

KEANEKARAGAMAN DAN KELIMPAHAN IKTIOFAUNA DI MUARA BOJONG SALAWE, KECAMATAN CIJULANG, KABUPATEN PANGANDARAN

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ABSTRAK

Muara adalah ekosistem penting bagi ikan, muara menjadi habitat alami bagi ikan untuk berkembang biak dan mencari makan baik oleh ikan air laut, ikan air tawar maupun ikan air payau. Muara Bojong Salawe adalah salah satu habitat yang dihuni banyak ikan, akan tetapi penelitian mengenai keanekaragaman dan kelimpahan ikan di lokasi tersebut belum pernah dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Keanekaragaman dan Kelimpahan Iktiofauna di Muara Bojong Salawe. Pengambilan data ditentukan berdasarkan pengamatan karakter fisik tiap lokasi yaitu ; mulut Sungai Cijulang, mulut Sungai Lenggong, tengah-tengah muara, mulut muara menuju laut lepas dan hutan mangrove selatan muara. Spesimen dikoleksi dengan menggunakan jala tebar (mata jaring 1,5 cm) dan Jaring serok serta data hasil tangkapan dianalisis dengan Rumus Indeks Keanekaragaman hayati Shanon-Wiener, Indeks kemerataan (E), Indeks kekayaan jenis (d) dan Indeks Kelimpahan Relatif (H') . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 12 Spesies ikan yang tergolong dalam 10 Famili . Dari ke-5 titik penelitian rentang nilai keanekaragaman, kekayaan jenis dan kemerataan yaitu H' : 0-1,329. d : 0-1,674. E : 0-0,958. Lokasi dengan keanekaragaman dan kemerataan tertinggi adalah mulut sungai Cijulang sedangkan yang paling rendah adalah mulut muara menuju laut lepas. Spesies yang paling mendominasi dengan jumlah individu spesies terbanyak berasal dari genus *Karalla* dengan total individu mencapai 55 ekor dan nilai kelimpahan relatif tertinggi senilai : 0,56.

Kata Kunci : Muara Bojong Salawe, Ikhtiofauna, Keanekaragaman, Kelimpahan

DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE OF ICHTHYO FAUNA IN BOJONG SALAWE ESTUARY, CIJULANG DISTRICT, PANGANDARAN COUNTY

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ABSTRACT

Estuary is an important ecosystem for fish. Estuary is a natural habitat for fish to breed and forage for both seawater, freshwater and brackish water fish. Bojong Salawe estuary is one of the habitats inhabited by a lot of fish, however research on the diversity and abundance of fish in that location has never been carried out. This study aims to determine the diversity and abundance of Ichthyofauna in Bojong Salawe estuary. Data collection was determined based on observations of the characteristics of each location, namely; Cijulang river mouth, Lenggong river mouth, central part of estuary, mouth of the estuary towards the open sea and southern mangroove forest. The specimens were collected using scatter nets (1.5 cm mesh) and netting nets and the data were analyzed using the Shanon-Wiener Biodiversity Index Formula, Evenness Index (E), Species Richness Index (d) and Relative Abundance Index (H')

The results showed that there were 12 species of fish belonging to 10 families. From the 5 research station, the range of values for diversity, species richness and evenness is H': 0-1.329. d: 0-1.674. E: 0-0,958. The location with the highest diversity and evenness is the mouth of the Cijulang river while the lowest is the mouth of the estuary towards the open sea. The most dominating species with the highest number of individual species came from the Karalla genus with a total of 55 individuals and the highest relative abundance value: 0.56.

Keyword : Bojong Salawe Estuary, Ichthyofauna, Diversity, Abundance