

Dominasi cyanobacteria pada musim peralihan di perairan laut Banda dan sekitarnya

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Abstrak

Telah diketahui bahwa perairan Laut Banda sangat dipengaruhi oleh faktor musiman yang mempengaruhi kondisi fitoplankton. Tetapi informasi kondisi fitoplankton, khusus kelompok Cyanobacteria pada Musim Peralihan belum banyak terungkap. Untuk itu dilakukan penelitian pada bulan Oktober 1998 dan November 1999 yang dianggap mewakili Musim Peralihan dengan mengambil contoh fitoplankton dari permukaan sampai kedalaman 200 m untuk mengetahui kelimpahan, komposisi dan distribusi Cyanobacteria.

Kelimpahan *Trichodesmium erythraeum* berkisar antara $0,02-1,2 \times 10^2$ koloni m^{-3} , nilai tertinggi dijumpai di kedalaman 100 m dan terendah di kedalaman 200 m. Kelimpahan *Trichodesmium thiebautii* berkisar antara $0-8,8 \times 10^2$ sel m^{-3} . Distribusi *Trichodesmium erythraeum* dijumpai pada kedalaman 50 m kelimpahannya relatif tinggi yang dipengaruhi oleh kondisi nitrat perairan ($r^2 = 28,30\%$) dan suhu perairan ($r^2 = 17,30\%$). Berdasarkan kelimpahan, keanekaragaman, pemerataan dan distribusinya *Trichodesmium erythraeum* dan *Trichodesmium thiebautii* mendominasi pada musim peralihan.

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Domination of Cyanobacteria at Transition Monsoon around Banda Sea Area. Banda Sea had affected by monsoon factor, this condition also influenced fitoplankton condition, but information about fitoplankton condition especially Cyanobacteria group still not complete yet. Therefore had done the researched about fitoplankton in October 1998 and November 1999, that months is regarded as vice of transition monsoon. Fitoplankton samples were taken from the surface to 200 m depth to known the abundant, composition, and distribution of Cyanobacteria.

The results showed that the abundant of *Trichodesmium erythraeum* varied between $0.02-1.2 \times 10^2$ coloni m^{-3} , the highest vale found in 100 m depth and the lowest in 200 m depth. The abundance of *Trichodesmium thiebautii* varied between $0-8.8 \times 10^2$ cel m^{-3} . Distribution of *Trichodesmium erythraeum* found until 50 m depth, their abundance high relative, this condition caused by nitrate concentration ($r^2 = 28,30\%$) and temperature ($r^2 = 17,30\%$). Based on their abundance, diversity, evenness and distribution *Trichodesmium erythraeum* dan *Trichodesmium thiebautii* dominated in transition monsoon.