

Ekologi populasi dan siklus reproduksi kerang kopah *Gafrarium tumidum roding*, 1798 di daerah perairan pantai teluk kabung, Padang Sumatera Barat = The population ecology and reproductive cycle of *Gafrarium tumidum roding*, 1798 in the coastal waters of south kabung bay, West Sumatra

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Abstrak

Geographically, Kabung Bay coastal waters is located at 100° 22'24" - 100°20'79" EL and 01° 06'22"- 01° 04'45" SL. This region consists of intertidal areas, shallow sea waters (mudflats, gravel-sandflats, and sandflats), mangrove ecosystem, and coral reef. In the vicinity of Kabung Bay, there are many small islands that have been used as ecotourism sites such as Pasumpahan, Sikuai and Serandah islands. In those areas, there are some clam species which are commonly consumed by local people such as *Anadara antiquate*, *Katalysia japonica*, and *Gafrarium tumidum*. *Gafrarium tumidum*, known as kerang Kopah, is the most abundant in those areas and has been the most utilized by communities. However, their population density may be decreased due to the recent open access for those islands especially the tourism purposes.