

ABSTRAK

Penelitian berjudul “Studi Habitat Juvenile Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) Berdasarkan Jenis Sedimen dan Kedalaman Yang Berbeda di Perairan Pantai Teluk Penyau, Cilacap”. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah mengetahui habitat juvenile spiny lobster berdasarkan jenis sedimen, kedalaman dan parameter fisik kimia, mengetahui jenis dan kelimpahan juvenile spiny lobster, serta mengetahui hubungan antara jenis sedimen dan kedalaman dengan kelimpahan juvenile spiny lobster. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus 2019 di Perairan Pantai Teluk Penyau, Cilacap. Metode survey ini mengkoleksi sampel dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Lokasi penelitian dibagi menjadi 3 stasiun, yaitu stasiun 1 pada kedalaman 5 m, stasiun 2 pada kedalaman 10 m dan stasiun 3 pada kedalaman 15 m. Pengambilan data diulang 3 kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa juvenile spiny lobster ditemukan pada habitat jenis sedimen pasir lanauan pada kedalaman 5 – 10 m dan lanau pasiran pada kedalaman 15m. Parameter fisik kimia diperoleh masih berada pada kisaran hidup bagi juvenile spiny lobster. Spesies juvenile spiny lobster yang hidup di perairan Teluk Penyau, Cilacap didapatkan *Panulirus homarus*, *Panulirus ornatus*, *Panulirus longipes* dan *Panulirus versicolor*. Kelimpahan relatif juvenile spiny lobster berkisar antara 11,11 - 55,56 %. Hubungan antara kelimpahan juvenile dengan jenis sedimen (granul, pasir dan lanau) menunjukkan tingkat hubungan sangat lemah sampai sedang Hubungan kelimpahan juvenile dengan kedalaman (5 m,10 m dan 15 m) menunjukkan hubungan sedang.

Kata Kunci : *Habitat; Juvenile; Spiny lobster; Sedimen dan Kedalaman; Teluk Penyau Cilacap*

ABSTRACT

The study entitled "Study of Juvenile Spiny Lobster Habitat (*Panulirus* sp.) Based on Different Types of Sediments and Depths in Coast Waters Teluk Penyus Cilacap". The purpose of this study was to determine the juvenile spiny lobster habitat based on sediment type, depth and physical chemical parameters, determine the type and abundance of juvenile spiny lobster, and determine the relationship between sediment type and depth with abundance of juvenile spiny lobster. The study was conducted in August 2019 in the coast waters Teluk Penyus Cilacap. This survey method was collected samples based on a purposive sampling method. The research location was divided into 3 stations, namely station 1 at a depth 5 m, station 2 at a depth 10 m and station 3 at a depth 15 m. The collected of data was repeated 3 times. The results showed that juvenile spiny lobster was found in sediment type silt sand at a depth of 5 - 10 m and sand silt at a depth of 15 m. The physical chemical parameters was obtained in range spiny lobster juvenile life. Juvenile spiny lobster species that live in coast waters Teluk Penyus, Cilacap was obtained *Panulirus homarus*, *Panulirus ornatus*, *Panulirus longipes* and *Panulirus versicolor*. The relative abundance of juvenile spiny lobster ranges between 11.11 - 55.56%. The relationship between juvenile abundance with sediment types (gravel, sand and silt) was found a very weak to moderate level of relationship Juvenile abundance with depth (5 m, 10 m and 15 m) was found the relationship is moderate.

Keywords: *Habitat; Juvenile; Spiny lobster; Sediment and Depth; Teluk Penyus Cilacap*