



Intisari

KEANEKARAGAMAN JUVENIL IKAN DI PANTAI MENGANTI KABUPATEN CILACAP

Pantai Menganti Cilacap merupakan daerah yang berbatasan dengan Sungai Serayu dan sebagian wilayahnya terdampak abrasi. Penelitian ini mengkaji pengaruh abrasi terhadap keanekaragaman juvenil ikan di Pantai Menganti Cilacap, pada kawasan yang terdampak abrasi dan kawasan yang tidak terdampak abrasi. Metode pengambilan sampel juvenil ikan dilakukan menggunakan jaring larva *net* pada dua lokasi berbeda. Selanjutnya, sampel diidentifikasi jenisnya dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Kemudian dilakukan analisis komposisi tangkapan, persebaran panjang dan bobot, kelimpahan, indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener, indeks keseragaman *Evenness*, indeks dominasi, dan indeks *Jaccard similarity*, serta dilakukan analisis data statistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa total ikan yang diperoleh di kawasan abrasi adalah 352 ekor, sedangkan di kawasan tidak abrasi sebanyak 540 ekor. Kelimpahan ikan di kawasan tidak abrasi rata-ratanya mencapai 45.000 ind/m³, sedangkan di kawasan abrasi hanya 29.333,33 ind/m³. Indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener di kawasan abrasi lebih rendah (1,94–2,11) dibandingkan kawasan tidak abrasi (2,25–2,41), dengan indeks *Jaccard similarity* sebesar 29,41%. Kawasan yang tidak terkena abrasi memiliki komposisi jumlah juvenil ikan lebih banyak, keanekaragamannya lebih tinggi, serta dominasinya lebih rendah ($p < 0.05$).

Kata kunci: daerah asuhan, ikan, kelimpahan, pesisir.



Abstract

FISH JUVENILE DIVERSITY AT MENGANTI BEACH
CILACAP REGENCY

Menganti Beach in Cilacap is a coastal area adjacent to the Serayu River, with certain regions affected by abrasion. This study examines the impact of abrasion on the diversity of juvenile fish in Menganti Beach, comparing areas affected by abrasion and those unaffected. Juvenile fish sampling was conducted using a larval net at two different locations. Subsequently, the samples were identified by species and analyzed descriptively. Further analyses were conducted, including composition analysis, length and weight distribution, abundance, the Shannon-Wiener diversity index, the *Evenness* index, the dominance index, and the Jaccard similarity index, as well as statistical data analysis. The results indicate that the total number of fish obtained in the abraded area was 352 individuals, while in the non-abraded area, it was 540 individuals. The average fish abundance in the non-abraded area reached 45,000 individuals/m³, whereas in the abraded area, it was only 29,333 individuals/m³. The Shannon-Wiener diversity index in the abraded area was lower (1.94–2.11) compared to the non-abraded area (2.25–2.41), with a Jaccard similarity index of 29.41%, indicating significant differences in species composition. The non-abraded area exhibited a higher number of juvenile fish, greater species diversity, and lower dominance ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: abundance, coastal, fish, nursery area.