

## ABSTRAK

Kawasan mangrove Teluk Blanakan, Subang telah mengalami degradasi, disebabkan beberapa faktor seperti konversi lahan mangrove. Terjadinya perubahan tingkat kerapatan mangrove berpengaruh pada keberadaan biota, salah satunya yaitu gastropoda. Kajian penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kerapatan mangrove, kelimpahan, asosiasi dan distribusi gastropoda serta hubungan antara kelimpahan gastropoda dengan tingkat kerapatan mangrove di Teluk Blanakan, Subang. Metode survey dilakukan dalam mengamati objek penelitian secara langsung untuk mendapatkan data yang objektif. Kerapatan jenis mangrove di kawasan mangrove Teluk Blanakan, Kabupaten Subang, Jawa Barat yaitu termasuk dalam kriteria jarang (1.261 indiv/ha). Jenis gastropoda yang ditemukan di kawasan mangrove Teluk Blanakan, Subang, Jawa Barat sebanyak 7 jenis. Jenis gastropoda tersebut diantaranya adalah *Telescopium telescopium*, *Monodonta labio*, *Cerithidea cingulata*, *Cerithidea quadrata*, *Cerithium coralium*, *Cerithidea alata* dan *Cerithidea quoyii*. kelimpahan jenis gastropoda 0,31 - 7,19 indiv/m<sup>2</sup>, untuk pola penyebarannya berkriteria berkelompok. Berdasarkan tingkat kerapatan mangrove dengan kepadatan gastropoda didapatkan hubungan tingkat kerapatan mangrove berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap jenis individu gastropoda. Korelasinya senilai  $r=0,094$  yang menyatakan bahwa hubungan antara kerapatan mangrove dengan jumlah individu gastropoda menunjukkan hubungan yang searah dikarenakan didapatkan nilai positif.

Kata kunci : *Mangrove, Gastropoda, Teluk Blanakan.*

## ABSTRACT

The mangrove area of Blanakan Bay, Subang has been degraded, due to several factors such as conversion of mangrove land. Changes in mangrove density levels affect the presence of biota, one of which is gastropods. This research study aims to determine the level of density of mangroves, abundance, association and distribution of gastropods and the relationship between the abundance of gastropods and the level of density of mangroves in Blanakan Bay, Subang. The survey method is carried out in observing the object of research directly to obtain objective data. The density of mangrove species in the mangrove area of Blanakan Bay, Subang Regency, West Java, is included in the rare criteria (1,261 indiv/ha). There are 7 types of gastropods found in the mangrove area of Blanakan Bay, Subang, West Java. These types of gastropods include *Telescopium telescopium*, *Monodonta labio*, *Cerithidea cingulata*, *Cerithidea quadrata*, *Cerithium corallium*, *Cerithidea alata* and *Cerithidea quoyii*. the abundance of gastropod species is 0.31 - 7.19 indiv/m<sup>2</sup>, for the pattern of distribution according to the grouping criteria. Based on the density level of mangroves and gastropod density, it was found that the relationship between mangrove density levels had a significant effect on individual types of gastropods. The correlation is valued at  $r = 0.094$  which states that the relationship between mangrove density and the number of individual gastropods shows a unidirectional relationship because a positive value is obtained.

Key words : *Mangrove, Gastropods, Blanakan Bay.*