

RINGKASAN

ANTON CANDRA SAPUTRA.Prevalensi Penyakit Karang Pada Ekosistem Terumbu Karang Di Pesisir Pulau Bintan TimurDibimbing oleh ADITYA HIKMAT NUGRAHA dan RISANDI DWIRAMA PUTRA.

Prevalensi penyakit karang merupakan salah satu penyebab terdegradasinya terumbu karang di suatu perairan. Terdapat banyak faktor yang dapat memicu terinfeksinya penyakit pada terumbu karang baik dari kondisi lingkungan itu sendiri maupun dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh aktivitas manusia.Pentingnya penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan prevalensi penyakit dan juga tutupan terumbu karang di perairan Bintan Timur. Pemilihan titik lokasi penelitian menggunakan metode purposive sampling, Pengambilan data penyakit karang menggunakan metode Transek Belt. Penelitian di lakukan di 3 stasiun yaitu desa Malang Rapat, Teluk Bakau dan Kawal.Prevalensi penyakit karang yang ditemukan dari hasil pengamatan yang dilakukan di perairan Kawal memiliki nilai sebesar 56,40%, di perairan Teluk Bakau memiliki nilai sebesar 51,69%,dan di perairan Malang Rapatmemiliki nilai sebesar 69,96%. Jenis penyakit yang di temukan di perairan Bintan Timur antara lain UWS, WS, BrB, dan gangguan kesehatan lainnya berupa *sediment damage*, tumor, respon pigmentasi, alga overgrowth, dan spons. Penyakit karang yang paling banyak di temukan di perairan Bintan Timur *sediment damage*, *alga overgro*,*white syndrome*. Jenis life form karang yang paling banyak terinfeksi penyakit adalah dari jenis karang massive.

Kata kunci:Karang,Penyakit karang, Life form, Tutupan,Bintan Timur

SUMMARY

ANTON CANDRA SAPUTRA.Prevalence of Coral Diseases in Coral Reef Ecosystems on the Coast of East Bintan Island. Guided by ADITYA HIKMAT NUGRAHA and RISANDI DWIRAMA PUTRA.

The prevalence of coral disease is one of the causes of the degradation of coral reefs in a waters. There are many factors that can trigger disease infection on coral reefs, both from the environmental conditions themselves and the impacts caused by human activities. The importance of this study was to determine the prevalence of disease and also coral reef cover in the waters of East Bintan. The selection of research location points using purposive sampling method, coral disease data collection using the Belt Transect method. The research was conducted at 3 stations, namely the villages of Malang Meeting, Teluk Bakau and Kawal. The prevalence of coral disease found from observations made in Kawal waters has a value of 56.40%, in the waters of Bakau Bay it has a value of 51.69%, and in Malang Meeting waters it has a value of 69.96%. The types of diseases found in the waters of East Bintan include UWS, WS, BrB, and other health problems in the form of sediment damage, tumors, pigmentation responses, algae overgrowth, and sponges. The most common coral diseases found in the waters of East Bintan are sediment damage, algae overgro, white syndrome. The type of coral life form that was most infected with the disease was the massive coral species.

Keywords: *Coral, coral disease, Life form, Bintan Timur*