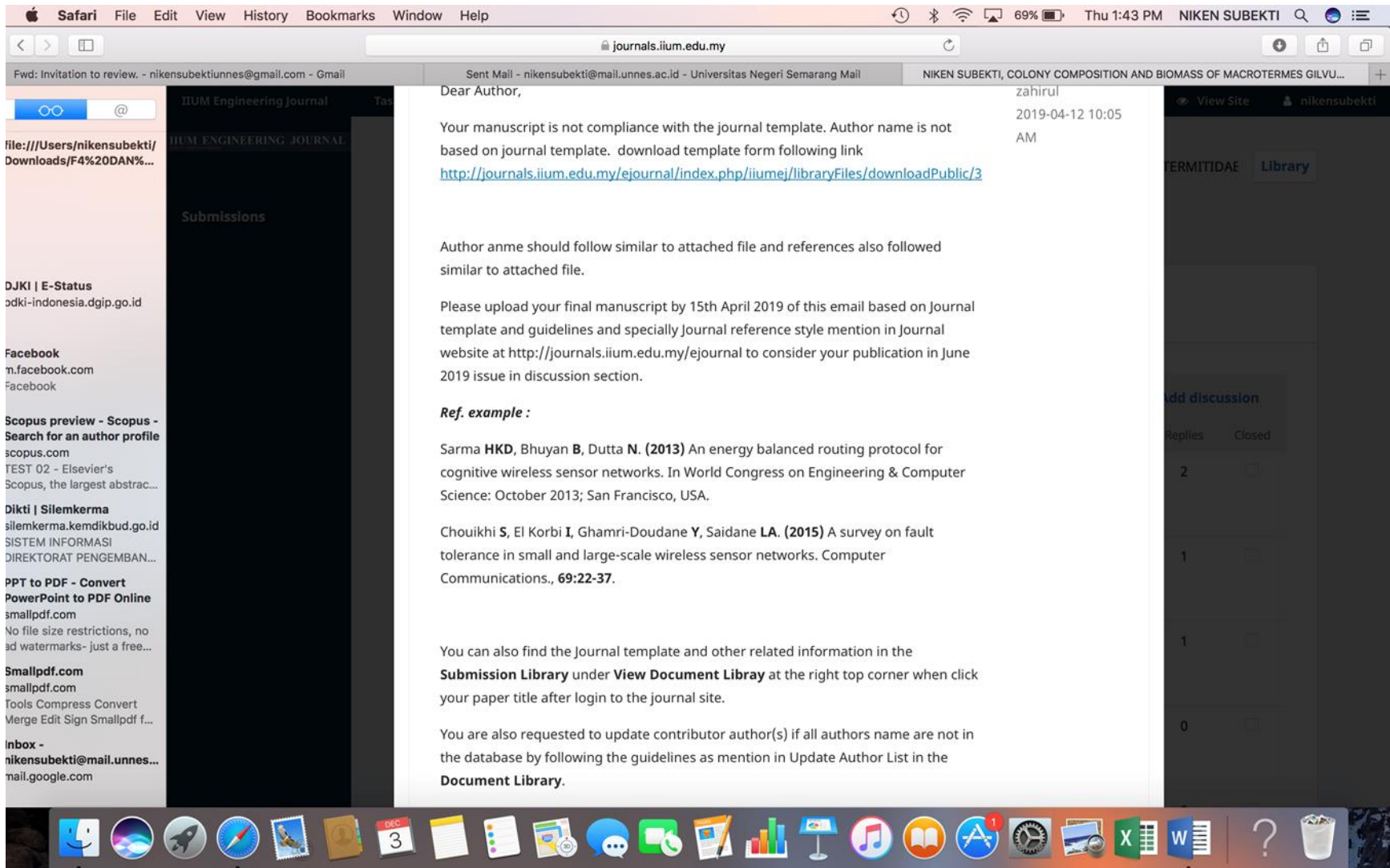
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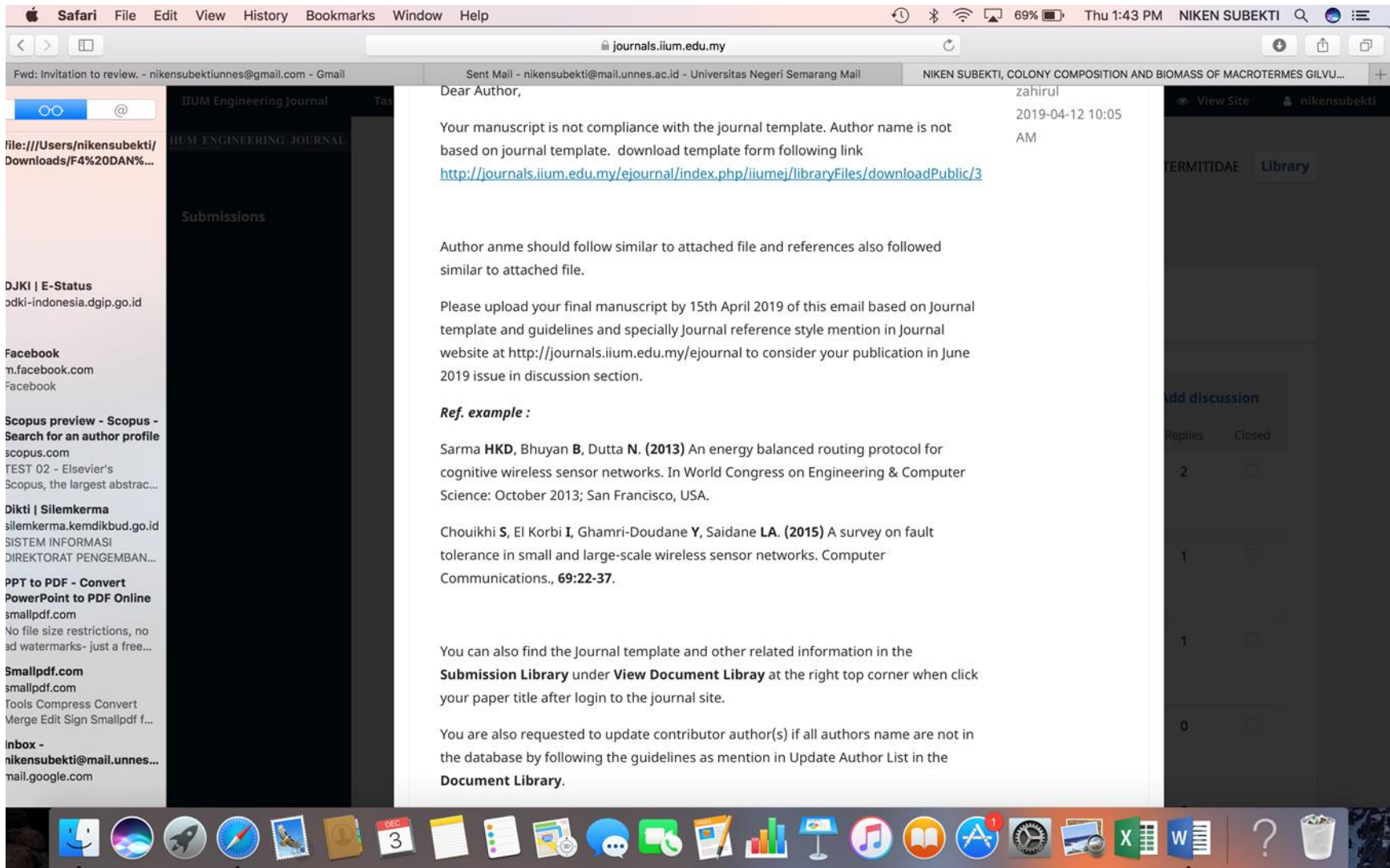
