

KEPELBAGAIAN DAN TABURAN SPESIES MARGENTOS DI
KAWASAN TERUMBU KARANG DAN RUMPUT LAUT DI PULAU BABI
BESAR, JOHOR, MALAYSIA

MOND HAZAFI BIN ABDIS

MASTER SAINS
UNIVERSITI PUTERA MALAYSIA
2001

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September 2001

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Tesis Ini Dikemukakan Sebagai Memenuhi Keperluan Untuk Ijazah
Master Sains di Fakulti Sains dan Pengajian Alam Sekitar
Universiti Putra Malaysia

September 2001

110002370

Abstrak tesis yang telah dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

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Kajian terhadap diversiti dan taburan makrobentos telah dijalankan di kawasan terumbu karang dan rumput laut di perairan Pulau Babi Besar, Johor, Malaysia. Lapan kawasan dipilih sebagai kawasan kajian yang terdiri daripada kawasan terumbu karang (kawasan kajian 1, 2, 3 dan 4) dan kawasan terumbu karang - rumput laut (kawasan kajian 5, 6, 7 dan 8). Sebanyak 34 spesies daripada 6 Filum direkodkan. Filum Echinodermata dan Molluska masing-masing merekodkan 11 spesies yang merupakan kumpulan dominan. Kawasan batu karang mencatatkan jumlah individu dan spesies makrobentos yang tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan kawasan rumput laut, kawasan karang mati dan kawasan berpasir. Densiti makrobentos tertinggi dicatatkan di kawasan pada jarak 20 m, 30 m dan 40 m daripada garisan pantai di semua kawasan kajian kecuali di kawasan kajian 5, 6, 7 dan 8 di

mana densiti makrobentos adalah tinggi di kawasan pada jarak 10 m daripada garisan pantai. Kawasan yang menyediakan dua habitat yang berbeza mempunyai taburan dan kepelbagaian makrobentos yang tinggi seperti di kawasan terumbu karang – rumput laut. Kebanyakan spesies makrobentos yang dijumpai di kawasan terumbu karang - rumput laut (kawasan kajian 5, 6, 7 dan 8) adalah tidak bertindih kecuali beberapa spesies seperti *Lambis lambis*, *Trochus* sp., *Distomus* sp. dan *Pinctana* sp. Parameter fizikal dan kimia air laut di kawasan kajian tidak mempunyai perbezaan besar (ANOVA dua hala, $P > 0.05$). Suhu, saliniti, pH, D.O. dan intensiti cahaya adalah dalam keadaan yang stabil.

Tiga kelas batu karang iaitu Hexacoralia, Octocoralia dan Hydralia yang mewakili 12 famili direkodkan. Sebanyak 32 spesies adalah terdiri daripada jenis karang keras dan 5 spesies daripada karang lembut. Famili Acroporidae merupakan karang yang dominan. Daripada Indeks Pertumbuhan (DI) bagi 8 kawasan kajian, tahapnya adalah hanya satu kawasan (kawasan kajian 5) mempunyai pertumbuhan yang sangat baik, lima kawasan (kawasan kajian 2, 3, 6, 7 dan 8) mempunyai pertumbuhan yang baik dan dua kawasan (kawasan kajian 1 dan 4) mempunyai pertumbuhan yang memuaskan. Indeks Keadaan (CI) pula mendapati lima kawasan (kawasan kajian 1, 2, 4, 7 dan 8) yang berada dalam keadaan baik dan tiga kawasan (kawasan kajian 3, 5 dan 6) berada dalam keadaan yang memuaskan. Manakala Indeks Suksesi (SI) pula menunjukkan satu kawasan (kawasan kajian 4) berada dalam keadaan buruk, lima kawasan (kawasan

kajian 2, 3, 5, 7 dan 8) berada dalam keadaan sangat buruk dan dua kawasan (kawasan kajian 1 dan 6) menunjukkan tidak ada apa-apa kesan. Rumput laut hanya dijumpai di kawasan kajian 5, 6, 7 dan 8 sahaja iaitu kawasan pulau yang terlindung daripada angin monson Laut China Selatan. Sebanyak 7 spesies rumput laut dijumpai di kawasan ini pada kedalaman di antara 4 hingga 6 m. Speises rumput laut yang dominan adalah *Cymodocea serrulata* dan yang paling sedikit dijumpai adalah *Enhalus acoroides*.

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A study on the diversity and distribution of macrobenthos was conducted in the coral reefs and seagrass areas of Pulau Babi Besar, Johor, Malaysia. Eight sites were chosen encompassing coral reef areas (stations 1, 2, 3 and 4) and coral reef with seagrass areas (stations 5, 6, 7 and 8). A total of 34 species from 6 Phylum were recorded. Echinodermata and Mollusca were dominant with 11 species each. Number of individual and species of macrobenthos were higher at coral reef areas compared to seagrass, dead coral and sandy areas. In all stations a relatively higher density of macrobenthos was recorded at a distance of 20 m, 30 m and 40 m from the coastline except at stations 5, 6, 7 and 8 where the density of macrobenthos were higher at a distance of 10 m from the coastline. The mixed areas i.e.

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of requirement for the degree of Master of Science

DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MACROBENTHOS SPECIES IN CORAL REEFS AND SEAGRASS AREAS AT PULAU BABI BESAR, JOHOR, MALAYSIA

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September 2001

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A study on the diversity and distribution of macrobenthos was conducted in the coral reefs and seagrass areas of Pulau Babi Besar, Johor, Malaysia. Eight areas were chosen encompassing coral reef areas (stations 1, 2, 3 and 4) and coral reef with seagrass areas (stations 5, 6, 7 and 8). A total of 34 species from 6 Phylum were recorded. Echinodermata and Mollusca were dominant with 11 species each. Number of individual and species of macrobenthos were higher at coral reef areas compared to seagrass, dead coral and sandy areas. In all stations a relatively higher density of macrobenthos was recorded at a distance of 20 m, 30 m and 40 m from the coastline except at stations 5, 6, 7 and 8 where the density of macrobenthos were higher at a distance of 10 m from the coastline. The mixed areas i.e.

coral reef with seagrass had higher density of macrobenthos when compared to coral reef areas. Most of the macrobenthos species found in the mixed coral reef with seagrass (stations 5, 6, 7 and 8) were not overlapping in their habitat except for species like *Lambis lambis*, *Trochus* sp., *Distomus* sp. and *Pinctana* sp. Physical and chemical parameters of seawater in the study areas were similar (Two way ANOVA, $p > 0.05$). Factors such as temperature, salinity, pH, D.O. and light intensity were stable.

Three classes of coral namely Hexacoralia, Octocoralia and Hydairia from 12 families were recorded. A total of 32 species were from the hard coral and 5 species were the soft coral. The family Acroporidae was dominant. From Development Index (DI) of eight stations, the ratings are only one area (station 5) showed very good development, five areas (stations 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8) showed good development and two area (stations 1 and 4) showed fair development. For the Conditions Index (CI), five areas (stations 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8) were in good conditions and three areas (stations 3, 5 and 6) were in fair conditions. The Succession Index (SI) showed one area (station 4) was in a poor succession, five areas (stations 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8) were in a very poor succession and two areas (stations 1 and 6) could not be determined. Seagrasses were only found at stations 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are sheltered from the monsoon of the South China Sea. A total of seven seagrass species were found in these areas between the depths of 4 to 6 m. The dominant species was *Cymodocea serrulata* whereas *Enhalus acoroides* was the lesser species.