ABSTRAK

Winarmi Gay. 05161421038. Keragaman Organisme Penghuni Akar dan Rhizome Lamun *Enhalus acoraides* di Perairan Kastela Kecamatan Pulau Ternate. Di bawah bimbingan Riyadi Subur S.Pdan Rina

Ekosistem lamun secara ekologis mempunyai beberapa fungsi penting didaerah pesisir, diantaranya yaitu sebagai komponen produsen primer, habitat, tempat berlindung, mencari makan, tempat pememijah bagi ikan, udang dan organisme lain yang hidup di dalamnya (Ramili *dkk.*, 2018). Peran fisik ekosistem lamun juga untuk pencegah erosi, perangkap sedimen dan mengurangi aksi arus dan gelombang membuat keberadaan ekosistem lamun diwilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil menjadi penting sebagai pelindung garis pantai dan daratan pulau-pulau kecil (Subur, 2013).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keragaman organisme yang menghuni akar dan rimpang *Enhalus acoroides* di perairan Kastela Kecamatan Pulau Ternate. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode sampling yang di lakukan secara acak berdasarkan keberadaan lamun *Enhalus acoroides*. sampel yang diambil sebanyak 50 sampel menggunakan kuadran 20x20cm. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan 6 jenis organisme yang menghuni akar dan rhizome *enhalu acoroides* di pantai Kastela yaitu sebagai berikut, *Narius reticulaus, Nassarius nitidu, Typhlocarcinops ocularia, Callianassa australiensis, Athanas nitescen,* dan *Pyromaia tuberculata*. Hasil indeks keanekaragaman jenis (H') organisme pada lokasi penelitian tergolong dalam kriteria keanekaragaman jenis sedang), Sedangkan untuk indeks dominansi (C) tergolong dalam keriteria ada salah satu jenis yang mendominansi. Kemudian untuk kemerataan jenis (E) pada lokasi penelitian tergolong dalam kriteria kemerataan jenis yang merata .

Kata Kunci: Organisme, akar ,rhizome, *enhalus acoroides*

Abstract: Marine life plays an important role in various processes that occur in seagrass areas. The role of marine biota is not only as a decomposer but also as a component of the food web. The survival of marine life cannot be separated from the existence of seagrass ecosystems as a place to live, a source of food, reproduction and others. Animals that come as visitors are usually for massage and a place to find food such as fish and some crustaceans including crabs, shrimp, amhipoda and isopods. (Putra, 2008). The purpose of this study was to determine the diversity of organisms that inhabit the roots and rhizomes of Enhalus acoroides in Kastela waters, Ternate Island District. This study used a random sampling method according to the presence of Enhalus acoroides seagrass. samples taken as many as 50 samples using a 20x20cm quadrant. The study found 6 types of organisms that inhabit the roots and rhizomes of seagrass *Enhalu acoroides* on the Kastela coast, namely, *Narius reticulaus, Nassarius nitidu, Typhlocarcinops hirtus, Callianassa australiensis, Athanas nitescen, and Pyromaia tuberculata.*The results of the analysis of the width of the recesses showed that the macro algae species with the largest recess width were *Eucheuma denticulatum* with a value of 0. The results of the species diversity index (H') of organisms at the study site are classified as medium species diversity criteria with a value of (1.4), while the dominance index (C) has a moderate dominance value of (0.19). This indicates that there is a species that dominates but is moderate. Then for the evenness of species (E) at the research location, it belongs to the criteria for evenness of species with a value of (0.78).
Keywords:Organisms Involving Rhizome Roots Enhalus Acoroides.