



**KEANEKARAGAMAN SPESIES DAN HUBUNGAN KEKERABATAN
FENETIK MAKROALGA LAUT ANGGOTA SARGASSACEAE
MENGGUNAKAN ANALISIS TAKSONOMI NUMERIK BERDASARKAN
KARAKTER MORFOLOGI, ANATOMI, DAN FITOKIMIA**

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INTISARI

Sargassaceae merupakan salah satu familia makroalga laut yang memiliki keanekaragaman tinggi dan persebaran luas di perairan dunia, namun mengalami banyak ambiguitas taksonomi. Penelitian mengenai keanekaragaman dan hubungan kekerabatan Sargassaceae sudah banyak dilakukan, namun belum ada penelitian mengenai keanekaragaman spesies dan hubungan kekerabatan fenetik Sargassaceae berdasarkan kombinasi karakter morfologis, anatomic dan fitokimia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman spesies, hubungan kekerabatan spesies dan karakter utama yang mempengaruhi pola pengelompokan Sargassaceae. Penelitian dilakukan di tiga pantai selatan Gunungkidul, D.I. Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *purposive sampling*. Karakterisasi dilakukan dengan pengamatan dan pengukuran morfologi, pengamatan anatomi dan fitokimia melalui metode KLT. Analisis numerik-fenetik dilakukan dengan program MVSP 3.1. Analisis klastering menggunakan metode UPGMA berdasarkan *Gower's Similarity Coefficient*. Analisis komponen utama (PCA) dilakukan untuk mengetahui karakter utama yang berperan pada pembentukan kelompok. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keanekaragaman Sargassaceae di pantai Gunungkidul didominasi oleh genus *Sargassum*, dengan keanekaragaman tertinggi ditemukan pada pantai Porok. Hubungan kekerabatan Sargassaceae dari 3 pantai Gunungkidul menggunakan 50 karakter taksonomi menghasilkan 2 klaster yaitu klaster I dengan anggota dari genus *Sargassum* dan klaster II dengan anggota dari genus *Turbinaria*. Karakter yang paling berpengaruh pada pengelompokan Sargassaceae adalah bentuk *stipe*, bentuk *frond*, pangkal frond, ukuran midrib, bentuk reseptakel binci, panjang *frond*, tipe substrat, phaeophytin dan antheraxanthin.

Kata kunci : Sargassaceae, keanekaragaman spesies, numerik-fenetik, PCA, *Gower's Similarity Coefficient*



SPECIES DIVERSITY AND PHENETIC RELATIONSHIPS OF SARGASSACEAE USING NUMERICAL-PHENETIC ANALYSIS BASED ON MORPHO-ANATOMICAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERS

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ABSTRACT

Sargassaceae is one of the marine macroalgae familia which consist of many diverse species and has a worldwide dispersal, but it has many taxonomy ambiguities. There has existed a lot of researches about species diversity and phenetic relationships of Sargassaceae, but there hasn't been any record about phenetic relationship research that being performed using the combination of morpho-anatomy and phytochemical characters. This research aimed to determine the Sargassaceae species diversity, their phenetic relationship, and their main taxonomic characters that influencing the clustering systems. This research was performed by collecting samples using purposive sampling method at three southern beaches of Gunungkidul, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Taxonomic characters were collected based on morphological thallus observation and measurement, anatomical observation, and phytochemical analysis using TLC (Thin Layer Chromatography) method. The data collected were analyzed using MVSP 3.1. Clustering analysis were performed using UPGMA method based on Gower's Similarity Coefficient. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was performed to determine the main character that influences the clustering system of Sargassaceae. The result of this study shows that species diversity of Sargassaceae in the southern beaches of Gunungkidul are dominated by *Sargassum* and the highest diversity was found in Porok beach. Phenetic relationship of Sargassacae using 50 taxonomical characters resulted in 2 groups of Sargassaceae, with cluster I consist of *Sargassum*, while cluster II consist of *Turbinaria*. The most influencing characters in Sargassaceae clustering pattern are the shape of *stipe* and frond, the base of frond, midrib's length, androgynous receptacle shape, frond length, substrate type, phaeophytin, and antheraxanthin.

Keyword : Sargassaceae, species diversity, numeric-phenetic, PCA, *Gower's Similarity Coefficient*