

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Distribusi Spasial Ikan Karang Berdasarkan Kondisi Terumbu Karang di Perairan Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu”. Keberadaan ikan karang pada suatu daerah terumbu karang secara langsung dipengaruhi oleh kondisi terumbu karang, baik itu persentase tutupan maupun *lifecycle* karang hidupnya. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui distribusi spasial ikan karang, persentase tutupan dan bentuk pertumbuhan karang, serta hubungan antara ikan karang dengan kondisi terumbu karang di perairan Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu. Metode yang digunakan adalah *Underwater Visual Census* (UVC) dan *Point Intercept Transect* (PIT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan distribusi spasial ikan karang berdasarkan kondisi terumbu karang menunjukkan adanya distribusi 2 kelompok utama yaitu kelompok (B1 dan B2) yang dicirikan sebagai kelompok lokasi *leeward* (Selatan Pulau Pari) dan kelompok (A1 dan A2) yang dicirikan sebagai kelompok lokasi *windward* (Utara Pulau Pari). Distribusi ikan karang terjadi karena ikan karang menempati lebih dari satu tipe habitat berdasarkan kondisi terumbu karangnya. Persentase tutupan karang termasuk kategori buruk-sedang dengan bentuk pertumbuhan karang *Acropora Branching*, *Acropora Tabulate*, *Coral Branching*, *Coral Encrusting*, *Coral Foliose*, *Coral Massive*, *Coral Submassive*, *Coral Mushroom*, dan *Coral Heliopora*. Hubungan ikan karang dengan kondisi terumbu karang menunjukkan korelasi positif.

Kata kunci: *Distribusi Spasial; Ikan Karang; Terumbu Karang; Pulau Pari*

ABSTRACT

This study entitled "Spatial Distribution of Coral Fish Based on the Condition of Coral Reefs in Pari Island, Thousand Islands". The existence of reef fish on the coral reef area is directly caused by the condition of the coral reef (coral cover percentage and lifeform). The purpose of the study was to determine the spatial distribution of reef fish, coral cover percentage and the lifeform, and the correlation between reef fish and the condition of coral reefs in Pari Island, Thousand Islands. The method were used Underwater Visual Census (UVC) and Point Intercept Transect (PIT). The results showed that the spatial distribution of reef fish based on coral reef conditions showed the distribution of 2 main groups, namely (B1 and B2) which were characterized as groups of southern sites in Pari Island (leeward) and (A1 and A2) which were characterized as north Pari groups (windward). Distribution of reef fish occurs because reef fish are determined by more than one type of habitat based on the conditions of their coral reefs. Coral cover percentage in Pari Island were bad to medium category. The lifeform are Acropora Branching, Acropora Tabulate, Coral Branching, Coral Encrusting, Coral Foliose, Coral Massive, Coral Submassive, Coral Mushroom, Coral Heliopora. The correlation of reef fish with coral reef conditions was shows a positive correlation.

Key words : Spatial Distribution; Coral Reef Fish; Coral Reef; Pari Island

