
ABSTRACT

Biological diversity (Biodiversities) has the important role as standing on life stability and life continuity in this nature even ecology, economic, social and culture. But the most of destroy nature caused by dynamic and human’s activities as dominant creature always causes damage to the balance and nature preserve. Talang siring beach area is a tourism place that has ecosystem of mangrove forest and become one of place many kinds of flora and fauna to live.

This research is conducted on December 2010 –January 2011 in Talang Siring beach of Pamekasan. The sample is taken with 7 phase of observation which consist of 7 plot with length 10 x 10 m and length 5 x 5 m. The sample found is identified by using text and internet web.

The research result shows that there are four mangrove types growing at Talang siring beach area. Those are Rhizophora Lamarkii, Sonnerata Alba, Avicennia marina and Pemphis adicula. And bivalvia type found consists of four species. Those are Anadara granusa, Anadara antiquate, Meretrix spp, Crassostrea spp and Adrana patagonica. The data proves that diversity level of mangrove forest and bivalvia is less because the species found are only view.

Rhizophora lamarkii species is mangrove type which is the most dominant species in the research area. That is proven with high number priority – 98, 177.94 and INP 336, 48.44%. The dominant bivalvia type is Crassostrea spp with priority number 240.9. And the highest individual number of all phase is 20.

The individual number of mangrove in the Talang siring beach influences the bivalvia individual number. The mangrove individual number stands straight with bivalvia individual number. So the individual number of mangrove will influence bivalvia individual numbers found.

Keywords: Bivalvia, Mangrove forest, Talang Siring Beach of Pamekasan.