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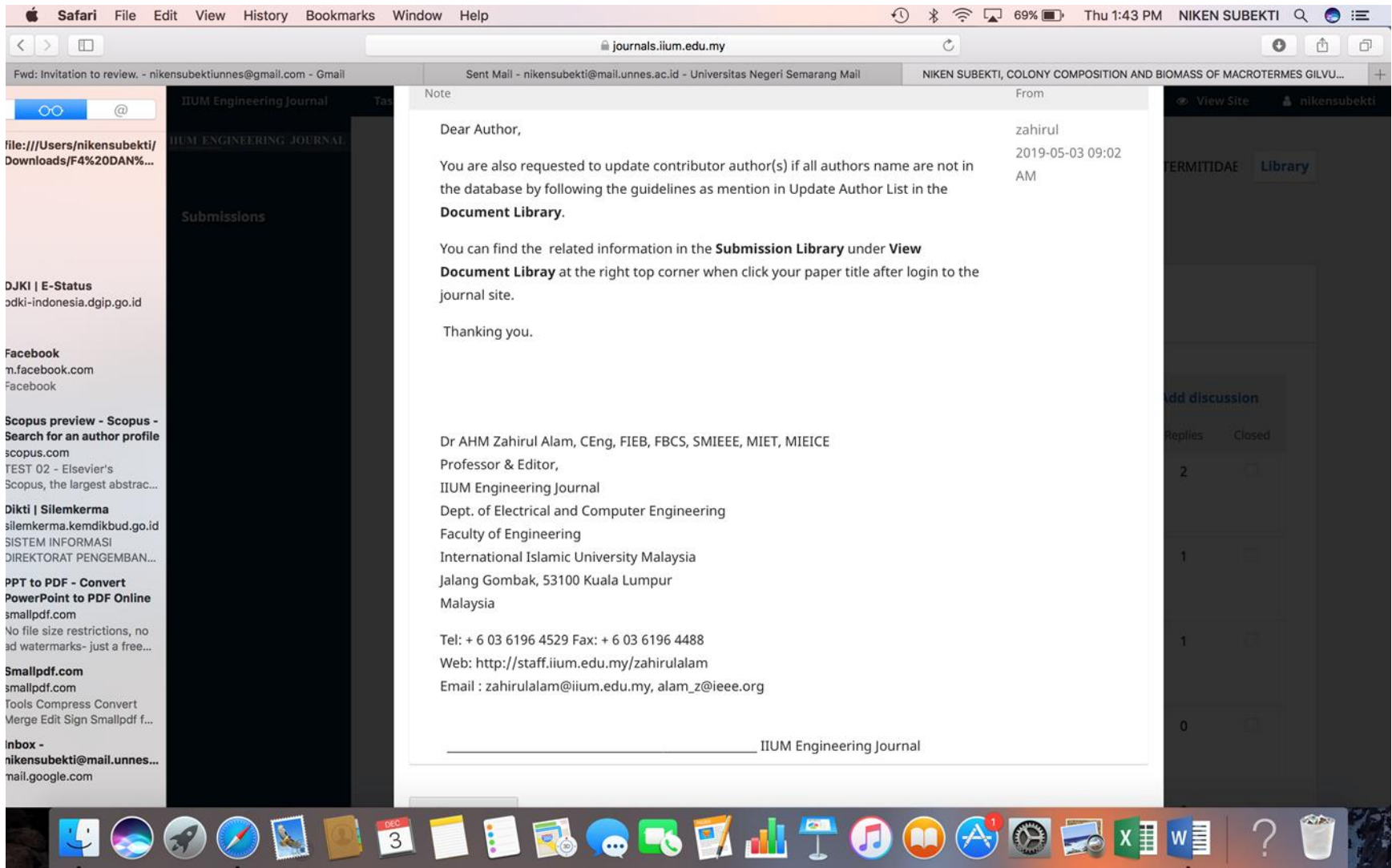
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COLONY COMPOSITION AND BIOMASS OF *Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen (BLATTODEA: TERMITIDAE) IN INDONESIA

