

Listia Dewi Anggraini Sukardi. NRP. 150341100025. Analisa Kelimpahan Fitoplankton di Perairan Bangkalan Madura. Dibawah Bimbingan **Dr. Apri Arisandi, S.Pi, M.Si.**

ABSTRAK

Fitoplankton merupakan mikroorganisme atau organisme berukuran kecil yang hidup melayang di kolom Perairan. Fitoplankton memiliki kemampuan autotrof mengubah bahan anorganik menjadi bahan organik yang banyak ditemukan di Perairan Indonesia, salah satunya Perairan Bangkalan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelimpahan fitoplankton pada Perairan Kamal dan Sepulu. Bulan November-Desember 2018 dilakukan penelitian. Metode yang digunakan yakni metode pengumpulan data primer di Lapangan, penentuan lokasi purposive sampling dan metode kelimpahan Big block.. Pengambilan sampel fitoplankton dilakukan sebanyak 2 stasiun masing-masing stasiun 3 titik masing-masing titik 3 kali pengulangan sampel. Fitoplankton yang ditemukan berasal dari 4 kelas (Bacillariophyceae, Dinophyceae, Cyanophyceae dan Chlorophyceae) dan yang paling dominansi kelas Bacillariophyceae. Jumlah kelimpahan titik A 11750 ind/l, Titik B 9875 ind/l, Titik C 15000 ind/l, Titik D 18250 ind/l, Titik E 20500 ind/l dan Titik F 16500 ind/l. Kelimpahan fitoplankton diatas dengan kisaran parameter perairan suhu 29,5-30 ° C; pH 7,08-7,60; Salinitas 27-31 ppt; DO 4,82-6,27 mg/l dan Kecerahan 27-61 cm.

Kata Kunci: *Fitoplankton, Kelimpahan, Bangkalan*

Listia Dewi Anggraini Sukardi. NRP. 150341100025. Analisis of Phytoplankton Abundance in Bangkalan Madura. Advisor **Dr. Apri Arisandi, S.Pi, M.Si.**

ABSTRACT

Phytoplankton are small microorganisms that live at the top of the water column. Phytoplankton have autotroph ability to convert inorganic materials into organic materials which are found in Indonesian Waters, which one of them is Bangkalan Waters. This study aims to determine the abundance of phytoplankton in Kamal and Sepulu. This research was conducted in November – December 2018. The method used were the primary data collection in the field, the determination of purposive sampling location, and the Big Block abundance method. Phytoplankton sampling was done in 2 stations, each station had 3 points, and each points was taken 3 times of sampling. Phytoplankton organisms were found comes from 4 classes (Bacillariophyceae, Dinophyceae, Cyanophyceae, and Chlorophyceae) and dominated by Bacillariophyceae. Total abundance point A 11750 ind/l, B 9875 ind/l, C 15000 ind/l, D 18250 ind/l, E 20500 ind/l and F 16500 ind/l. The abundance of phytoplankton that mention before with a range of water parameters temperature 29,5-30 °C; pH 7,08-7,60; salinity 27-31 ppt; DO 4,82-6,27 mg/l and brightness 27-61 cm.

Keyword: *Phitoplankton, Abundance, Bangkalan*