

ABSTRAK

Terumbu karang di Pulau Menjangan Kecil dipengaruhi oleh kondisi lingkungan termasuk musim. Salah satu faktor penurunan kondisi kesehatan terumbu karang adalah penyakit. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui persentase tutupan karang keras; perbedaan jenis; prevalensi penyakit karang; serta hubungan antara prevalensi penyakit dengan persentase tutupan karang pada Musim Barat dan Peralihan I. Penelitian dilakukan secara temporal pada keterwakilan Musim Barat dan Peralihan I. Metode yang digunakan untuk pengukuran persentase tutupan karang (*Line Intercept Transect*); jenis dan prevalensi penyakit (*Belt Transect*). Data persentase tutupan karang; jenis; dan prevalensi penyakit dianalisis secara deskriptif. Perbedaan jenis dan prevalensi penyakit pada Musim Barat dan Peralihan I dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik uji-T. Hubungan antara prevalensi penyakit dengan persentase tutupan karang dianalisis menggunakan regresi linier sederhana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase tutupan karang hidup pada Musim Barat 42,18% (kategori sedang), sedangkan Peralihan I 50,14% (kategori baik). Jenis penyakit karang yang teridentifikasi sebanyak 7 jenis yaitu *Atramentous Necrosis*, *Black Band Disease*, *Brown Band Disease*, *Skeletal Eroding Band*, *Ulcerative White Spot*, *White Band Disease*, dan *White Syndrome*. Prevalensi penyakit karang pada Musim Barat (19,85%), lebih tinggi dibandingkan Peralihan I (14,37%). Berdasarkan analisis statistik uji-T untuk mengetahui perbedaan pada Musim Barat dan Peralihan I, diketahui jenis penyakit terdapat perbedaan nyata (0,028), sedangkan untuk prevalensi tidak terdapat perbedaan nyata (0,107). Hubungan sangat kuat ($r=-0,893$) dengan persamaan $y = -1,545x + 71,96$ antara prevalensi penyakit dengan persentase tutupan karang. Diperlukan strategi khusus pengelolaan ekosistem terumbu karang di Pulau Menjangan Kecil untuk meminimalisir penyakit karang.

Kata Kunci: Penyakit Karang; Karang Keras; Musim Barat; Musim Peralihan I; Pulau Menjangan Kecil

ABSTRACT

The coral reef on Menjangan Kecil Island was influenced by the environmental conditions including the seasons. One of the factors that caused the decline health condition of coral reefs was the disease. The purposes of the research are to know the percentage of hard coral cover; difference the type; the prevalence of coral diseases; and the relation between the prevalence of diseases with the percentage of coral cover in the West season and Transition I. The research was temporally representation of West season and Transition I. The method that used to measure the percentage of cover coral (Line Intercept Transect); the type and the prevalence of diseases are using the (Belt Transect). The data analysis percentage of cover coral; the type; the prevalence of coral diseases was using descriptive. Differents of the type and the prevalence of coral diseases was using T-Test. Relation between the prevalence of diseases with percentage of coral cover was using simple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the percentage of coral cover the West season was 42,18% (moderate category), Transition I 50,14% (good category). That identified types of coral diseases that found were 7 types namely Atramentous Necrosis, Black Band Disease, Brown Band Disease, Skeletal Eroding Band, Ulcerative White Spot, White Band Disease, and White Syndrome. The prevalence of coral disease Western (19,85%), Transition I (14,37%). Based on T-Test to determine the difference in the West season and Transition I, it is known for the type disease that there is a apparent difference (0,028), while for prevalence there is no real difference (0,107). There was a very strong relationship ($R = -0,893$) with equation $y = -1,545x + 71,96$ between the prevalence of diseases with percentage of coral cover. There is a special strategy for coral reef ecosystem on Menjangan Kecil Island to minimize coral disease.

Keywords: *Coral Disease; Hard Coral; West Season; Transition I; Menjangan Kecil Island*