

ABSTRACT

Rizkiyah Maulani Sahab. 2016. Structure Macrozoobenthos On Sindangkerta Beach, Tasikmalaya. Supervised by Dr. H. Uus Toharudin, M.Pd., as 1st supervisor and Drs. Suhara, M.Pd., as 2nd supervisor.

Macrozoobenthos structure is the main data of an aquatic ecosystem that needs to be known. Macrozoobenthos can be used as bio-indicators to detect the level of aquatic contamination. There are no information about the structure of macrozoobenthos in Sindangkerta Beach before this research. The macrozoobenthos structure research is done in Sindangkerta Beach, Tasikmalaya District, on 23th to 24th of April, 2016. The aim of this research was to obtain quantitative information about the diversity and abundance of macrozoobenthos animals. The method of this research is descriptive method. The design that is used in this research is Belt-transect Quadrate with 6 stations and 5 quadrates at each station, and the distance between the quadrates is 10 m. Sampling samples using Hand sorting methods. This research found 38 species of macrozoobenthos consisting of six classes, namely, Polychaeta (1 species), Gastropods (25 species), Ophiuroidea (1 species), Holothuroidea (1 species), Echinoidea (1 species), and the Malacostraca (9 species). Macrozoobenthos structure Sindangkerta beach dominated by Class Gastropoda (64%), then Class Malacostraca (18%), and Class Ophiuroidea (9%). *Ophiocoma sp* is the most abundant species with 143 samples, then *Clypeomorus bifasciata* with 72 samples and *Tenguella granulata* with 42 samples. The average value of diversity index of macrozoobenthos in Sindangkerta Beach is 2.096, which is included in the medium category, whereas the average abundance of macrozoobenthos is 2 ind/m².

Keywords: Macrozoobenthos, Diversity, Abundance, Belt transect – Quadrates, Hand sorting.

