

ABSTRAK

STRUKTUR KOMUNITAS MAKROZOOBENTOS PADA EKOSISTEM MANGROVE di DAERAH PENYANGGA TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS

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Taman Nasional Way Kambas merupakan salah satu Taman Nasional yang terletak di Provinsi Lampung. Kawasan ini memiliki beberapa tipe ekosistem lahan basah, yaitu sungai, rawa, dan mangrove. Kondisi ekosistem mangrove yang beragam dapat mempengaruhi kepadatan dan keanekaragaman biota, salah satunya adalah makrozoobentos yang hidup di wilayah tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara mangrove dengan makrozoobentos. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari 2021 di Mangrove Taman Nasional Way Kambas. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada 6 stasiun dengan kondisi kerapatan mangrove berbeda, yaitu, kerapatan jarang pada stasiun 1 dan stasiun 4, serta padat pada stasiun 2, 3, 5, dan 6. Selain bahan organik total, parameter lingkungan yang lain juga diamati meliputi pH, salinitas, suhu, oksigen terlarut, tipe substrat, kecerahan, dan kedalaman. Makrozoobentos yang ditemukan ada 12 spesies makrozoobentos yaitu *Polymesoda expansa*, *Acetes indicus*, *Illyoplax pacifica*, *Asimineia brevicula*, *Terebralia palustris*, *Clithon oualeniense*, *Terebralia sulcata*, *Cerithidea quadrata*, *Pomacea canaliculata*, *Telescopium telescopium*, *Episesarma versicolor*, dan *Planaria torvadi* 6 stasiun penelitian. Adapun yang berkorelasi positif dengan kepadatan makrozoobentos yaitu pH, salinitas, dan bahan organik total (BOT).

Kata kunci: mangrove, komunitas makrozoobentos, Taman Nasional Way Kambas

ABSTRACT

STRUCTURE OF THE MACROZOOBENTOS COMMUNITY IN THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

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Way Kambas National Park is one of the National Parks located in Lampung Province. This area has several types of wetland ecosystems, namely rivers, swamps, and mangroves. The condition of diverse mangrove ecosystems can affect the density and diversity of biota, one of which is macrozoobentos that live in the region. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between mangroves and macrozoobentos. The study was conducted in January 2021 at Mangrove Way Kambas National Park. Sampling was conducted at 6 stations with different mangrove density conditions, that was, sparse densities at stations 1 and station 4, as well as solid at stations 2, 3, 5, and 6. In addition to total organic matter, other environmental parameters were also observed including pH, salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, substrate type, brightness, and depth. Macrozoobentos were found to be 12 species of macrozoobentos namely *Polymesoda expansa*, *Acetes indicus*, *Illyoplax pacifica*, *Asimineia brevicula*, *Terebralia palustris*, *Clithon oualeniense*, *Terebralia sulcata*, *Cerithidea quadrata*, *Pomacea canaliculata*, *Telescopium telescopium*, *Episesarma versicolor*, and *Planaria torva* di 6 research stations. As for the positive correlates with macrozoobentos density, were pH, salinity, and total organic matter (TOM).

Keywords: mangrove, macrozoobentos, macrozoobentos density, Way Kambas National Park