Niken Subekti, Dodi Nandika,  
Dedy Duryadi Solikhin

MATERIALS AND METHODS (something is not right).

Colony composition calculation. The colony composition in the mound was obtained by digging and dismantling the mound vertically and horizontally at as much 3 of each nest type. Termite specimens of each sample mound were then collected using vacuum cleaner (3.5 kVA). After dismantled, the mound were then closed using dark plastic for 3 hours to give the remaining time for termite foragers back to the nest. of 300 termite specimens of each colony by using microbalance.

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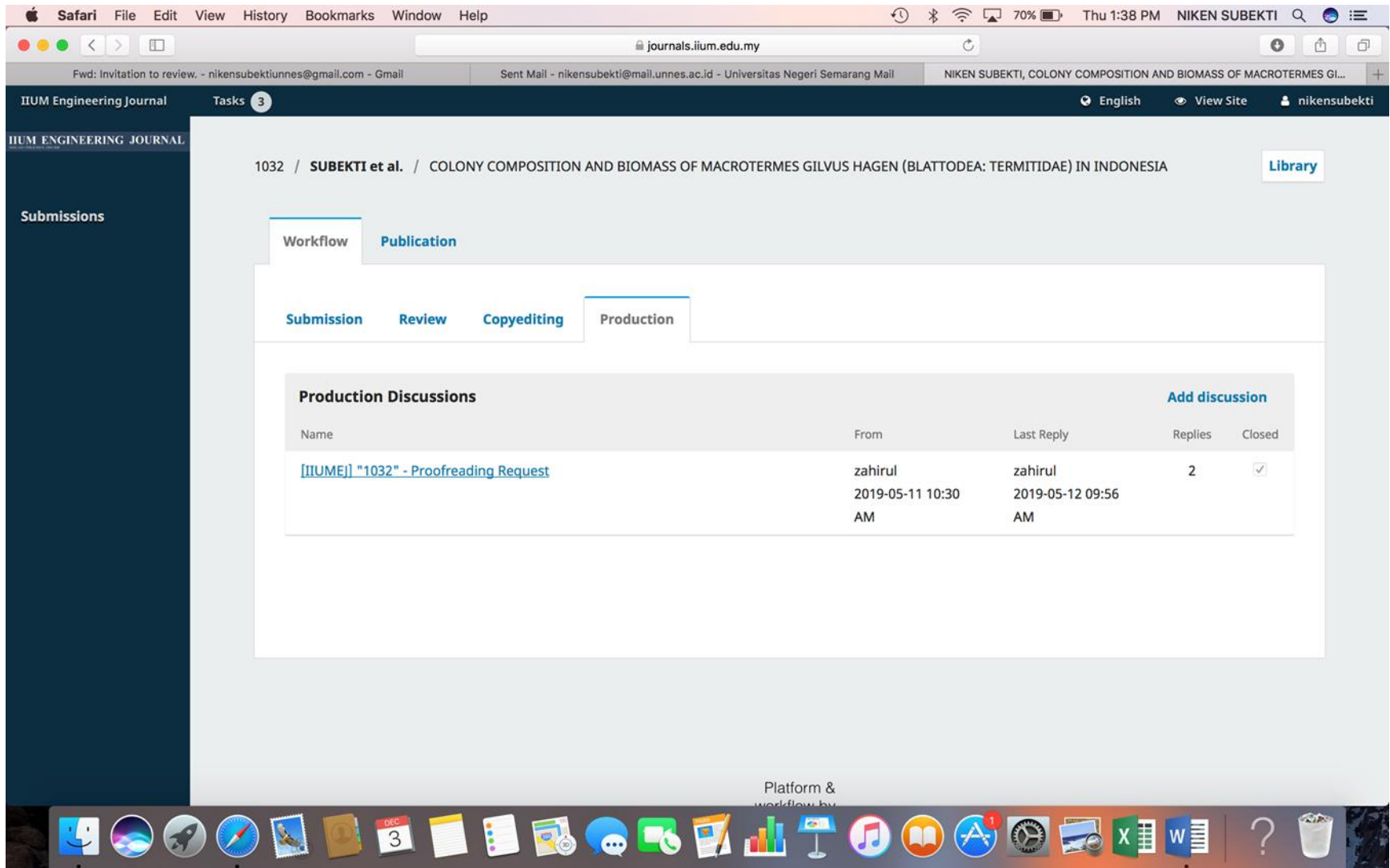
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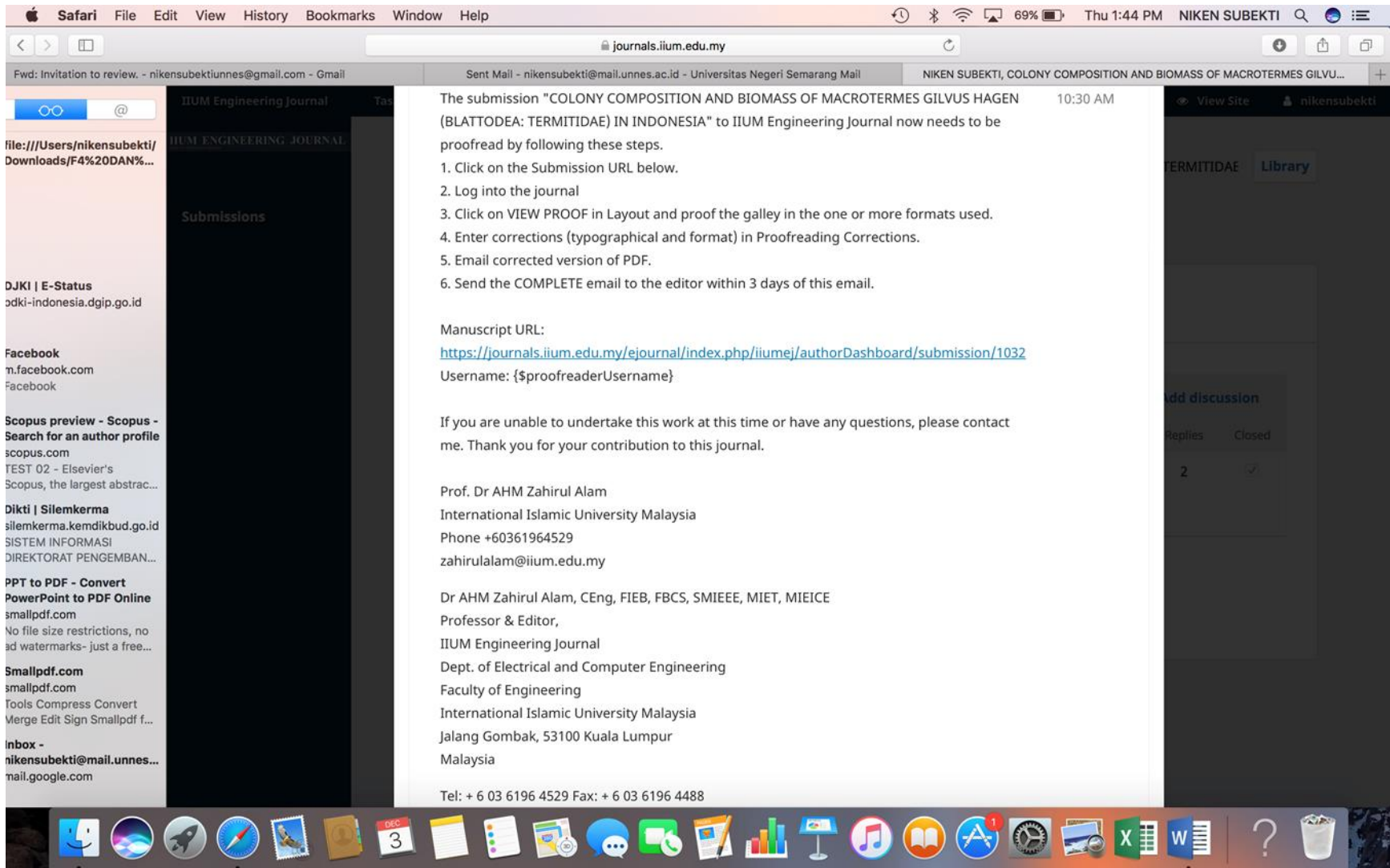
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Md Zahangir Alam  
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## COLONY COMPOSITION AND BIOMASS OF *MACROTERMES GILVUS* HAGEN (BLATTODEA: TERMITIDAE) IN INDONESIA

