

RINGKASAN

Fengki Pratama. Diversitas Gastropoda Pada Ekosistem Lamun Di Perairan Teluk Bakau Kabupaten Bintan. Dibimbing oleh Falmi Yandri dan Try Febrianto.

Ekosistem lamun terdiri dari vegetasi yang dapat bertahan hidup di bawah air laut dangkal. Biota laut bergantung pada ekosistem lamun untuk berbagai fungsi, termasuk produksi primer, perangkap sedimen, dan perlindungan. Selain itu, beragam biota menghuni ekosistem lamun salah satunya gastropoda yang memiliki keterkaitan dengan ekosistem lamun. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kondisi ekosistem lamun, kelimpahan gastropoda dan hubungan kelimpahan gastropoda terhadap tutupan lamun. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Teluk Bakau Kabupaten Bintan pada Bulan Maret 2024, yang terdapat 3 stasiun. Pengambilan data kelimpahan gastropoda dan tutupan lamun dilakukan dengan metode transek garis dan transek kuadrat ukuran 50x50 cm. Jenis lamun yang dijumpai antaralain; *Enhalus acoroides*, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Halophilla ovalis*, *Halodule uninervis*, *halodule pinifolia*, dan *Syringodium isoetifolium*. Tutupan lamun yang diperoleh di perairan Teluk Bakau Kabupaten Bintan, stasiun I memiliki nilai tutupan lamun sebesar 33,14% kategori sedang dengan kondisi kurang kaya/kurang sehat. Stasiun 2 memiliki nilai tutupan lamun sebesar 36,67% kategori sedang kondisi kurang kaya/kurang sehat. Stasiun 3 memiliki nilai tutupan lamun sebesar 32,45% kategori sedang dengan kondisi kurang sehat. Spesies gastropoda yang tersebar di Perairan Teluk Bakau Kabupaten Bintan, diantara lain; *Strombus urceus*, *Volegalea wardiana*, *Cerithium ceralium*, *Cerithidea cingulate*, *Strombus canarium*, *Clypeomorus batillariaeformis*, *Rhinoclavis vertagus*, *Columbella scripta*, *Otopleura mitralis*, *Nassarius siquijorensis*. Hasil perhitungan kelimpahan total gastropoda, kelimpahan tertinggi terdapat pada stasiun 1 sebesar 2,6 ind/m², lalu diikuti stasiun 2 dengan kelimpahan total sebesar 2,4 ind/m², sedangkan kelimpahan gastropoda terendah terdapat pada stasiun 3 sebesar 0,5 ind/m².

Kata Kunci: Diversitas, Lamun, Gastropoda, Bintan

SUMMARY

Fengki Pratama. Gastropod Diversity in Seagrass Ecosystems in the Waters of Teluk Bakau, Bintan Regency. Supervised by Falmi Yandri and Try Febrianto.

Seagrass ecosystems consist of vegetation that can survive under shallow seawater. Marine biota depend on seagrass ecosystems for a variety of functions, including primary production, sediment trapping and refuge. In addition, a variety of biota inhabit seagrass habitats, one of which is gastropods that have a relationship with seagrass cover. The purpose of this study was to determine the condition of seagrass ecosystem, gastropod abundance and the relationship of gastropod abundance to seagrass cover. This research was conducted in Teluk Bakau, Bintan Regency in March 2024, where there were 3 stations. Data collection on gastropod abundance and seagrass cover was carried out using the line transect and quadrat transect methods with a size of 50x50 cm. Seagrass species found include; *Enhalus acoroides*, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Halophilla ovalis*, *Halodule uninervis*, *halodule pinifolia*, and *Syringodium isoetifolium*. Seagrass cover obtained in the waters of Teluk Bakau, Bintan Regency, station I has a seagrass cover value of 33.14% in the medium category with less rich / less healthy conditions. Station 2 has a seagrass cover value of 36.67% in the moderate category of less rich / less healthy conditions. Station 3 has a seagrass cover value of 32.45% medium category with less healthy conditions. Gastropod species spread in the waters of Teluk Bakau, Bintan Regency, include; *Strombus urceus*, *Volegalea wardiana*, *Cerithium ceralium*, *Cerithidea cingulate*, *Strombus canarium*, *Clypeomorus batillariaeformis*, *Rhinoclavis vertagus*, *Columbella scripta*, *Otopleura mitralis*, *Nassarius siquijorensis*. The results of the calculation of the total abundance of gastropods, the highest abundance was found at station 1 at 2.6 ind/m², followed by station 2 with a total abundance of 2.4 ind/m², while the lowest gastropod abundance was found at station 3 at 0.5 ind/m².

Keywords: Diversity, Seagrass, Gastropods, Bintan