

Studi Pendahuluan mikroalga laut di perairan pulau Pramuka, kepulauan Seribu

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan eksplorasi mikroalga laut di perairan Pulau Pramuka, Kepulauan Seribu pada bulan September 2004. Penelitian merupakan studi pendahuluan dalam suatu rangkaian penelitian eksplorasi mikroalga?termasuk isolasi dan koleksi?dalam rangka pemanfaatan sumber daya mikroalga yang berkesinambungan. Penelitian dilakukan di perairan Pulau Pramuka dengan titik pengambilan sesuai arah mata angin (utara, timur, selatan, barat) Pulau Pramuka. Pada pengamatan awal diketahui 20 genus ditemukan di perairan Pulau Pramuka yaitu dari divisi Cyanophyta/ Cyanobacteria (1 genus), Chromophyta kelas Bacillariophyceae (16 genus), dan Dinophyta (3 genus). Mikroalga lain yang merupakan anggota 3 divisi tersebut di atas dan anggota Chlorophyta serta Haptophyta juga ditemukan, tetapi belum dapat diidentifikasi karena berukuran sangat kecil. Penelitian lanjutan mengenai keanekaragaman mikroalga masih sangat dibutuhkan untuk mengetshui studi flora mikroalga di Kepulauan Seribu dengan lebih teliti dan rinci.

Preliminary Study on Marine Microalgae from Pramuka Island Waters, Thousand Islands: The exploration on marine microalgae from Pramuka Island waters has been done on September 2004. The research is one of the parts of microalgae exploration researches?including isolation and collection?that aim to invent and apply the advantages of microafgae as natural resources, continuously. The sampling site based on the compass direction i.e. north, east, south, and west of Pramuka Island. In the first examination have been found 20 genera from 3 divisions could be found in Pramuka Island waters. Those are 1 genus of Cyanophyta/ Cyanobacteria, 16 genus of Bacillariophyceae of Chromophyta, and 3 genus of Dinophyta. Other microalgae from those three divisions and Chlorophyta and Haptophyta also can be found but still very difficult to be identify, because the microalgae is very tiny. Continued research on microalgae diversity still need to be done in order to better understanding the floristic study of microalgae from Thousand Islands.