

## IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and discussion, it can be concluded that:

1. The most abundant species was *Ceratium furca* with 139 Ind/L in Ulujami Pemalang and *Thalassionema nitzschioides* with 123 Ind/L in Randusanga Brebes. The Shannon-Wiener index ( $H'$ ) reached 2.777 in Ulujami Pemalang and was 2.803 in Randusanga Brebes
2. The dissimilarity was 47.06% between Ulujami Pemalang and Randusanga Brebes.

### B. Suggestion

The suggestions from this study indicate that one of the environmental differences is the salinity, particularly in Ulujami Pemalang, where it is much lower compared to Randusanga Brebes. This condition is relevant for examination in the context of microalgae community structure, considering that differences in salinity can influence species composition and diversity. Low salinity may influence the presence of specific microalgae species. This condition may contribute to the dominance of *Ceratium furca* and a lower diversity index in Ulujami Pemalang. This condition can serve as a basis for developing studies on the relationship between environmental parameters and microalgae communities. Understanding these factors can provide a broader ecological perspective on how microalgae communities are structured across mangrove waters.