

Ika Faulina NPM. 190351100005. Analisis Sebaran Kepadatan Populasi Kerang Bambu (*Solen Sp.*) Berdasarkan Jenis Substrat di Pesisir Desa Polagan Kecamatan Galis Kabupaten Pamekasan Dibawah Bimbingan Prof. Dr. Ir. Muhammad Zainuri, M.Sc.

ABSTRAK

Kerang bambu (*Solen sp.*) merupakan salah satu komoditas *molusca* dari kelas *bivalvia* yang populasinya dapat ditemukan di pesisir pantai Kabupaten Pamekasan, yaitu pada zona pasang surut (intertidal) dan batas air surut terendah (subtidal) pada substrat lumpur dan dataran pasir. Mengingat kerang bambu bisa ditemukan pada berbagai substrat, maka jenis substrat dapat diduga mempengaruhi kelimpahan dan sebaran kerang bambu. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui jenis substrat, frekuensi ukuran, kepadatan populasi dan pola sebaran serta hubungan antara kepadatan populasi kerang bambu dengan jenis substrat. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di Pesisir desa Polagan, kecamatan Galis, kabupaten Pamekasan, dengan metode purposive random sampling menggunakan transek kuadran dan dianalisa menggunakan Indeks Dispersi Morisita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa ukuran panjang kerang bambu yang hidup pada substrat pasir, pasir berlumpur dan lumpur berpasir adalah tertinggi pada interval kelas 30-31 mm, dan terendah pada interval kelas 36-37 mm. Kepadatan populasi tertinggi 21,44 ind/m² di substrat pasir (ratio pasir : lumpur = 76,62 : 23,38) dan terendah 6,44 ind/m² di substrat lumpur berpasir (ratio pasir : lumpur = 26,99 : 73,01). Korelasi jenis substrat pasir dengan kepadatan populasi yaitu erat dan positif sedangkan dengan jenis substrat lumpur adalah erat dan negatif. Nilai koefisien determinasi (R^2) = 0,94.

Kata Kunci: Kerang bambu (*Solen sp.*); Kepadatan populasi; Pola sebaran; Regresi linear.

Ika Faulina NPM. 190351100005. *Analysis of Population Density Distribution of Bamboo Mussels (Solen sp.) Based on Substrate Type in the Coastal Village of Polagan, Galis District, Pamekasan Regency Under the Guidance of Prof. Dr. Ir. Muhammad Zainuri, M.Sc.*

ABSTRACT

Bamboo clams (Solen sp.) is one of the mollusk commodities from the bivalve class whose population can be found on the coast of Pamekasan regency. Considering that bamboo clams can be found on various substrates, the type of substrate can be expected to influence the abundance and distribution of razor clams. The aim of the study was to determine the type of substrate, size frequency, population density and distribution pattern as well as the relationship between bamboo clam population density and substrate type. Sampling was carried out at the Coastal Village of Polagan, Galis Subdistrict, Pamekasan District, with purposive random sampling method using quadrant transects and analyzed using the Morisita Dispersion Index. The results showed that the length of the bamboo shells that lived on sand, muddy sand and sandy mud substrates was highest at class intervals of 30-31 mm, and lowest at class intervals of 36-37 mm. The highest population density was 21.44 ind/m² in a sand substrate (ratio of sand : mud = 76,62 : 23,38) and the lowest was 6,44 ind/m² in a sandy mud substrate (ratio of sand : mud = 26,99 : 73,01). The correlation between sand substrate type and population density is strong and positive, while that with silt substrate type is strong and negative. The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.94.

Key words: Bamboo clams (Solen sp.); Population density; Disrtibution pattern; Linear regression.