ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY OF ALGAE ON THE COAST OF CIPATUJAH SINDANGKERTA DISTRICT TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to quantify the abundance and diversity of algae on the coast of Cipatujah Sindangkerta, district Tasikmalaya. The research was carried out in April 2016. The research method used is Belt transeck and Hand sorting. The results showed that the type of algae found in coastal waters Sindangkerta, totalling 12 species of algae that are grouped into three divisions, namely the Chlorophyta (Anadyomene stellata, Boergensia forbesii, Chaetomorpha crassa), Rhodophyta (Gracilaria salicornia Gracilaria edulis, Tricleocarpa fragilis, Laurencia papilosa, Gracilaria arcuata, Ceratodictyon intricatum, and Acanthophora spicifera), Phaeophyta (Sargassum polycustum and Padina minor). The highest algae abundance found in the species with the highes Ceratodictyon intricatum (630 ind/m2), while species of Gracilaria arcuata has an abundance of low-value (1 ind/m2). The results of the calculation are categorized algae diversity (1.84) meaning, types of makroalga in conditions of evenly or uniformly. The value of diversity at low categorized (0.06) means that there is no kind of makroalga that dominate on the location of research.

Keywords: abundance, diversity, makroalga