

## DISTRIBUSI DAN STRUKTUR KOMUNITAS MAKROOZOOBENTOS DI RAWA PENING KABUPATEN SEMARANG PERIODE AGUSTUS–DESEMBER 2020

### Intisari

Rawa Pening di Kabupaten Semarang merupakan perairan air tawar yang penting secara ekologi, ekonomi, dan sosial bagi masyarakat sekitar. Kualitas air Rawa Pening dapat mencerminkan kesehatan ekosistem danau dan kondisi ini dapat direpresentasikan dengan keberadaan makrozoobentos. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui distribusi temporal makrozoobentos di Rawa Pening pada bulan Agustus hingga Desember 2020. Sampel makrozoobentos diambil menggunakan *grab sampler*, diawetkan menggunakan formalin (4%), dan diidentifikasi secara morfologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan makrozoobentos di Rawa Pening terdiri dari 3 kelas (Malacostraca, Gastropoda, dan Clitellata), 7 famili (Ampullariidae, Lymnaeidae, Naididae, Parastacidae, Palaemonidae, Thiaridae, dan Viviparidae), dan 9 genera. Genus yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah *Tubifex* sp. (53,58%), sedangkan yang paling sedikit ditemukan adalah *Cherax* sp. (0,27%). Parameter lingkungan yang paling mempengaruhi kelimpahan makrozoobentos di Rawa Pening adalah kedalaman ( $r = -0,58$ ), yaitu semakin dalam batimetri semakin sedikit makrozoobentos yang ditemukan.

Kata kunci: *Cherax* sp., kelimpahan, makrozoobentos, Rawa Pening, *Tubifex* sp.

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF MACROZOOBENTHOS  
IN LAKE RAWA PENING FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020

**Abstract**

The Lake Rawa Pening in Semarang Regency is a freshwater lake that is ecologically, economically, and socially important to the surrounding community. The quality of Rawa Pening water can reflect the health of the lake ecosystem and this condition can be represented by the presence of macrozoobenthos. This research aims to determine the temporal distribution of macrozoobenthos in Lake Rawa Pening from August to December 2020. Macrozoobenthos samples were taken using a grab sampler, preserved using formalin (4%), and identified morphologically. The results showed that macrozoobenthos in Lake Rawa Pening consisted of 3 classes (Malacostraca, Gastropoda, and Clitellata), 7 families (Ampullariidae, Lymnaeidae, Naididae, Parastacidae, Palaemonidae, Thiaridae, and Viviparidae), and 9 genera. The most frequently found genus was *Tubifex* sp. (53.58%), while the least frequently found genus was *Cherax* sp. (0.27%). The environmental parameter that prominently influenced the abundance of macrozoobenthos in the Lake Rawa Pening is bathymetry ( $r = -0.58$ ), i.e. the deeper the bathymetry, the fewer macrozoobenthos were found.

Keyword: *Cherax* sp., abundance, Lake Rawa Pening, macrozoobenthos, *Tubifex* sp.