KEANEKARAGAMAN GASTROPODA YANG BERASOSIASI DENGAN MANGROVE DI KAWASAN TELUK BUO, BUNGUS TELUK KABUNG DAN MANFAATNYA BAGI MASYARAKAT

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ABSTRAK

Ekosistem mangrove di Teluk Buo, Bungus Teluk Kabung mengalami penurunan luasan yang berpotensi memengaruhi biota yang berasosiasi, termasuk gastropoda. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman gastropoda, hubungan asosiasinya dengan vegetasi mangrove, serta pemanfaatannya oleh masyarakat yang dilaksanakan pada November 2024 hingga Januari 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei pada tiga lokasi dengan teknik line transek dan pengambilan sampel secara hand collection, serta wawancara terhadap masyarakat. Hasil penelitian ditemukan 15 spesies gastropoda yang berasosiasi yang tergolong dalam 8 famili dan 11 genera dengan 436 individu. Kelimpahan tertinggi terdapat pada lokasi III sebesar 3,2 ind/pohon, sedangkan rata-rata kelimpahan sebesar 2,8 ind/pohon. Indeks keanekaragaman pada ketiga lokasi tergolong sedang dengan nilai berturut-turut 1,93; 1,98; dan 2,73. Indeks equitabilitas tergolong tinggi dan indeks dominansinya rendah sehingga distribusi individu relatif merata tanpa spesies yang mendominasi. Beberapa spesies memiliki frekuensi kehadiran 100%, menandakan adaptasi yang baik terhadap lingkungan mangrove. Analisis asosiasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif, negatif, dan netral antara gastropoda dan vegetasi mangrove, dengan nilai asosiasi yang bervariasi. Biomassa tertinggi gastropoda ditemukan pada spesies *Telescopium telescopium* di lokasi III. Pemanfaatan gastropoda oleh masyarakat meliputi konsumsi (19%), kerajinan (19%), dan ada yang tidak dimanfaatkan (62%) serta salah satu komponen penyusun untuk upacara adat. Secara keseluruhan bahwa kondisi ekosistem mangrove Teluk Buo masih baik dan keberadaan gastropoda yang berasosiasi ada yang bernilai budaya.

Kata kunci : *keanekaragaman, gastropoda, asosiasi, pemanfaatan, Teluk Buo*

ABSTRACT

The mangrove ecosystem in Buo Bay, Bungus Teluk Kabung, has experienced a decline in area that could potentially affect associated biota, including gastropods. The objective of this study was to analyze gastropod diversity, their association with mangrove vegetation, and their utilization by local communities; the study was conducted from November 2024 to January 2025. This study employed a survey method at three locations using line transect techniques and hand-collection sampling, as well as interviews with local communities. The results identified 15 associated gastropod species belonging to 8 families and 11 genera, totaling 436 individuals. The highest abundance was found at Location III at 3.2 ind/tree, while the average abundance was 2.8 ind/tree. The diversity indices at the three locations were classified as moderate, with values of 1.93, 1.98, and 2.73, respectively. The evenness index was high and the dominance index was low, indicating that the distribution of individuals was relatively even without any dominant species. Some species had a 100% presence rate, indicating good adaptation to the mangrove environment. Association analysis revealed positive, negative, and neutral relationships between gastropods and mangrove vegetation, with varying association values. The highest gastropod biomass was found in the species Telescopium telescopium at Site III. Community utilization of gastropods includes consumption (19%), handicrafts (19%), and some are not utilized (62%), as well as serving as a component for traditional ceremonies. Overall, the condition of the Buo Bay mangrove ecosystem remains good, and the presence of associated gastropods holds cultural significance.

Keywords : biodiversity, gastropods, association, utilization, Buo Bay