**NIKEN SUBEKTI<sup>1</sup>, DODI NANDIKA<sup>2\*</sup>,  
DEDI DURYADI SOLIHIN<sup>3</sup>, RO'İYATUL MAR'AH<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Biology Department, Semarang State University, Semarang, Indonesia

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<https://doi.org/10.31436/iiumej.vxxix.x>

**ABSTRACT:** There is no study conducted to investigate the composition and biomass of *Macrotermes gilvus Hagen* in natural forest ecosystem. This study aimed to analyze the colony composition and biomass of *M. gilvus Hagen* colony in natural forest and to evaluate the need of food of the species as well as factors affecting it. Research was conducted in Yanlappa Sanctuary, Bogor, West Java. Termites were surveyed by collecting individual *M. gilvus Hagen* from different colony at different size of mound, small (0 – 0.99 m), medium (1- 1.99 m), large ( $\geq 2$  m) and then were measured the number of individuals, wet and dry body mass, ratio of dry or wet body mass, and the average of biomass. Results indicated that the small mound was dominated by workers, whereas the medium and the large nest was dominated by nymph. Mean of the termite biomass was 936 kg/ha<sup>km2</sup>. Average of termite biomass collected from large mound was 949.8 kg/km<sup>2</sup>, medium mound was 605.2 kg/ha<sup>km2</sup> and small mound was about 537.5 kg/ha<sup>km2</sup>. Factor affecting the biomass of subterranean termite *M. gilvus Hagen* are food source, energy efficiency, predators, and environment. The presence of termite mounds influences natural ecosystem, but that the type of mound plays a crucial role in determining the nature of the effects.

**ABSTRAK:** Kajian tentang komposisi koloni dan biomas anai-anai tanah *M. gilvus Hagen* di hutan alam belum pernah dilakukan. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis komposisi koloni dan biomas koloni anai-anai tanah *M. gilvus Hagen* di hutan alam dan menganalisa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemakanannya. Kajian ini dilakukan di Cagar Alam Yanlappa, Bogor, Jawa Barat. Hasil kaji selidik ditunjukkan terdapat perbedaan koloni didasarkan pada ukuran tinggi sarang. Sarang kecil (0 – 0.99 m), sarang sedang (1- 1.99 m), dan sarang besar ( $\geq 2$  m) dan ukuran berat basah, berat kering serta kadar berat basah atau berat kering, dan rata-rata biomas. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa sarang kecil didominasi oleh koloni pekerja, sementara itu sarang serdahana

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dan sarang besar didominasi oleh koloni nympha. Rata-rata biomas yang ditemukan untuk sarang besar 949.8 kg/ha<sup>2</sup>, sarang serdahana 605.2 kg/ha<sup>2</sup>, dan sarang kecil 537.5 kg/ha<sup>2</sup>. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi biomas anai-anai tanah *M. gilvus Hagen* adalah makanan, tenaga, pemangsa dan lingkungan. Kehadiran koloni anai-anai mempengaruhi ekosistem semulajadi, tetapi jenis koloni memainkan peranan penting dalam menentukan sifat kesannya.

**KEY WORDS:** *biomass, colony, colony, Macrotermes gilvus Hagen*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen has an important role in natural ecosystem, particularly in nutrient cycling as an active decomposer. Moreover, this species of Termitidae is a crucial component of biogeochemical cycles [1], especially carbon and nitrogen cycle [2]. *M. gilvus* Hagen widely spread in Southeast Asia, especially in Indonesia. This is one of subterranean termites consuming much litter and other cellulosic material within the forest. However, there are no more information concerning to its biological study in Indonesian natural forest. One parameter associated to those biological roles in certain ecosystem is biomass, a quantitative measurement of total mass of termite from a part or all member of a population in a certain place and time. As we know, biomass of this species can change over time, and this certainly depends on colony composition within the colony. Biomass is possible to be used as an appropriate indicator to measure the number of food consumed by this species, hence it can be predicted the effects of the species in an ecosystem [3]. No studies have ever been conducted to investigate the biomass of *M. gilvus* Hagen in Indonesian natural forest ecosystem. Therefore, advanced research on biomass and colony composition is crucial and absolutely needed to know the biology of *M. gilvus* Hagen in the current natural ecosystem. The objective of this research was to study the *M. gilvus* Hagen biomass in natural forest and to evaluate the need of food of the species as well as factors affecting it. ~~This present study focused to observe various variables including wet and dry body mass, ratio of dry body mass/wet body mass, and average of biomass based on the nest size of *M. gilvus* Hagen. Biomass is the amount of living matter present at any given time, expressed as mass per unit area or volume of habitat. (Is it any literature concerning wet and dry body mass. More clear what do you mean with biomass.) Given the ubiquitous and wide spread distribution of termites throughout savannahs and biomasses estimated to equal that of large herbivores, this nutrient enrichment through mound erosion may contribute significantly to vegetation heterogeneity in savannahs [4]. This present study focused to observe various variables including wet and dry body mass, ratio of dry body mass/wet body mass, and average of biomass based on the mound size of *M. gilvus* Hagen~~

