

ABSTRAK

Karimunjawa merupakan salah satu kawasan konservasi memiliki potensi sumberdaya alam yang baik dan ekosistem lebih utuh di sepanjang perairan Pantai Utara Jawa. Salah satu pulauanya yaitu Pulau Gleang memiliki ekosistem terumbu karang yang membuatnya menjadi destinasi wisata. Ekosistem terumbu karang merupakan ekosistem produktif karena memiliki potensi keragaman spesies yang berasosiasi contohnya ikan herbivora. Ikan herbivora memiliki peranan penting bagi ekosistem terumbu karang, apabila kelimpahan ikan herbivora menurun maka akan terjadi pergantian fase ekosistem terumbu karang menjadi ekosistem makroalga. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kelimpahan ikan herbivora (*Scaridae*, *Siganidae*, dan *Pomacentridae*), persentase tutupan karang, persentase tutupan makroalga, dan hubungan kelimpahan ikan herbivora dengan persentase tutupan karang dan persentase tutupan makroalga di perairan Pulau Gleang, Karimunjawa. Metode pengambilan data ikan karang menggunakan visual sensus, sedangkan data tutupan karang dan tutupan makroalga dengan metode PIT (*Point Intercept Transect*). Penelitian dilakukan di 3 stasiun dengan beragam karakteristik. Hasil penelitian diketahui kelimpahan ikan herbivora (*Scaridae*, *Siganidae*, dan *Pomacentridae*) berkisar antara 0,01-1,33 ind/m². Persen tutupan karang termasuk kategori sedang (32,33%) sampai baik (52,33%). Persen tutupan makroalga berkisar 5,6-7%. Hubungan kelimpahan ikan karang herbivora dengan persen tutupan karang merupakan hubungan positif atau searah, sedangkan dengan persen tutupan makroalga merupakan hubungan negatif atau saling bertolak belakang.

Kata kunci: ikan karang herbivora; terumbu karang; makroalga; pulau gleang; karimunjawa

ABSTRACT

Karimunjawa is one of marine conservation areas that has good natural resource potential along waters of North Coast of Java. One of the islands is Gleang Island, has a coral reef ecosystem that makes it a tourist destination. Coral reef ecosystems are productive ecosystems because they have the potential diversity of associated species for example herbivorous fish. Herbivorous fish have an important role for coral reef ecosystems, if abundance of herbivorous fish decreases, there will be a phase change of coral reef ecosystems into macroalgae ecosystems. This study aims to determine abundance of herbivorous fish (Scaridae, Siganidae, and Pomacentridae), percent coral cover, percent macroalgae cover, and relationship between abundance of herbivorous fish with percent coral cover and percent macroalgae cover in Gleang Island waters, Karimunjawa. Visual census method uses to collecting reef fish data, while PIT (Point Intercept Transect) method used to coral cover data and macroalgae cover. Observations was conducted at 3 stations with different characteristics. Study results note that abundance of herbivorous fish (Scaridae, Siganidae, and Pomacentridae), which ranges from 0,01 to 1,33 ind / m². Percent of coral cover included in the moderate category (32,33%) to good (52,33%). Percentage of macroalgae cover is around 5,6-7%. Relationship of abundance of herbivorous reef fish with percent coral cover is a positive or unidirectional relationship, while the percent of macroalgae cover is a negative or contradictory relationship.

Key word: herbivora fish; coral; macroalgae; gleang island; karimunjawa