Macroalgae Distribution at Drini Beach Gunungkidul

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Abstract

Macroalgae are microscopic algae that live in and are in the vicinity. The book can be divided into three groups and send layers: arthropods (green algae), Phaeophyta (brown algae), and biology (red algae). Ecological and economic macroalgae are useful to humans. The study aims to study the distribution and abundance of macroalgae in the nearby Gunungkidul Drini within the beach enclosure and show what his orientation was in 2013. The study was conducted with data collected at 17 points along the graphs of the sampling method and 100 x 100 cm2 squared on the graph. Measure medical parameters at each network sampling point, including increasing salinity, air temperature, and water temperature. I heard that they are not dissolved in the race; counting by means of a winding of each is given. The results showed that there are two types of biology, 9, 2, and 7, types of chlorophytes phagocytic macro-type market. The largest number of macroalgae biology (50.76%), chlorophytes (43.37%), and Phaeophyta (5.88%). This was the largest number of macroalgae species, Chaetomorpha gross (26.91%) and Gigartina sp. (0.02%).

Introduction

Macro-algae or algae and exquisite algae. Benthic microalgae grow organically, such as in sand and inhospitable rocky surfaces (Dawes, 1998). In general, shape and colour are functions of split macroalgae such as chlorophyll (green algae), Phaeophyta (brown algae), and biology (red algae) (Chan et al., 2006). The prospect of a more environmentally friendly environment plays a very important role in macroalgae machinery manufacturers such as heavy metals such as the ugly thermal times (Dawes, 1998) and housing in food sources and nurseries marine institutions (Prathep, 2005). Agar, agar, gum for pharmaceuticals, food sources, and other organic fertilizers (Dawes, 1998, Prathep, 2005): economic and industrial raw materials of any temperature.

On the long floor, the floor is open to the seaside, which is often the waves and the shore of the sea and houses various communities. The substrate is important as the components play an important role in the development and growth of macro-species. What kind of impression on the subject are sub-organisms that live in the benthic surface types? At the same time, the makroalpiyskie number is particularly affected by a variety of variables that mature in the distribution of abundance, the sea coasts and tidal modes of wave action, organs degree of nursing, oat drying of the state substrate, and precipitation (Dawes, 1998).

Drini Guungukidul Beach, D.I. And about his sexual orientation. There are many organisms and more macroalgae, like garbage, on the beach in the adjacent area. This site is the surface of a stone ball. To date, Drini Beach, research, and information on the island are still being studied in terms of organic ecological features. These researchers have studied the distribution and distribution of many types of belts in the neighbouring Drini's own pleasure and the essence of each of us. The hope is that the results will provide information on the current state of the beach and will be with Chlorophytes Drini for further investigation.

Methodology

The study was conducted on 8 June 2013 at low macrogaline tide time on the beach of Drini in Guungukidul, DIY, Indonesia, in Uruguay. The sampling is divided into 10 x 10 cm2 pixels using the square method of transect 1 with a square size of 100 x 100 cm2. In this study, Microalga populations were taken into account and measured as 17 incisions. Each graph includes physiological parameters, including percentages, salts, air temperature, and water temperature. Macroalgae were washed, a laboratory was built to identify different key species, and data was also calculated. The percentage of maculae is calculated using the following equation.

Results

The results showed that there are nine types of Rhodophyta, seven types of Chlorophyta, and 2 Phaeophyta types with macro-markets. Figure 2 shows the highest content of the Rhodophyta genres (50.76%), Chlorophyta (43.37%) and Phaeophyta (5.88%). Most of the macroalgae species in the world are red algae (Rhodophyta), with more than 4000 species. Otherwise, Phaeophyta showed the smallest variety of species since most regions are moderate, with only a few species in the tropical regions. The largest number of macroalgae species was Chaetomorpha crassa (26.91%), Glacilaria edulis (21.39%), and Gelidiella acerosa (14.69%). C. Filamentous tidying is at a crash, which can stand with the stress of the environment. It also recognizes that it has high resistance to salinity and high intensity, which can live in salt water or fresh water (Heo et al., 2011). Glacilaria edulis and Gelidiella are across red algae that are economically important. They are located in a protected area adjacent to islands with sand or rocky cracks (Jayasankar & Varghese, 2002). As you can see in the study area, Drini Beach is protected by the small island of Ada Drini. Then the Gigartina sp. It is lower (0.01%) and H. crispa (0.30%). Habitat H. habitat is in deep water (7-24 m) (Dawes, 1998). These results show that the distribution and dozens of macroalgae depend on substrates and exposure conditions in the vicinity of Driny traffic. Substances that play a role in macroalgae growth (Dawes, 1998) are important components.

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