## 2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research was performed in Yanlappa Sanctuary, Bogor, West Java (located between 6°40' S and 106°45' E. The selection of the area was based on the high density of termite *M. gilvus* Hagen mound after a census. ~~(is it any reference for this matter).~~ Subterranean termites *M. gilvus* Hagen samplings were conducted by using colony classification [3] at different size of mound: small mound height (0 – 0.99 m), medium mound height (1 – 2.99 m) and large mound height ( $\geq 3$  m) [2]. Height mound means size mound from land surface to on top of mound. ~~(What do you mean with size in height, diameter, or anything~~

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else.) Colony composition calculation. The colony composition in the mound was obtained by digging and dismantling the mound vertically and horizontally at as much 3 of each nest type. Termite specimens of each sample mound were then collected using vacuum cleaner (3.5 kVA). After dismantled, the mound were then closed using dark plastic for 3 hours to give the remaining time for termite foragers back to the nest. Specimen sampling was continued using vacuum cleaner until no more termites in the mound, and the termite colony was subsequently separated based on their caste. In final, each termite caste in each sample mound was calculated to know its composition.

Biomass quantification. Termites were surveyed by collecting 300 individuals of each different caste (worker, major and minor soldier, nymph, queen, and king) at each different size of mound (small, medium, and large). Then, the wet body mass value was measured by weighing of each of 300 termite specimens of each colony by using microbalance. All specimens were subsequently dried in oven under 100° C for 24 hours. Dried specimens were then measured for each colony to obtain the dry body mass value. All materials were cooled and stored in desiccator and balanced. All measurements were replicated for 10 times.

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### 3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results showed that large mound had ten times higher colony size than small mound, whereas medium mound had four times higher than small mound. The comparison between colonies in small and large mound was consistent, while in the medium mound, the number of major soldier was strongly high. The small mound was dominated by workers, whereas the medium and the large mound was dominated by nymph (Table 1). AVONA and correlation test presented that there was a significant correlation between the number of individuals and the mound nest size.

Table 1. The number of individuals in termite colony at three different types of mounds nest, Yanlappa sanctuary, Bogor

Colony Nest type	Major Soldier	Minor Soldier	Worker	Nymph	Total
Small	1,297 ± 179	261 ± 91	10,196 ± 1,455	8,468 ± 210	20,223 ± 1,919
Medium	4,021 ± 289	906 ± 573	3,167 ± 706	38,173 ± 645	46,267 ± 2,073
Large	2,964 ± 158	360 ± 423	29,277 ± 183	151,233 ± 8,24	183,825 ± 7,742

Table 2. Wet and dry body mass of *Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen in natural forest, Yanlappa Sanctuary, Bogor (n=300)

Colony /Sub Colony	Wet body mass (g)	Dry body mass(g)	Ratio Dry body mass/ Wet Body mass (%)
Worker	6.08 ± 18.06	3.63 ± 7.17	59.706.15 ± 10.27
Major Soldier	33.30 ± 39.31	14.37 ± 16.89	43.1521.14 ± 31.20
Minor Soldier	8.43 ± 20.69	6.60 ± 13.76	78.299.63 ± 14.24
Nymph	8.67 ± 14.84	6.23 ± 7.16	71.85.50 ± 9.52
Queen	1,082.30 ± 66,70.60	444.10 ± 14,01.10	41.03 ± 17.78
King	1,038.80 ± 10,75.40	654.20 ± 67,5.40	62.98 63.00 ± 61.99.22

