ABSTRAK

SHALMA, Karakteristik Habitat Kerang Kepah (*Polymesoda erosa*) Di Hutan Mangrove Desa Pelimpaan Kecamatan Jawai Kabupaten Sambas. Dibimbing oleh SLAMET RIFANJANI dan HERLINA DARWATI.

Hutan mangrove Desa Pelimpaan terletak di Kecamatan Jawai Kabupaten Sambas. Ekosistem hutan mangrove memiliki nilai ekonomis dan ekologis yang tinggi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji karakteristik habitat kerang kepah terhadap faktor lingkungan yaitu suhu udara dan kelembaban udara, suhu tanah, pH, intensitas cahaya, salinitas air tanah, tekstur tanah, dan kandungan bahan organik terhadap kelimpahan kerang kepah (*Polymesoda erosa*) di Hutan Mangrove Desa Pelimpaan Kecamatan Jawai Kabupaten Sambas. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei, teknik pengambilan sampel tanah dan kerang kepah dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dan sistemastis serta analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan Analisis PCA *(Principal Componen Analisys).* Kelimpahan kerang kepah di Desa Pelimpaan tidak dipengaruhi oleh tekstur tanah karena tekstur tanah yang khas dilokasi tersebut yaitu liat berdebu namun kerang kepah juga dapat hidup di daerah berpasir. Kandungan bahan organik yang cocok untuk kerang kepah berkisar antara 4,00-5,08%. Suhu dan Kelembaban udara berkisar antara 30,2-31,6 dan 69,3-83,4%. Intensitas cahaya yang masih layak untuk kerang kepah 2256 cd. Dan faktor lingkungan yang terdapat di jalur pengamatan yaitu salinitas berkisar antara 18,1-30,8 ppt, suhu tanah berkisar antara 26,2-28,2˚C, serta pH berkisar antara 6,1-6,5.

Kata Kunci: Karakteristik habitat, Hutan mangrove, Kerang kepah (*Polymesoda erosa)*

ABSTRACT

SHALMA, Habitat Characteristics of Clams (Polymesoda erosa) in the Mangrove Forest of Pelimpaan Village, Jawai District, Sambas Regency. Supervised by SLAMET RIFANJANI and HERLINA DARWATI.

The Mangrove Forest of Pelimpapa Village is located in Jawai District, Sambas Regency. Mangrove forest ecosystems have high economic and ecological value. The purpose of this study was to examine the characteristics of clam habitat on environmental factors, namely air temperature and humidity, soil temperature, pH, light intensity, groundwater salinity, soil texture, and organic matter content on the abundance of clams (Polymesoda erosa) in the forest. Mangroves of Pelimpaan Village, Jawai District, Sambas Regency. This study used a survey method, soil and shellfish sampling techniques were carried out by purposive and systematic sampling and data analysis used descriptive analysis and PCA analysis (Principal Component Analysis). The abundance of mussels in Pelimpaan Village was not affected by soil texture because the soil texture that is typical for that location is clay and dusty, but the mussels can also live in sandy areas. The organic matter content suitable for shellfish ranges from 4.00-5.08%. Air temperature and humidity range between 30.2-31.6 and 69.3-83.4%. The light intensity is still decent for 2256 cd. And environmental factors found in the observation path, namely salinity ranging from 18.1-30.8 ppt, soil temperature ranging from 26.2-28.2˚C, and pH ranging from 6.1-6.5.

Keywords: Habitat characteristics, Mangrove forests, Cockles (Polymesoda erosa)