

ABSTRAK

Ririn A. Makmur. 2014. Struktur Vegetasi Lamun (Seagrass) Di Kawasan Pesisir Desa Wisata Torosiaje Kecamatan Popayato Kabupaten Pohuwato. Skripsi. Jurusan Biologi. Fakultas Matematika Dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam. Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I, Prof. Dr. Ramli Utina, M.Pd dan Pembimbing II, Dr. Marini S. Hamidun. S.Si., M.Si.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Indeks Nilai Penting lamun (*Seagrass*) di kawasan pesisir Desa Wisata Torosiaje Kecamatan Popayato Kabupaten Pohuwato. Kegiatan penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Mei-Januari 2015. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian survey. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan *line Intercept transek*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis struktur vegetasi. Lokasi pengambilan sampel terdiri dari 2 stasiun. Setiap stasiun terdiri atas 2 transek, dan panjang setiap transek 100 meter yang terdiri dari 4 plot pengamatan dengan ukuran plot 20 x 20 meter. Pengukuran terhadap parameter fisik perairan, seperti kekeruhan, kedalaman, suhu, salinitas, dan tipe substrat. Hasil penelitian di temukan 2 spesies lamun yaitu *Thalassia hemprichii* dan *Enhalus acoroides*. Nilai kerapatan relatif tertinggi yaitu spesies *Thalassia hemprichii* dengan nilai 0,97 dari keseluruhan stasiun. Untuk frekuensi relatif dari kedua spesies memiliki nilai yang sama yaitu 1%. Dari keseluruhan spesies *Thalassia hemprichii* memiliki nilai dominansi tertinggi sebesar 0,97 dibanding dengan spesies *Enhalus acoroides*. INP (Indeks Nilai Penting) tertinggi yang dimiliki oleh spesies *Thalassia hemprichii* yaitu 2,43 sehingga *Thalassia hemprichii* merupakan spesies yang paling berperan dalam komunitas perairan Torosiaje yang tidak lain sangat di pengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan. Indeks ordinasii terlihat memiliki posisi berjauhan yang disebabkan oleh faktor lingkungan di lihat dari kekeruhan/kedalaman, segi tipe substrat dan kadar salinitas yang berbeda, sehingga menunjukkan vegetasi komunitas yang berbeda berdasarkan komposisi jenis dan kemelimpahannya.

Kata kunci : *Struktur Vegetasi, Padang Lamun, Nilai INP.*

ABSTRACT

Ririn A. Makmur.2014. Structure of Seagrass Vegetation at Coastal Area of Torosiaje Tourist Village, Popayato Sub-district, Pohuwato District. Skripsi. Departement of Biology. Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Gorontalo State University. The principal supervisor was Prof. Dr. Ramli Utina, M.Pd and the co-supervisor was Dr. Marini S. Hamidun, S.Si., M.Si.

The study aimed at investigating the Importance Value Index of Seagrass at coastal area of Torosiaje tourist village, Popayato sub-district, Pohuwato district. The research was held from May - January, 2015. The method of research was quantitative descriptive research with the type of research was survey. The data were collected through line intercept transect. The data were analyzed through vegetation structure analysis. The samples comprised is two stations. There were of two transects in each and the length transect was 100 meters, comprised which of plot was four, with the plot size is 20 x 20 meters. As supporting data, it was conducted the measurement toward physical parameters of water, such as mudness, depth, temperature, salinity and substrate type. The research result found 2 specieses of seagrass namely *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Enhalus acoroides*. The highest relative density value of all station was on *Thalassia hemprichii* as 0,97. Meanwhile, the relative frequency value, for both species, was similar as 1%. From all species, *Thalassia hemprichii* had the highest dominant value as 0,97. It was higher than what *Enhalus acoroides* had. The highest Importance Value Index (INP) of *Thalassia hemprichii* as 2,43 made *Thalassia hemprichii* became the most dominant species in Torosiaje coastal area community in which it was affected by environment factors. The ordination index had distance position caused by environment factor that had been observed by different mudness/depth, substrate type and salinity level, so that it showed the different community vegetation based on type composition and its abundance.

Keywords: *Vegetation structure, Seagrass, Improtance Value Index*