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In the study area, there were 43 points of termite colonies found consisted of 15 spots of large mound, 23 spots of medium mound, and 5 spots of small mound. Termite biomass *M. gilvus* Hagen found in the study area was approximately 936 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup> with biomass average for small mound was 537.5 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup>, medium mound was 605.2 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup>, and large mound was 949.8 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup> (Table 3). This variation is due to the size and age of the individuals of mound. The traps which were installed near the colony were found to have adult workers, soldiers as well as nymphs and therefore a large number of individuals were recorded in 1 mound sample [5].

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~~Please re-check for the calculation.~~ Table 3. Mean of biomass for each colony based on the size mound of *Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen in natural forest

Colony/Sub colony	Biomass for each mounds (kg/ha)		
	Small	Medium	Large
Worker	2.458 ± 2.788	2.524 ± 3.104	5.517 ± 8.666
Major soldier	9.058 ± 10.375	10.135 ± 11.261	11.414 ± 13.164
Minor soldier	2.575 ± 3.153	3.175 ± 3.431	3.681 ± 4.033
Nymph	0.764 ± 1.361	1.192 ± 1.614	5.517 ± 8.666
Total	<b>5.375</b> 537.5 kg/ hakm <sup>2</sup>	<b>6.052</b> 605.2 kg/ hakm <sup>2</sup>	<b>9.498</b> 949.8 kg/hakm <sup>2</sup>

The highest biomass of *M. gilvus* Hagen was recorded in major soldiers, and then followed by minor soldier, worker, and nymph. The highest number of biomass of major soldier may be related to its contribution to the colony, that is smaller compared with minor soldier and worker colony. In the present study, number of worker was found to be higher compared with other colonies with its portion was about ± 80% of the total colony. The colony composition in social insects can be influenced by environmental factors such as temperature. Furthermore, colony composition in termite colony or foraging groups of termites are known to vary with time of day, season, species, and colony size or age [6]. Meanwhile, individual shifting was faster in worker colony compared with soldier. Soldier was mostly longer lifespan [33]. In a colony, worker is responsible for various kind of tasks including food foraging and feeding another colony, repairing the nest, and also building a new nest. It also helps to control air circulation especially for CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, maintaining fungus plantation, as well as controlling mound humidity [4]. Smallest biomass was recorded for nymph, this may be related to phenology of termite since nymph is immature phase that still growing become mature termite with certain function for the colony. Foods consumed by termites are not only used for growth and energy but they are also stored inside termite's gut. Feces and water secreted from the body are also converted into energy, tissue, organ, and another use [5]. ~~10% of total chicken dry mass and they have many potential industrial applications: protein fibers from biomass termites named as keratin, which is an insoluble protein [6].~~ The worker's of gut fungus-growing subterranean termites (*Macrotermes*) secreted enzymes used for final oligosaccharides digestion [77]. Gut of subterranean termites *M. gilvus* Hagen worker was in alkaline condition (pH 8.83 ± 0.31) and strongly supported the lignocellulose digestion [88]. These workers also transported enzymes from mature fungi to the inoculated plant substrate [99]. Environmental factor has a strong relationship with termite biomass. Higher number of *M. gilvus* Hagen biomass might be related to their habitats in the tropic with abundant food around it and high level of decomposition, which result in low level of energy utilization. Less predator around the colony will result in more efficient of energy utilization compared with lots of predator living around it [10+0].

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#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the small mound was dominated by workers, whereas the medium and the large mound was dominated by nymph. The mean of *M. gilvus* Hagen biomass reached 936 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup>. Mean of termite biomass *M. gilvus* Hagen for large mound was 949.8 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup>, medium mound was 605.2 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup> and small mound was 537.5 kg/hakm<sup>2</sup>.

The variation in percent workers colony suggests that environmental factors such as temperature, relative humidity and rainfall affect the ratio of the workers to soldiers.

Factors affecting soil termite biomass *M. gilvus* Hagen are source of food, energy efficiency, predators, and environment. This research did not do the last sentence, it was citing to reference.

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