

ABSTRAK

Gastropoda adalah sekelompok hewan yang memiliki tubuh lunak dan umumnya memiliki cangkang serta hidup menempel pada permukaan sedimen. Kelimpahan suatu organisme disebut juga jumlah individu per satuan luas. Satuan kelimpahan pada umumnya yaitu ind/m². Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis dan kelimpahan gastropoda di Pesisir Kabupaten Bangkalan, Provinsi Jawa Timur yaitu di ekosistem mangrove Desa Ujungpiring, kawasan pemukiman pesisir Desa Baturubuh, dan kawasan industri galangan kapal Desa Sembilangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada Bulan Oktober – November 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode transek kuadran berukuran 5x5 meter dan subplot transek 1x1 meter yang diletakkan secara random didalam transek 5x5 meter tersebut. Pengambilan data gastropoda menggunakan metode *hand collecting*. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan di 3 stasiun berbeda ditemukan 14 family yang terdiri dari 20 spesies gastropoda yaitu *Babylonia spirata*, *Cerithidea cingulata*, *Cerithidea obtusa*, *Chicoreus capunicus*, *Clypeomorus pellucida*, *Littoraria articulata*, *Littoraria melanostoma*, *Littoraria scabra*, *Littoraria littorea*, *Luria lurida*, *Mangelia costata*, *Mondonta labio*, *Murex occa*, *Nassarius margaritifer*, *Naticarius stercusmuscarum*, *Nerita undata*, *Pomacea canaliculata*, *Strombus alatus*, *Telescopium telescopium*, dan *Turritella terebra*. Nilai kelimpahan jenis tertinggi yaitu spesies *Cerithidea cingulata* yang terdapat pada transek 1 di kawasan Industri atau galangan kapal (Stasiun III) sebanyak 50,2 ind/m². Kelimpahan relatif yaitu stasiun I sebesar 74,4%, Stasiun II sebesar 39,9%, dan Stasiun III sebesar 97,1%. Perbedaan nilai total kelimpahan gastropoda pada 3 stasiun berbeda ini dikarenakan dipengaruhi oleh adanya ekosistem mangrove dan kualitas perairan yang berbeda.

Kata Kunci : Kelimpahan, Gastropoda, Pesisir, kualitas perairan

ABSTRACT

Gastropods are a group of animals that have soft bodies and generally have shells and live attached to sediment surfaces. The abundance of an organism is also called the number of individuals per unit area. The unit of abundance in general is ind/m². The aim of this research is to determine the types and abundance of gastropods on the coast of Bangkalan Regency, East Java Province, namely in the mangrove ecosystem of Ujungpiring Village, the coastal residential area of Baturubuh Village, and the shipyard industrial area of Sembilangan Village. This research was conducted in October - November 2023. This research used a 5x5 meter quadrant transect method and 1x1 meter transect subplots which were placed randomly within the 5x5 meter transect. Gastropod data collection uses the hand collecting method. Based on research conducted at 3 different stations, 14 families were found consisting of 20 species of gastropods, namely *Babylonia spirata*, *Cerithidea cingulata*, *Cerithidea obtusa*, *Chicoreus capunicus*, *Clypeomorus pellucida*, *Littoraria articulata*, *Littoraria melanostoma*, *Littoraria scabra*, *Littoraria littorea*, *Luria lurida*, *Mangelia costata*, *Mondonta labio*, *Murex occa*, *Nassarius margaritifer*, *Naticarius stercusmuscarum*, *Nerita undata*, *Pomacea canaliculata*, *Strombus alatus*, *Telescopium telescopium*, and *Turritella terebra*. The highest species abundance value is the *Cerithidea cingulata* species found on transect 1 in the industrial area or shipyard (Station III) at 50.2 ind/m². The relative abundance is Station I at 74.4%, Station II at 39.9%, and Station III at 97.1%. The difference in the total abundance of gastropods at these 3 different stations is due to the influence of the mangrove ecosystem and different water quality.

Keywords: Abundance, Gastropods, Coastal, water quality