

RINGKASAN

MUHAMMAD RAGIL RIZKY SUCIPTO. Estimasi Kandungan Karbon pada Karang *Lifeform Branching (Acropora)* dan *Foliose (Montipora)* di Perairan Kampung Baru, Kabupaten Bintan. Dibimbing oleh RIKA KURNIAWAN dan CHANDRA JOEI KOENAWAN.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengestimasi kandungan karbon organik dan anorganik pada *lifeform* karang *branching* genus *Acropora* dan *foliose* genus *Montipora* di Perairan Kampung Baru, Kabupaten Bintan. Penelitian dilakukan melalui pengamatan kondisi terumbu karang menggunakan metode *Underwater Photo Transect (UPT)*, pengambilan sampel berdasarkan *lifeform* dan bobot sampel (10 g, 30 g, dan 50 g), serta analisis karbon di laboratorium menggunakan metode *Loss on Ignition (LOI)*. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Two-way ANOVA* untuk mengetahui pengaruh *lifeform*, bobot sampel, dan interaksi keduanya terhadap kandungan karbon. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tutupan karang hidup di Perairan Kampung Baru sebesar 36,07%, yang termasuk dalam kategori cukup baik. Kandungan karbon organik dan karbon anorganik pada kedua *lifeform* meningkat seiring bertambahnya bobot sampel. Nilai karbon anorganik tertinggi diperoleh pada *Acropora* sebesar 5,01 gC dan *Montipora* sebesar 4,85 gC, sedangkan karbon organik tertinggi masing-masing sebesar 1,41 gC dan 1,26 gC. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa bobot sampel berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kandungan karbon, sedangkan *lifeform* dan interaksi antara *lifeform* dengan bobot sampel tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan bobot sampel diikuti oleh peningkatan kandungan karbon organik maupun anorganik pada karang. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat menjadi informasi dasar mengenai potensi penyimpanan karbon pada terumbu karang di Perairan Kampung Baru sebagai salah satu upaya mendukung pengelolaan ekosistem pesisir secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Karbon Anorganik, Karbon Organik, *Acropora*, *Montipora*, Terumbu Karang, Perairan Kampung Baru

SUMMARY

MUHAMMAD RAGIL RIZKY SUCIPTO. Estimation of Carbon Content in Coral *Lifeforms Branching (Acropora)* and *Foliose (Montipora)* in Kampung Baru Waters, Bintan Regency. Supervised by RIKA KURNIAWAN and CHANDRA JOEI KOENAWAN.

This study aimed to estimate the organic and inorganic carbon content of *branching* coral (*Acropora*) and *foliose* coral (*Montipora*) in Kampung Baru Waters, Bintan Regency. The research was conducted through coral reef condition assessment using the Underwater Photo Transect (UPT) method, sample collection based on coral *lifeform* and sample weight (10 g, 30 g, and 50 g), and laboratory carbon analysis using the Loss on Ignition (LOI) method. The data were analyzed using a Two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to determine the effects of *lifeform*, sample weight, and their interaction on carbon content. The results showed that the live coral cover in Kampung Baru Waters was 36.07%, which was classified as fair. Both organic and inorganic carbon contents increased with increasing sample weight in both coral *lifeforms*. The highest inorganic carbon content was recorded in *Acropora* (5.01 gC) and *Montipora* (4.85 gC), while the highest organic carbon content reached 1.41 gC in *Acropora* and 1.26 gC in *Montipora*. Statistical analysis indicated that sample weight had a significant effect on both organic and inorganic carbon content, whereas *lifeform* and the interaction between *lifeform* and sample weight had no significant effect. These findings indicate that increasing sample weight is associated with higher organic and inorganic carbon content in corals. This study provides baseline information on the carbon storage potential of coral reefs in Kampung Baru Waters, which may support sustainable coastal ecosystem management.

Keywords: Inorganic Carbon, Organic Carbon, *Acropora*, *Montipora*, Coral Reef, Kampung Baru Waters.