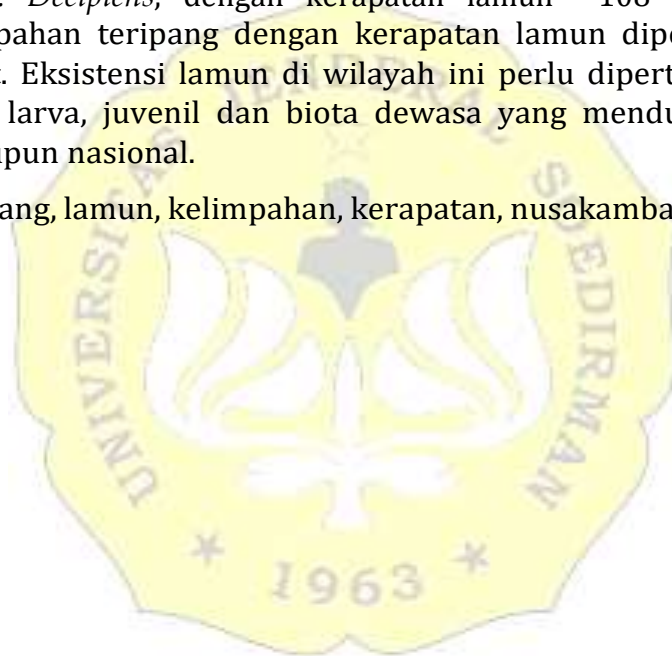


ABSTRAK

Lamun merupakan habitat penting di ekosistem pesisir yang menjadi habitat berbagai jenis biota, salah satunya teripang. Teripang berasosiasi dengan vegetasi lamun dalam bentuk simbiosis mutualisme. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kelimpahan teripang, kerapatan lamun dan hubungan kelimpahan teripang dengan kerapatan lamun di perairan Pulau Nusakambangan, Kabupaten Cilacap. Penelitian observasi ini mengkoleksi dan mengidentifikasi teripang dan lamun. Kelimpahan teripang dianalisis berdasarkan Zulham *et al.*, (2018) dan kerapatan lamun dianalisis berdasarkan Fachrul (2007). Hubungan kelimpahan kedua spesies tersebut dianalisis secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari bulan Januari sampai Maret 2022. Hasil penelitian bahwa teripang yang diperoleh hanya spesies *H. atra* dan kelimpahannya didapatkan 6 individu/10 m². Spesies lamun yang diperoleh 4 spesies yaitu *H. uninervis*, *H. pinifolia*, *C. rotundata* dan *H. Decipiens*, dengan kerapatan lamun 108 tegakan/100 m². Hubungan kelimpahan teripang dengan kerapatan lamun diperoleh hubungan yang sangat kuat. Eksistensi lamun di wilayah ini perlu dipertahankan sebagai habitat berbagai larva, juvenil dan biota dewasa yang mendukung ketahanan pangan lokal maupun nasional.

Kata kunci: teripang, lamun, kelimpahan, kerapatan, nusakambangan.



ABSTRACT

Seagrass is an important habitat in coastal ecosystems which is the habitat of various types of biota, one of which is sea cucumbers. Sea cucumbers are associated with seagrass vegetation in the form of a mutualism symbiosis. The purpose of this study was to determine the abundance of sea cucumbers, seagrass density and the relationship between sea cucumber abundance and seagrass density in Nusakambangan Island waters, Cilacap Regency. This observational study collects and identifies sea cucumbers and seagrasses. Sea cucumber abundance was analyzed based on Zulham et al., (2018) and seagrass density was analyzed based on Fachrul (2007). The abundance relationship of the two species was analyzed descriptively. This research was conducted from January to March 2022. The species of sea cucumber were found *H. atra* and its abundance was 6 individuals/10 m². Seagrass species was obtained 4 species, namely *H. uninervis*, *H. pinifolia*, *C. rotundata* and *H. decipiens*, with a density of 108 stands/100 m² of seagrass. The relationship between sea cucumber abundance and seagrass density was very strong. The existence of seagrass in this area needs to be maintained as a habitat for various larvae, juveniles and adult biota that support local and national food security.

Keywords: sea cucumber, seagrass, abundance, density, nusakambangan

