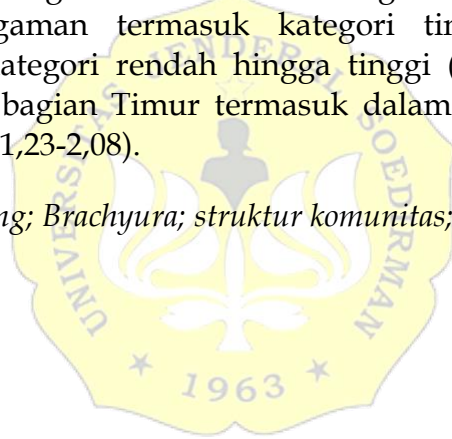


ABSTRAK

Larva kepiting memiliki peran sebagai suksesor kepiting dewasa dan berperan langsung di perairan sebagai penghubung alur energi dalam rantai makanan. Perairan Laguna Segara Anakan (LSA) bagian Timur merupakan alur utama ruaya larva kepiting di Laut Selatan Cilacap. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jumlah dan jenis, struktur komunitas dan distribusi larva kepiting di perairan LSA bagian Timur. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April 2017 di LSA bagian Timur. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survei, dengan melakukan *sweep area* menggunakan larva net (*mesh size* 50 μm) untuk mengambil larva kepiting, serta dilakukan pengukuran parameter fisika-kimia air (suhu, salinitas dan pH) pada setiap stasiun penelitian. Sampel larva kepiting diidentifikasi morfologinya melalui mikroskop dan selanjutnya dianalisis untuk memperoleh struktur komunitas (keanekaragaman, keseragaman, dan dominansi) dan distribusi. Hasil penelitian menemukan total 73 individu larva kepiting. Jenis larva kepiting yang ditemukan antara lain Cancer, Carcinus, Ebalia, Inachus, Maja dan Portunus. Struktur komunitas larva kepiting yaitu keanekaragaman termasuk kategori rendah hingga sedang ($H' = 0,56-1,32$), keseragaman termasuk kategori tinggi ($E = 0,81-0,95$) dan dominansi termasuk kategori rendah hingga tinggi ($D = 0,28-0,63$). Distribusi larva kepiting di LSA bagian Timur termasuk dalam kategori acak ($I\delta = 0,94$) dan mengelompok ($I\delta = 1,23-2,08$).

Kata kunci : larva kepiting; Brachyura; struktur komunitas; distribusi; Segara Anakan



ABSTRACT

Crab larvae have a role as a successor to adult crabs and have a direct role in the waters as a link for energy flows in the food chain. The waters of the Eastern Segara Anakan Lagoon (LSA) are the main channel for crab larvae in the South Sea of Cilacap. The purpose of this study was to determine the quantity and genus, community structure and distribution of crab larvae in the Eastern LSA waters. The study was conducted in April 2017 in Eastern LSA. The method used is survey method, by conducting sweep area using larva net (mesh size 50 μm) to sampling crab larvae, and measuring physical-chemical parameters (temperature, salinity and pH) at each research station. Samples of crab larvae were identified by microscope and then analyzed to obtain community structure (diversity, evenness, and dominance) and distribution. The results of the study found a total of 73 individual crab larvae. Types of crab larvae found include Cancer, Carcinus, Ebalia, Inachus, Maja and Portunus. The structure of the crab larvae community is that diversity is low to moderate ($H' = 0.56-1.32$), evenness is high ($E = 0.81-0.95$) and dominance is low to high ($D = 0.280.63$). The distribution of crab larvae in the Eastern LSA was categorized as random ($I\delta = 0.94$) and clustered ($I\delta = 1.23-2.08$).

Keywords : crab larvae; Brachyura; community structure; distribution; Segara Anakan

