

ABSTRACT

Nenden Fitriani Widiastuti. 2016. Corelation Between Seagress Community with Algae in Sindangkerta Beach, Cipatujah, Tasikmalaya. Gueded by Drs. Yusuf Ibrahim, M.Pd., M.P dan Drs. Suhara, M.Pd.

This Research is about correlation between seagrass community with algae. This research is done in the littoral zone of Sindangkerta beach district Tasikmalaya on April 2016. The research aims to determine the correlation between seagrass community with algae in Sindangkerta beach district Cipatujah, Tasikmalaya. The method of this research is descriptive correlational research methods, with belt transect design and sampling sample using hand sorting method. The location of this research is divided into six stations with each station consists of five quadrate transects measuring 1x1 m² made up of small squares measuring 10 x 10 cm. The parameters were observed at each station including: the abundance of seagrass and algae, and diversity of algae. The environmental such as temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), the degree of acidity (pH) and salinity. The Results of this research shows that in Sindangkerta beach there are one species of seagrass that is *Thalassia hemprichii* (Ehrenberg) Ascherson and 12 species of algae from 3 class, 7 order, 9 family and 10 genera. The results of data analysis about correlation between seagrass community with algae in the Sindangkerta beach is obtained that correlation coefficient (r) - 0, 44, with a coefficient of determination 19%. It means that the seagrass has a contribution 19% of the algae, and 81% come from other factors. The correlation between seagrass community with algae on the Sindangkerta beach of Tasikmalaya is negative (different direction) that clasified to medium category, it shows that in a habitat there is abundance of seagrass is high, so the abundance of algae is low.

Keys Words: Seagrass Community, Alga, Corelation, Abundance.