Struktur Komunitas Makroalga Di Perairan Pantai Batu Temajuk

Kecamatan Paloh Kalimantan Barat

Abstrak

Desa Temajuk merupakan perairan yang cukup baik, berpotensi memiliki keanekaragaman biota laut dengan komposisi jenis dan distribusi yang beragam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur komunitas makroalga, serta mengetahui parameter lingkungan perairan dalam menunjang kehidupan makroalga di perairan pantai Desa Temajuk Kecamatan Paloh Kabupaten Sambas Kalimantan Barat. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengamatan ini ialah metode survey dengan penentuan stasiun pengamatan secara *Purpossive Random Sampling*, dimana penentuan stasiun dengan memilih daerah berdasarkan keberadaaan makroalga. Pengamatan makroalga dilakukan pada kawasan zona intertidal. Lokasi penelitian terdiri atas III stasiun, setiap stasiun penelitian ditetapkan dengan transek kuadrat yang berukuran 10x10 m. Hasil pengamatan identifikasi makroalga terdapat 4 ordo, 4 family, 2 kelas dan 5 genus makroalga, yaitu Padina, Sargasum, Turbinaria, Acanthopora dan Gracilaria. Dimana dari hasil identifikasi Phaeophyceae memliliki persentase 60% sedangkan persentase Rhodophyceae yaitu 40% dari total genus.Komposisi jenis makroalga yang teridentifikasi dilokasi penelitian, dimana makroalga genus Sargasum memiliki persentase tertinggi yaitu 48%. Kelimpahan paling tinggi yaitu Sargasum dengan nilai 16.76 - 19,42 ind/m². Hasil perhitungan nilai keanekaragaman berkisar 0.777-1.516, indeks keseragaman berkisar 0,482-0,846 dan indeks dominasi yang ditemukan di perairan laut Desa Temajuk yaitu berkisar 0,279-0,602. Faktor lingkungan perairan mempengaruhi kelimpahan makroalga di perairan Desa temajuk.

Kata Kunci: Struktur Komunitas, *Purpossive Random Sampling*, Makroalga, Temajuk

Macroalgae Community Structure in Coastal Waters of Temajuk Village, Paloh District, West Kalimantan

Abstract

Temajuk Village is a fairly good waters, has the potential to have a diversity of marine biota with diverse species composition and distribution. This study aims to determine the structure of the macroalgae community, as well as to determine the parameters of the aquatic environment in supporting macroalgae life in the coastal waters of Temajuk Village, Paloh District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan. The method used in this observation is a survey method by determining the observation station by Purposive Random Sampling, where the determination of the station by selecting the area based on the presence of macroalgae. Macroalgae observations were carried out in the intertidal zone. The research location consisted of stations, each research station was assigned a quadratic transect measuring 10x10 m. The results of the observation of the identification of macroalgae contained 4 orders, 4 families, 2 classes and 5 genera of macroalgae, namely *Padina, Sargasum, Turbinaria, Acanthopora* and *Gracilaria*. Where from the identification results Phaeophyceae has a percentage of 60% while the percentage of Rhodophyceae is 40% of the total genus. The composition of the macroalgae species identified at the study site, where the macroalgae genus Sargasum had the highest percentage, namely 48%. The highest abundance is Sargasum with a value of 16.76 - 19.42 ind/m². The results of the calculation of the diversity value ranged from 0.777 to 1.516, the uniformity index ranged from 0.482 to 0.846 and the dominance index found in the sea waters of Temajuk Village was around 0.279-0.602. Aquatic environmental factors affect the abundance of macroalgae in the waters of Temajuk Village.