Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan kemelimpahan crustacea di kawasan mangrove Desa Jangkaran. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari bulan Oktober 2016 sampai Februari 2017. Pengambilan sampel crustacea menggunakan jala tebar, pintur dan metode *hand picking* di sepanjang sungai dengan luasan pengambilan 10 m^2. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali dalam satu bulan. Sampel crustacea yang telah dibersihkan, diidentifikasi dan dikelompokkan sesuai dengan jenisnya, diukur panjang karapas dan panjang total untuk udang, dan panjang karapas untuk jenis yang lain, serta berat setiap individu. Pengamatan lingkungan perairan dilakukan dengan mengukur suhu udara, suhu air, kecerahan, kedalaman, kecepatan arus, pH, salinitas, oksigen terlarut, dan jenis substrat. Hasil pengamatan ditemukan 1 ordo, 7 famili, dan 26 spesies. Famili crustacea yang didapatkan yaitu Coenobitidae, Diogenidae, Grapsidae, Ocypodidae, Palaemonoidae, Penaeidae, dan Portunidae. Jenis crustacea paling banyak didapatkan yaitu udang putih (*Penaeus merguiensis*) sebanyak 25,06 %, kelomang (*Clibanarius* sp.) sebanyak 10,85%, dan *Uca annulipes* sebanyak 10,59%. Jenis crustacea yang paling sedikit ditemukan yaitu *Varuna Yui* sebanyak 0,13% dan *Ocypode* sp. sebanyak 0,26%. Hasil indeks keanekaragaman yaitu 2,60, indeks kemelimpahan yaitu 25,4, indeks kemerataan yaitu 0,87, dan indeks dominansi yaitu 0,18. Habitat tersebut dapat mendukung kehidupan organisme di kawasan mangrove Desa Jangkaran dan komunitas crustacea di kawasan mangrove tergolong stabil.

Kata kunci: crustacea, Desa Jangkaran, komunitas, Kulon Progo, mangrove.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the diversity and abundance of crustaceans inhabite in mangrove area of Jangkaran village. Sampling was conducted beweekly from October 2016 to Februari 2017. The crustacean sample was collected using cast net, trap, and hand picking method along the river side with a cover area approximately 10 m^2. All crustacean samples was cleaned, then to identification and then measured the carapace and total length for shrimp, and carapace length for othes, and weight individually. Environments condition was measured namely temperature, brightness, depth, current, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen and substrate type. The result showed that there was 1 order, 7 families, and 26 species of crustacea. The family of crustaceans was Coenobitidae, Diogenidae, Grapsidae, Ocypodidae, Palaemonoidae, Penaeidae, and Portunidae. The most abundance in number of crustaceans was white shrimp (*Penaeus merguiensis*), hermit crabs (*Clibanarius* sp.), and *Uca annulipes* with amount of 25,06%, 10,85 %, and 10,59%, respectively. Mean while the least number of crustaceans species was *Varuna yui* (0,13%) and *Ocypode* sp. (0,26%). The diversity index was 2,60, the abundance index was 25,4, the evenness index was 0,87 and dominance index was 0,18. While the habitat could support the living organism in mangrove area of Jangkaran Village, and hence the crustaceans community in the mangrove area was relatively stable.

Key word: community, crustacean, mangrove, Jangkaran Village, Kulon Progo.