

PUJO IMAN SANTOSO NIM. 19.03.4.1.1.00115. SEQI (*Seagrass Ecological Quality Index*) di Perairan Pulau Poteran Sumenep. Penelitian ini dibawah bimbingan Dosen Ilmu Kelautan Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Insafitri, S.T., M.Sc, Ph.D

ABSTRAK

Pulau poteran adalah pulau kecil yang termasuk dalam kabupaten Sumenep. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Gapurana dan Desa Padike. Ekosistem perairan Pulau Poteran memiliki keberagaman yang cukup kompleks, diantaranya yakni, mangrove, rumput laut, terumbu karang dan lamun yang berada di tepi pantai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai SEQI (*Seagrass Ecologi Quality Index*) di perairan Pulau Poteran. Metode yang digunakan dengan transek kwadrat sebanyak 33 yang mengarah ke laut dengan ukuran 50x50 cm. Adapun komponen SEQI yang diperhatikan yakni kekayaan spesies lamun, tutupan persen lamun, tutupan makroalga, tutupan epifit, dan kejernihan air. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 1 jenis lamun di Desa Gapurana yang berjenis *Thalassia hemprichii* sedangkan pada Desa Padike ditemukan 2 jenis yaitu *E.acoroides* dan *T.hemprichi*. Desa Gapurana memperoleh rata rata penutupan lamun sebesar 42%, penutupan makroalga 0%, dan penutupan epifit 3%, sedangkan Desa Padike memperoleh rata rata lamun lamun sebesar 30%, penutupan makroalga 0%, dan penutupan epifit 3%. Hasil akhir nilai SEQI di Desa Gapurana sebesar 0,694 sedangkan Desa Padike sebesar 0,6. Hasil akhir nilai SEQI pada kedua stasiun menunjukkan kategori baik.

Kata Kunci : *Seagrass Ecological Quality Index*, penutupan lamun, Gapurana, Padike

ABSTRACT

Poteran Island is a small island that is included in the Sumenep district. This research was conducted in Gapurana Village and Padike Village. The aquatic ecosystem of Poteran Island has a fairly complex diversity, including mangroves, seaweed, coral reefs and sea grasses that are on the shore. This study aims to determine the value of SEQI(*Seagrass Ecologi Quality Index*) in the waters of Poteran Island. The method used is a 33 square transect that leads to the sea with a size of 50x50 cm. The components of SEQI that are considered are seagrass species richness, percent seagrass cover, macroalgae cover, epiphyte cover, and water clarity. In this study, one type of seagrass was found in Gapurana Village *Thalassia hemprichii* whereas in Padike Village, 2 types were found, *E.acoroides* and *T. hemprichi*. Gapurana Village obtained an average seagrass cover of 42%, 0% macroalgae cover, and 3% epiphyte cover, while Padike Village obtained an average seagrass cover of 30%, 0% macroalgae cover, and 3% epiphyte cover. The final result of the SEQI value in Gapurana Village was 0.694 while in Padike Village it was 0.6. The final results of the SEQI values at both stations show a good category.

Keyword : *Seagrass Ecological Quality Index*, seagrass cover, Gapurana, Padike

