

ABSTRACT

Novi Apriandini. 2017. Analysis of Green Turtle Reproduction Cycle (*Chelonia mydas*) at Sindangkerta Beach, Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency. Supervised by Dra. Hj. Lilis Suhaerah, M.Kes. As a supervisor I and Drs. Suhara, M.Pd. As supervisor II.

This research aims to find out about the reproductive cycle of green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) in Sindangkerta Beach, Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research was done in May 2017. The method research is descriptive survey method. The research design undertaken in this study is by using survey methods and interviews about the reproduction cycle of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). The location of the research was done in Sindangkerta Beach in the turtle breeding area, located in District Cipatujah Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java. Direct data collection from BKSDA (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam) in Tegal Sereh is primary data and secondary data. The results showed reproduction cycle over a 5 year period has be through fluctuated. The number of green turtle eggs (*Chelonia mydas*) hatches and the number of green turtle eggs (*Chelonia mydas*) that do not hatch in the 2012 to 2016 range. The highest number of hatching green turtle eggs (*Chelonia mydas*) is in 2016 with the number of hatching eggs of 667, while the lowest number of hatching green turtle eggs (*Chelonia mydas*) is in 2012 with 81 hatching eggs. The highest number of turtle eggs that did not hatch as much as 3591 eggs and in 2015 while the lowest number of eggs that did not hatch is 616 in 2012, factors that can affect the reproduction process or nesting process of green turtles includes temperatures with an average of 29° C, Rainfall, content water in sand with an average of 19%, moisture 2.5%, coastal topography 33°, and vegetation around the nest.

Keywords: Green Turtle, Reproduction, Sindangkerta Beach, Descriptive Survey