

ABSTRAK

FAHMI ULUMUL ARIFIN, 2023. **Studi Keanekaragaman Filum Echinodermata di Pantai Karapyak Kabupaten Pangandaran Sebagai Bahan Ajar Biologi.** Jurusan Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya.

Pantai Karapyak menjadi salah satu pantai yang banyak didatangi oleh pengunjung. Banyaknya aktivitas pengunjung tidak terlepas dari adanya sampah. Keberadaan berbagai biota laut termasuk Echinodermata terancam akibat hal ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan keanekaragaman filum Echinodermata di Pantai Karapyak Kabupaten Pangandaran. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12 s.d 14 Juli 2023. Adapun jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif menggunakan metode survey yang dibatasi pada tiga stasiun, yaitu stasiun I Karapyak timur (Parangpang), stasiun II Karapyak tengah (Muara Bereuyeh), dan stasiun III Karapyak barat (Kalimapag). Pengambilan data Echinodermata dilakukan dengan teknik *Belt Transect* sepanjang 100 m yang ditarik tegak lurus dari arah pantai ke arah laut dengan plot berukuran 1x1 m. Analisis data menggunakan rumus indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener. Identifikasi dilakukan dengan cara membandingkan morfologi spesies yang diperoleh dengan karakteristik morfologi yang ada di buku Identifikasi dan artikel ilmiah. Hasil pengamatan secara keseluruhan diperoleh Echinodermata sebanyak delapan spesies yang terdiri atas tiga kelas, empat orfo, lima familia, dan 5 genus, dengan nilai indeks keanekaragaman di Pantai Karapyak Kabupaten Pangandaran yaitu $H'=1,38$. Kesimpulan yang diperoleh adalah tingkat keanekaragaman di Pantai Karapyak Kabupaten Pangandaran tergolong sedang.

Kata Kunci: *Keanekaragaman; Echinodermata; Pantai Karapyak; Bahan Ajar*

ABSTRACT

FAHMI ULUMUL ARIFIN, 2023. *Study Of The Diversity Of Echinoderms In Karapyak Beach Pangandaran District As Biology Teaching Material.* Department of Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

Karapyak Beach is one of the most visited beaches by visitors. The many activities of visitors are inseparable from the presence of trash. The existence of various marine life including Echinodermata is threatened due to this. This study aims to describe the diversity of Echinoderms in Karapyak Beach, Pangandaran Regency. The research was conducted in July 2023. The type of research conducted was descriptive quantitative research using survey method located at 3 stations, namely station I east of Karapyak (Parangpang), station II middle of Karapyak (Muara Bereuyeh), and station III west of Karapyak (Kalimapag). Echinodermata data were collected using Belt Transect technique along 100 m drawn perpendicularly from the coast to the sea with 1x1 m plot. Data analysis using the Shannon-Wiener diversity index. Identification is done by comparing the morphology of the species obtained with the morphological characteristics in the Identification book. The overall observation results obtained eight species of Echinodermata consisting of three classes, five genus, five families, four orders, and three class, with the value of diversity index at Karapyak Beach Pangandaran Regency is $H'=1.38$. The conclusion obtained is that the level of diversity at Karapyak Beach, Pangandaran Regency is classified as moderate.

Keywords: *Diversity; Echinoderms; Karapyak Beach; Teaching Material*