

ABSTRAK

Salsabila Andini Putri, NIM 4201220015 (2024) : Korelasi Morfometrik Cangkang Terhadap Berat Daging Kerang Darah (*Anadara granosa*) Di Tambak Dan Habitat Alami Sumatera Utara.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada hubungan morfometrik kerang darah (*Anadara granosa*) yang dibudidayakan dan membandingkannya dengan morfometrik kerang yang berasal dari habitat alami. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan aspek morfometrik, korelasi berat daging terhadap berat cangkang, serta kondisi komposisi substrat dan salinitas. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di tiga stasiun pada 2 habitat berbeda, dengan jumlah pengambilan sebanyak 90 ekor. Metode yang digunakan penelitian survei dengan objek penelitian adalah kerang darah, substrat, dan salinitas. Variabel yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah morfometrik panjang cangkang, lebar cangkang, tinggi cangkang, tebal cangkang, berat total, berat cangkang, dan berat daging di tambak dan habitat alami. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kerang darah yang hidup di alam bebas memiliki ukuran lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang di dalam tambak. Morfometrik yang paling berkontribusi terhadap berat daging di tambak yaitu panjang ($r = 0,256$; $p = 0,018$), lebar ($r = -0,271$; $p = 0,012$), berat total ($r = 0,650$; $p = <0,001$), dan berat cangkang ($r = -0,298$; $p = 0,006$), sedangkan di habitat alami yaitu panjang ($r = 0,370$; $p = <0,001$), dan berat total ($r = 0,457$; $p = <0,001$). Kondisi lingkungan di tambak dan habitat alami masih dalam batas normal 24-30‰. Komposisi substrat tambak budidaya berlumpur (51%), sedangkan habitat alami berpasir (51%).

Kata kunci : Morfometrik, Kerang darah, Tambak budidaya, Habitat alami



ABSTRACT

Salsabila Andini Putri, NIM 4201220015 (2024) : Correlation of shell morphometrics with meat weight of blood clams (*Anadara granosa*) in ponds and natural habitats in North Sumatra.

This study focused on the morphometric relationships of cultured blood clams (*Anadara granosa*) and compared them with morphometrics of clams from natural habitats. The objectives of this study were to determine the comparison of morphometric aspects, the correlation of meat weight to shell weight, and the conditions of substrate composition and salinity. Sampling was carried out at three stations in 2 different habitats, with a total of 90 individuals. The method used was survey research with the object of research being blood clams, substrate, and salinity. The variables observed in this study were morphometric shell length, shell width, shell height, shell thickness, total weight, shell weight, and meat weight in ponds and natural habitats. The results of this study indicate that blood clams living in the wild have a higher size compared to those in ponds. Morphometrics that contributed most to meat weight in ponds were length ($r = 0.256$; $p = 0.018$), width ($r = -0.271$; $p = 0.012$), total weight ($r = 0.650$; $p = <0.001$), and shell weight ($r = -0.298$; $p = 0.006$), while in natural habitats were length ($r = 0.370$; $p = <0.001$), and total weight ($r = 0.457$; $p = <0.001$). Environmental conditions in ponds and natural habitats are still within normal limits of 24-30‰. The substrate composition of cultured ponds was muddy (51%), while the natural habitat was sandy (51%).

Keywords : Morphometrics, Blood clams, Aquaculture ponds, Natural habitat.

