

ABSTRAK

Kawasan mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta mengalami degradasi yang menyebabkan terjadinya perbedaan tingkat kerapatan mangrove dan menurunnya jumlah jenis mangrove. Hal itu dapat mengakibatkan perbedaan terhadap asosiasi gastropoda yang hidup didalamnya. Asosiasi jenis gastropoda dapat terjadi karena membutuhkan sumber daya dan kondisi lingkungan yang sama, sehingga saat tingkat kerapatan mangrove berubah maka dapat mempengaruhi asosiasinya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tingkat kerapatan vegetasi mangrove, mengetahui jenis dan kelimpahan gastropoda, serta mengetahui asosiasi jenis gastropoda berdasarkan tingkat kerapatan mangrove di kawasan mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah metode *survey* untuk mendapatkan data primer, seperti data kerapatan mangrove, data gastropoda sebagai biota asosiasi, dan data parameter perairan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan bahwa kerapatan jenis mangrove di kawasan mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta termasuk dalam kriteria jarang (1177 indv/ha). Jenis gastropoda yang ditemukan yaitu *Cassidula angulifera*, *Cassidula aurisfelis*, *Cassidula plecotrematoides*, *Cassidula rugata*, *Ellobium aurisjudae*, *Ellobium gangeticum*, *Pythia plicata*, *Cerithidea obtusa*, *Cerithidea quoyii*, *Melanoides tuberculata*, *Nassarius reticulatus*, *Neritina violacea*, dan *Pila ampullacea*. Kelimpahan jenis gastropoda berkisar antara 0,36 – 6,68 indv/m². Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 12 jenis gastropoda yang saling berasosiasi dengan tipe asosiasi positif.

Kata kunci : Kawasan Mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta, Kerapatan Mangrove, Gastropoda, Asosiasi.

ABSTRACT

The mangrove area of the North Coast of Jakarta is experiencing degradation which causes differences in the level of mangrove density and a decrease in the number of mangrove species. This can result in differences in the association of gastropods that live in it. Associations of gastropod species can occur because of the same resource requirements and environmental conditions, so that when the mangrove density level changes it can affect the association. The purpose of this study was to determine the density level of mangrove vegetation, to determine the types and type of gastropods, and to determine the association of gastropod species based on the mangrove density level in the mangrove area of the Pantai Utara Jakarta. The method used in this study is a survey method to obtain primary data, such as mangrove density data, gastropod data as associations of biota, and data of water parameter. Based on the results of research that has been done that the density of mangrove species in the mangrove area of the North Coast of Jakarta is included in the rare criteria (1177 indiv/ha). The types of gastropods found were *Cassidula angulifera*, *Cassidula aurisfelis*, *Cassidula plecotrematoides*, *Cassidula rugata*, *Ellobium aurisjudae*, *Ellobium gangeticum*, *Pythia plicata*, *Cerithidea obtusa*, *Cerithidea quoyii*, and *Melanoidessarius tuberculata*. The abundance of gastropods species ranged from 0.36 to 6.68 indiv/m². The results of the analysis show that there are 12 types of gastropods that are interconnected with the type of positive association.

Keywords : *Mangrove Area on The Pantai Utara Jakarta, Mangrove Density, Gastropods, Associations.*