ABSTRAK

Mangrove merupakan habitat beberapa jenis biota, termasuk kerang darah (*A. granosa*). Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui kerapatan jenis mangrove dan pertumbuhan kerang darah, serta pengaruh kerapatan mangrove dengan pertumbuahan kerang darah di kawasan mangrove Teluk Blanakan, Subang. Pengambilan sampel kerapatan mangrove dilakukan pada 3 stasiun dengan teknik transek kuadran pada 3 stasiun secara *purposive sampling*. Sedangkan, pengamatan pertumbuhan panjang dan berat kerang darah dilakukan selama 60 hari. Berdasarkan hasil, ditemukan 5 jenis mangrove, diantaranya *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *Sonneratia caseolaris* dan *Avicennia alba*. Berdasarkan hasil Anova dua arah dan uji beda nyata, kerapatan mangrove berpengaruh nyata terhadap pertambahan panjang dan berat kerang darah. Kerapatan mangrove pada stasiun 1 sebesar 1.333 indv/ha; stasiun 2 sebesar 1.600 indv/ha; dan stasiun 3 sebesar 2.033 indv/ha. Semakin tinggi nilai kerapatan mangrove, maka pertambahan panjang dan berat kerang darah juga meningkat. Pertumbuhan panjang harian rata-rata kerang darah terbaik yaitu sebesar 0,0444%dan berat harian rata-rata sebesar 0,0789% terdapat pada stasiun 3 yang merupakan stasiun dengan kerapatan mangrove tertinggi. Oleh karena pentingnya peran ekosistem mangrove, maka masyarakat perlu menjaga kelesatarian dan keberlanjutan ekosistem tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Kerang Darah; Kerapatan; Mangrove; Pertumbuhan, Teluk Blanakan*

ABSTRACT

Mangroves are a habitat for several marine organism, such as blood cockles (*A. granosa*). This research aims to determine the density of mangrove species and the growth of blood cockles, as well as the influence of mangrove density on the growth of blood cockles in the mangrove area of Teluk Blanakan, Subang. Mangrove density sampling was carried out at 3 stations using a quadrant transect technique using purposive sampling. Meanwhile, observations of the growth in length and weight of blood cockles were carried out for 60 days. Based on the results, there are 5 types of mangroves were found, including *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Sonneratia caseolaris* and *Avicennia alba*. Based on the results of two-way Anova and significant difference tests, mangrove density had a significant effect on the increase in length and weight of blood cockles. Mangrove density at station 1 was 1,333 indv/ha; station 2 of 1,600 indv/ha; and station 3 of 2,033 indv/ha. The higher the mangrove density value, the increase in length and weight of blood clams also increases. The best average daily length growth of blood clams was 0.0444% and the average daily weight was 0.0789% at station 3, which was the station with the highest mangrove density. Because of the important role of the mangrove ecosystem, society needs to maintain the preservation and sustainability of this ecosystem.

Keywords: *Blanakan Bay*; *Blood Clams; Density; Growth*; *Mangroves*