ABSTRAK

STRUKTUR KOMUNITAS GASTROPODA DAN BIVALVIA PADA EKOSISTEM MANGROVE DI KECAMATAN LABUHAN MARINGGAI, KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TIMUR

Oleh

Emir Allak Hadhrami

Gastropoda dan bivalvia merupakan jenis moluska yang paling banyak ditemukan hidup pada ekosistem mangrove. Moluska adalah salah satu organisme yang mempunyai peran penting dalam fungi ekologis pada ekosistem mangrove. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur komunitas gastropoda dan bivalvia, menganalisis kualitas perairan dan sedimen, serta menganalisis karakteristik habitat dan hubungan antar parameter pengamatan pada setiap stasiun penelitian. Penelitian berlokasi di kawasan hutan mangrove Kecamatan Labuhan Maringgai. Struktur komunitas gastro-poda dan bivalvia dianalisis menggunakan metode indeks Shannon-Wienner yang meliputi data indeks kelimpahan, indeks keanekaragaman, indeks keseragaman, dan indeks dominansi. Analisis hubungan antara kualitas perairan dengan vegetasi mangrove dan biota dengan menggunakan metode *principal compenent analysis* (PCA). Lokasi Desa Margasari dan Sriminosari didominasi oleh jenis mangrove *Avicennia marina*. Terdapat 13 spesies dari 6 famili kelas gastropoda dan ditemukan 2 spesies dari 2 famili dari kelas bivalvia. Kualitas perairan yang diperoleh memiliki hasil yang cukup baik untuk kehidupan gastropoda dan bivalvia. Setiap stasiun penelitian me- miliki karakteristik habitatnya masing-masing. Kelimpahan gastropoda dan bivalvia memiliki hubungan positif dengan beberapa parameter seperti oksigen terlarut (DO), kerapatan mangrove, dan salinitas, sedangkan kelimpahan gastropoda dan bivalvia memiliki hubungan negatif dengan pH dan suhu.

Kata Kunci: Mangrove, struktur komunitas, gastropoda, bivalvia,

ABSTRACT

THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF GASTROPODS AND BIVALVES IN MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS IN LABUHAN MARINGGAI SUB-DISTRICT, EAST LAMPUNG DISTRICT

By

Emir Allak Hadhrami

Gastropods and bivalves are the most common types of molluscs found living in mangrove ecosystems. Molluscs are one of the organisms that have an important role in ecological fungi in mangrove ecosystems. The study aimed to analyze the structure of gastropod and bivalve communities, analyzed water and sediment quality, and analyzed habitat characteristics and relationships between observation parameters at each research station. The research was located at the mangrove forest area of Labuhan Maringgai District. The structure of gastropod and bivalve communities was analyzed using the Shannon-Wienner index method which included data on abundance index, diversity index, uniformity index, and dominance index. Analysis of the relationship between water quality and mangrove vegetation and biota using the principal compenent analysis (PCA) method. The location of Margasari and Sriminosari villages is dominated by *Avicennia marina* mangrove species. There were 13 species from 6 families of gastropod class and 2 species from 2 families of bivalve class are found. The quality of the waters obtained had quite good results for the life of gastropods and bivalves. Each research station had its own habitat characteristics. The abundance of gastropods and bivalves had a positive relationship with several parameters such as dissolved oxygen (DO), mangrove density, and salinity. The abundance of gastropods and bivalves had a negative relationship with pH and temperature.

Keywords: Mangrove, community structure, gastropods, bivalves.