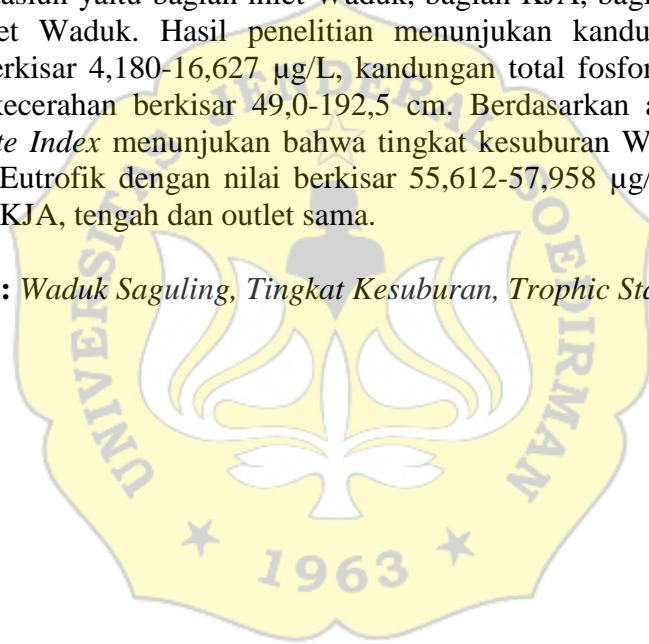


## ABSTRAK

Waduk Saguling menjadi waduk pertama yang membendung aliran Sungai Citarum. Waduk ini mempunyai peruntukan sebagai pembangkitan listrik, suplai air dan kegiatan perikanan berupa keramba jaring apung (KJA). Saat ini Waduk Saguling telah mengalami perkembangan fungsi yang cukup serius mulai dari penurunan kualitas dan kuantitas air akibat kegiatan antropogenik. Berbagai substansi yang masuk ke Waduk Saguling akan mempengaruhi keberadaan unsur hara pada waduk. Masukkan unsur hara ke Waduk Saguling akan menyebabkan terjadinya eutrofikasi di waduk tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui berapa kandungan klorofil-a, total fosfor dan kecerahan serta perbedaan kandungan klorofil-a, total fosfor dan kecerahan antar stasiun dan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesuburan perairan serta perbedaan tingkat kesuburan antar stasiun di Waduk Saguling Bandung Barat. Metode dalam penelitian ini yaitu dengan metode survey menggunakan teknik *Purposive Random Sampling* dimana lokasi penelitian dibagi menjadi 4 stasiun yaitu bagian inlet Waduk, bagian KJA, bagian tengah Waduk dan bagian outlet Waduk. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kandungan klorofil-a yang diperoleh berkisar  $4,180\text{-}16,627 \mu\text{g/L}$ , kandungan total fosfor berkisar  $0,040\text{-}0,107 \text{ mg/L}$  dan kecerahan berkisar  $49,0\text{-}192,5 \text{ cm}$ . Berdasarkan analisis menggunakan *Trophic State Index* menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kesuburan Waduk Saguling berada pada status Eutrofik dengan nilai berkisar  $55,612\text{-}57,958 \mu\text{g/L}$ . Tingkat kesuburan antara inlet, KJA, tengah dan outlet sama.

**Kata kunci :** *Waduk Saguling, Tingkat Kesuburan, Trophic State Index*



## ABSTRACT

Saguling Reservoir is the first reservoir stemming the flow of Citarum River. Its main functions are as power generator, water supply, and floating net cages fishery activities. Nowadays, Saguling Reservoir is undergoing several solemn function development, start from water quality and quantity decreasing as the consequence of anthropogenic activities. Some entry of substance to Saguling Reservoir will affect its existence of nutrient. Entrance of nutrient toward Saguling Reservoir will cause eutrophication on it. This research was held to find out some contents of chlorophyll-a, total of phosphorus, and brightness also the difference of chlorophyll-a content, phosphorus total and its brightness among stations and to know the level of water fertility, and the difference of water fertility among stations at Saguling Reservoir, West Bandung. This research used Survey method by using Purposive Random Sampling technique where research location was divided into 4 stations, those are Reservoir Inlet part, part of floating net cages (KJA), center part of reservoir, and outlet reservoir part. The result of this research shows that chlorophyll-a content obtained is about 4,180-16,627 µg/L, the content of phosphorus total is about 0,040-0,107 mg/L and the brightness is about 49,0-192,5 cm. Based on analysis with Trophic State Index, it could be concluded that the level of fertility of Saguling Reservoir showing Eutrophic with point about 55,612-57,958 µg/L. The level of fertility is not extremely different.

**Key words :** *Saguling Reservoir, Water Fertility Lavel, Trophic State Index*

