

KOMPOSISI DAN STRUKTUR MANGROVE DI KAWASAN CAROCOK

TARUSAN

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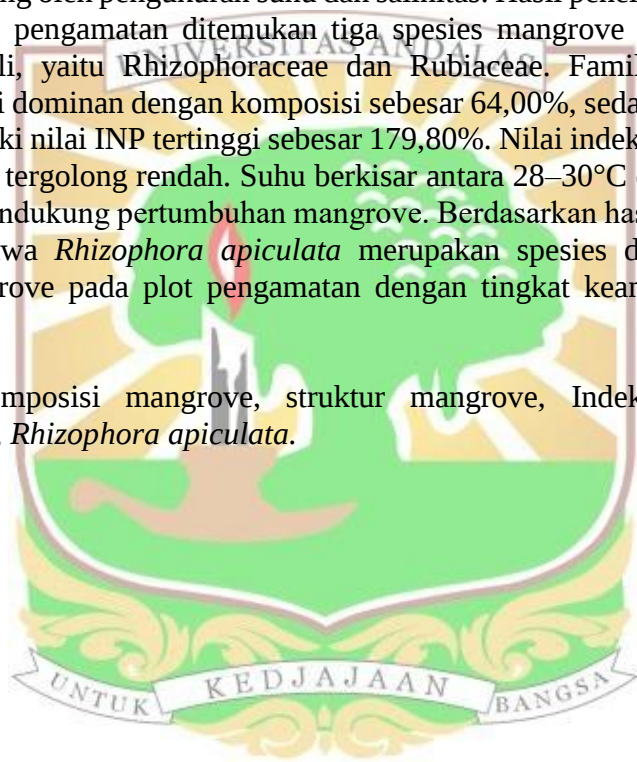
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ABSTRAK

Hutan mangrove merupakan salah satu ekosistem pesisir yang memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan lingkungan. Informasi mengenai komposisi dan struktur mangrove diperlukan sebagai dasar dalam upaya konservasi dan pengelolaan ekosistem secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi dan struktur mangrove di Kawasan Carocok Tarusan, Kecamatan Koto XI Tarusan, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, Sumatera Barat. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2025 hingga Mei 2026 menggunakan metode plot dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis berdasarkan komposisi famili, kerapatan, frekuensi, dominansi, Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), dan indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H'), serta didukung oleh pengukuran suhu dan salinitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada plot pengamatan ditemukan tiga spesies mangrove yang termasuk ke dalam dua famili, yaitu Rhizophoraceae dan Rubiaceae. Famili Rhizophoraceae merupakan famili dominan dengan komposisi sebesar 64,00%, sedangkan *Rhizophora apiculata* memiliki nilai INP tertinggi sebesar 179,80%. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman (H') sebesar 0,81 tergolong rendah. Suhu berkisar antara 28–30°C dan salinitas 14,8–15,6‰ masih mendukung pertumbuhan mangrove. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa *Rhizophora apiculata* merupakan spesies dominan penyusun komunitas mangrove pada plot pengamatan dengan tingkat keanekaragaman yang rendah.

Kata kunci: komposisi mangrove, struktur mangrove, Indeks Nilai Penting, keanekaragaman, *Rhizophora apiculata*.



ABSTRACT

Mangrove forests are one of the most important coastal ecosystems, playing a significant role in maintaining environmental balance. Information on mangrove composition and structure is essential as a basis for sustainable conservation and ecosystem management. This study aimed to determine the composition and structure of mangroves in the Carocok Tarusan area, Koto XI Tarusan District, Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra. The research was conducted from December 2025 to May 2026 using the plot method with a purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed based on family composition, density, frequency, dominance, Important Value Index (IVI), and the Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H'), supported by measurements of temperature and salinity. The results showed that three mangrove species belonging to two families, Rhizophoraceae and Rubiaceae, were recorded within the sampling plots. Rhizophoraceae was the dominant family, accounting for 64.00% of the total composition, while *Rhizophora apiculata* had the highest Important Value Index (179.80%). The Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H') was 0.81, indicating a low level of species diversity. The recorded environmental conditions included temperatures ranging from 28–30°C and salinity levels of 14.8–15.6‰, which were within the suitable range for mangrove growth. It can be concluded that *Rhizophora apiculata* was the dominant species within the mangrove community in the sampling plots, while the overall species diversity was categorized as low.

Keywords: mangrove composition, mangrove structure, Importance Value Index, diversity, *Rhizophora apiculata*.

