Studi Populasi Kepiting Mangrove Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1987) di Hutan Mangrove Pulau Panjang, Serang, Banten = Population Study of the Mangrove Crab Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1987) (Grapsidae) in mangrove forest in Pulau Panjang, Serang, Banten

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai kepadatan populasi, pola persebaran, morfometrik, kecenderungan waktu makan, dan rekonstuksi lubang pada spesies kepiting Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1987) di Pulau Panjang, Serang, Banten. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepadatan populasi, pola distribusi, morfometri, pola makan serta rekonstruksi lubang kepiting M. latifrons. Kepadatan kepiting M. latifrons rata-rata di pulau panjang 26 individu per m2, dengan pola persebaran mengelompok.

Hasil penghitungan morfometrik pada masing-masing jenis kelamin allometrik (b≠3), dan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada jantan dan betina (P<0, 01). Hasil pengamatan pola makan menunjukkan jam makan tertentu pada jenis kepiting tersebut. Hasil rekonstruksi lubang kepiting M. latifrons memperlihatkan bentuk yang bercabang-cabang, namun hanya memiliki satu pintu masuk dan keluar.
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Population density, dispersion pattern, morphometric, feeding time, and crab burrow reconstruction was studied for mangrove leave feeder crab Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1987) in Pulau Panjang, Serang, Banten. This study aims to determine the population density, distribution pattern, morphometric differences between male and female, feeding pattern and burrow reconstruction of mangrove crab M. latifrons. Indirect technique by counting burrow opening have been employed to measure crab population density, average population density of M. latifrons in Pulau Panjang is 26 individual per m2, with clumped dispersion pattern.

Morphometric analysis result shows allometric pattern (b≠3), and shows no significant differences between male and female (P<0, 01). Feeding activities of M. latifrons is time independent. Burrow reconstruction by making resin cast shows branching burrow shape, and only have one opening. However, the importance of burrow morphology is not yet confirmed.