

KEANEKARAGAMAN FAUNA MAKROSKOPIS PERAIRAN GUA DI KABUPATEN PACITAN (STUDI DI GUA SOMOPURO, PAPRINGAN, KALIPUCUNG, SURUPAN DAN BEJI)



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Pacitan represent one of karst area marked with existence of cave. Cave are one of form ecosystem where without there light, high dampness, and constant temperature relative during the year. This matter cause fauna which life in adapt physiology morphology and that disappearing body pigment, reducing of it eyesight organ and length sensory organ. Research of macroscopic fauna cave water of Somopuro, Papringan, Kalipucung, Surupan and Beji cave represent one of the way to know diversity macroscopic fauna cave water of Pacitan.

The purpose of this research is to know fauna types which finding each cave, distribution and kind of fauna type in territorial water of cave. Ecological parameter the used is density, important value index and frequency. While environmental parameter which using temperature, light intensity and dampness. This Research type represent descriptive with method intake of total sample (totalize sampling counting) that is making of zonasi pursuant to division of zone cave region of I (zone cave entrance), zone of II (regional of cave which still there are a few or little light) and zone of III (dark zone) which started from zone trap cave (To Bottom Top).

Subject Research is all macroscopic fauna which life territorial water of cave. Research conducted in cave of Somopuro, Papringan, Kalipucung, Surupan and of Beji cave on 06 up to 16 July 2007. Later then identify to be conducted in Laboratory Fishery of Muhammadiyah University on 1 up to 18 January 2008. Analysis use density, important value index and frequency for ecological parameter of diversity index.

Result of research show a success fauna found that is *Parathelphusa maculata*, *Macrobranchium nipponense*, *Palaemonetes* sp and *Poecilia reticulata*. Analysis ecology parameter form of absolute density gyrate 0,09-0,14 / m², density relative gyrate 0,27-1,8, absolute frequency and relative 0,35-1 and important value 0,79-2 where density, highest important value and frequency at *Palaemonetes* sp lowest at *Macrobranchium nipponense*. While the highest diversity index in Papringan cave is 4,61 where including means. Forming adaptation shown at *Palaemonetes* sp in Kalipucung cave and Beji, *Macrobranchium nipponense* in Somopuro cave. Later then distribution is each fauna cave water at zone I and II.