# ABSTRAK

Kawasan mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta merupakan habitat bagi berbagai macam jenis gastropoda. Namun gastropoda yang hidup di kawasan tersebut juga terkena dampak negative pencemaran dan kerusakan ekosistem mangrove, sehingga jumlahnya semakin lama semakin berkurang. Kerusakan mangrove di kawasan mangrove Pantai Utara Jakarta berdampak pada turunnya produktifitas perairan dan secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi kondisi biota - biota yang hidup sebagai indikasi kelestarian ekosistem mangrove. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tingkat kerapatan vegetasi mangrove, mengetahui jenis dan sebaran gastropoda serta mengetahui *clustering* gastropoda pada vegetasi mangrove di Pantai Utara Jakarta. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah metode *survey* untuk mendapatkan data kerapatan mangrove, data gastropoda, dan data parameter perairan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan bahwa kerapatan mangrove di Pantai Utara Jakarta termasuk dalam kriteria jarang hingga sedang (740 – 1.800 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.* Pola sebaran gastropoda termasuk dalam pola sebaran merata (0 – 0,87). *Cluster* stasiun gastropoda berdasarkan kerapatan mangrove terbentuk menjadi 2 pola *cluster* dan *cluster* spesies gastropoda berdasarkan kerapatan mangrove terbentuk menjadi 2 pola *cluster*.

Kata Kunci : *Pantai Utara Jakarta, Mangrove, Gastropoda, Sebaran, Clustering.*

# ABSTRACT

The mangrove area of the North Coast of Jakarta is a habitat for various kinds of gastropods. However, the gastropods that live in the area are also negatively affected and damaged by the mangrove ecosystem, so that it is getting less and less. Damage to mangroves in the mangrove area of the North Coast of Jakarta has an impact on decreasing water productivity and indirectly affects the condition of the living biota as an indication of the preservation of the mangrove ecosystem. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of mangrove vegetation density, to determine of the type and distribution of gastropods, and to determine gastropod clustering in mangrove vegetation on the North Coast of Jakarta. The method used in this research is a survey method to obtain mangrove density data, gastropod data, and water parameter data. Based on research that has been done that the density of mangroves on the North Coast of Jakarta is included in the criteria of rare to moderate (740 – 1.800 indv/ha). The types of gastropod found were *Cassidula angulifera, Cassidula aurisfelis, Cassidula plecotrematoides, Cassidula rugata, Ellobium aurisjudae, Ellobium gangeticum, Pythia plicata, Cerithidea obtusa, Cerithidea quoyii, and Melanoidessarius tuberculata*. The distribution pattern of gastropods is included in the uniform distribution pattern (0 – 0,87). Clusters of gastropod stations based on mangrove density are formed into 2 cluster patterns and clusters of gastropod species based on mangrove density are formed into 2 cluster patterns.

Keywords: *North Coast of Jakarta, Mangroves, Gastropods, Distribution, Clustering*