

Intisari

**JENIS DAN SEBARAN MAKROALGA DI ZONA INTERTIDAL
PANTAI NGANDONG DAN DRINI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui jenis makroalga dan mengetahui sebaran makroalga di Pantai Ngandong dan Drini Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Penelitian dilakukan pada Bulan Februari dan Maret 2012. Pengamatan dan pengumpulan data makroalga dilakukan pada bentangan sebanyak 7 transek menggunakan kuadrat plot berukuran 1x1 m². Jarak antar transek 30-35 m, sedangkan jarak antar plot 20-25 m. Tiap transek dipasang kuadrat sebanyak 2-5 unit. Pada tiap kuadrat plot dihitung cacah individu tiap jenis makroalga yang dijumpai. Parameter lingkungan yang diukur antara lain suhu udara, suhu air, salinitas, kandungan nitrat dan fosfat, pH, dan jenis substrat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis spesies makroalga yang ditemukan sebanyak 47 spesies, terdiri 13 anggota Chlorophyceae, 4 anggota Phaeophyceae, dan 30 anggota Rhodophyceae. Spesies makroalga di Pantai Ngandong sebanyak 39 spesies, terdiri dari 7 anggota Chlorophyceae, 4 anggota Phaeophyceae, dan 28 anggota Rhodophyceae, sedangkan di Pantai Drini sebanyak 36 jenis, terdiri dari 13 anggota Chlorophyceae, 4 anggota Phaeophyceae, dan 19 anggota Rhodophyceae. Sebaran makroalga di Pantai Ngandong terpusat pada intertidal bagian timur, sedangkan di Pantai Drini terpusat pada intertidal bagian barat. Secara umum, sebaran yang paling tinggi di Pantai Ngandong adalah Kelas Rhodophyceae, sedangkan di Pantai Drini adalah Kelas Chlorophyceae. Faktor-faktor yang sangat mempengaruhi sebaran makroalga antara lain kandungan nitrat, arus, topografi intertidal, dan jenis substrat.

Kata Kunci: keanekaragaman, sebaran, makroalga, Drini, Ngandong.

Abstract

*DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MACROALGAE IN THE COASTAL INTERTIDAL
ZONE OF NGANDONG AND DRINI GUNUNGKIDUL*

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The aims of this research was to investigate the diversity and distribution of macroalgae in the Coastal of Ngandong and Drini Gunungkidul. Research was carried out from February to March 2012. Observing and collecting data of macroalgae was held at stretched with totally 7 transect, it used quadrat plot with total size about 1x1 m². The interval of transects along 30-35 meter, while the interval of plots along 20-25 meter. Each transect was put out 2-5 units quadrat. The individual number from each species of macroalgae which was found at each quadrat plot, was counted. Environmental parameters were observed in this research, such as temperature of atmosphere and water, salinity, concentration of nitrate and phosphate, pH and type of substrate.

The result was indicated 47 species of total macroalgae which was found, comprising of 13 Chlorophyceae, 4 Phaeophyceae and 30 Rhodophyceae. A total macroalgae species in the Coastal of Ngandong were 39 species, comprising of 7 Chlorophyceae, 4 Phaeophyceae, and 28 Rhodophyceae, while a total macroalgae species in the Coastal of Drini were 36 species, comprising of 13 Chlorophyceae, 4 Phaeophyceae, and 19 Rhodophyceae. The distribution of macroalgae in Coastal of Ngandong was concentrated at east part of intertidal, while in Coastal of Drini was concentrated at west part of intertidal. Commonly, the highest distribution in Ngandong Beach was Rhodophyceae Class, while in Drini Beach was Chlorophyceae Class. The several factor which very influence distribution of macroalgae such as nitrat concentration, current, intertidal topography and type of substrate.

Key word: diversity, distribution, macroalgae, Drini, Ngandong