

Interaction of oceanography patterns towards the abundance of phytoplankton, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton in teluk penyu waters of Cilacap

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<b>Title</b>	Interaction of oceanography patterns towards the abundance of phytoplankton, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton in teluk penyu waters of Cilacap
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<b>Abstract</b>	Coastal waters of Teluk Penyu-Cilacap district is an enlarging area for many species of fish larvae. The waters is directly influenced by the physical, chemical and biological of Indian Ocean patterns. Fish communities inhabit in gulf waters to take advantage of the high productivity in the coastal waters to support their livelihoods. The gulf area is usually associate with other productive ecosystems i.e. rivers that empties into it and mangrove forests. The study aim is to analyze the influence of oceanography pattern to the existence of ichthyoplankton [fish larvae] inhabit at Teluk Penyu waters of Cilacap district. Sampling is conducted monthly from April - June 2009 at 3 sites. The sites were set 1 mile of distance from coastline at Teluk Penyu Cilacap, PPSC and RSPC waters. Fish larvae were collected using larvae net mesh size 0.5 mm and 75 cm mouth diameter and phytoplankton and zooplankton are collected using plankton net. Larvae net was towed on the surface of the waters using a motorized boat with a speed 1 knot. Data were analyzed statistically based on Principal Components Analysis/PCA. 30 species of phytoplankton and 25 species of zooplankton species were identified from the waters. The species of phytoplankton and zooplankton were obtained difference species at each site. The highest abundance of phytoplankton were species of Chaetoceros and the abundance of zooplankton from the highest subsequence are species of Coelosphaerium dubium and Platydorina. The highest of relative abundance of ichthyoplankton in Teluk Penyu tourism waters was obtained 41,463% of the crawfish [Crumnophthalmus spp.], followed by pheasant fish [Auriglobus nefastus] 8.53667%, and swordfish (Chirocentrus dorab spp.) 2.439%, and fish beloso [Tumbilic saurida] and gulamah fish (Johnius dussumieri) which are 1.2195%. The abundance of phytoplankton and zooplankton associated to ichthyoplankton abundance. The Southern of Teluk Penyu gulf waters was highest abundance area of ichthyoplankton.
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