

Struktur komunitas gastropoda pada ekosistem mangrove di gugus pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu = Structure community of gastropods at mangrove ecosystem in complex Pari's island, Seribu Islands

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai komunitas Gastropoda pada ekosistem mangrove di Gugus Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu pada bulan Juli 2010. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif-analitik dan bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi, kepadatan, keanekaragaman, kemerataan, dominansi, penyebaran, kesamaan, dan korelasinya dengan parameter abiotik. Penelitian dilakukan dengan purposive sampling dan menggunakan metode transek kuadrat di tiga pulau, yaitu Pulau Pari, Pulau Tengah, dan Pulau Burung. Parameter abiotik yang diukur meliputi, suhu, salinitas, kedalaman, dan kandungan bahan organik. Sebanyak 33 spesies Gastropoda ditemukan di ekosistem mangrove Gugus Pulau Pari. Gastropoda yang ditemukan dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok, yaitu 6 jenis diantaranya merupakan moluska asli mangrove, 2 jenis diantaranya moluska fakultatif, dan 25 jenis sisanya merupakan moluska pengunjung. Kepadatan Gastropoda tertinggi terdapat di Pulau Tengah (112,48 ind/m²) dan terendah di Pulau Burung (66,19 ind/m²). *Terebralia sulcata* merupakan Gastropoda dengan kepadatan tertinggi, yaitu 31,6 ind/m². Indeks keanekaragaman jenis tertinggi terdapat di Pulau Burung (1,978) dan terendah di Pulau Pari (1,497). Gastropoda di ekosistem mangrove Gugus Pulau Pari cukup merata dengan pola sebaran mengelompok dan tidak ada spesies yang mendominasi. Indeks kesamaan terbesar terdapat pada substasiun P1 dan T1 (92,74%), sedangkan terendah terdapat pada T3 dan B8 (14,65%). Kandungan lumpur dan bahan organik memiliki korelasi positif terhadap kepadatan Gastropoda.

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Abstract

The research had been done for structure community of Gastropods at mangrove ecosystem in complex Pari's Island, Seribu Islands on July 2010. The purpose for this particular descriptive analysis research was to know the composition, density, diversity, evenness, domination, distribution, similarity and it's correlation with abiotic parameters. Samples were taken by using purposive sampling and transect square method on three islands, namely Pari Island, Tengah Island and Burung Island. The abiotic parameters were measured (temperature, salinity, depth, and organic matter). We found 33 species of gastropods, which they were divided into three groups, namely native (6), facultative (2), and visitor (25) species molluscs of mangrove, respectively. The highest density was found in the Tengah island (112,48 ind/m²) and the lowest in the Burung Island (66,19 ind/m²). *Terebralia sulcata* was Gastropod with the highest density (31,6 ind/m²). The highest diversity index occurred at Burung Island (1,978) and the lowest at Pari Island (1,497). In general the distribution of Gastropods at mangrove ecosystem in complex Pari's Island was clumped distribution pattern and no species domination. The highest similarity index found in substation P1 and T1 (92,74%), while the lowest found in T3 and B8 (14,65%). The mud and total organic matter (TOM) has a positive correlation to Gastropods density.