



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta yaitu Undang-Undang tentang perlindungan ciptaan di bidang ilmu pengetahuan, seni dan sastra (tidak melindungi hak kekayaan intelektual lainnya), dengan ini menerangkan bahwa hal-hal tersebut di bawah ini telah tercatat dalam Daftar Umum Ciptaan:

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- V. Judul Ciptaan : **First Note of Benthic Foraminifera Assemblages in Serasan Sea, South Natuna, Indonesia**
- VI. Tanggal dan tempat diumumkan untuk pertama kali di wilayah Indonesia atau di luar wilayah Indonesia : 28 Oktober 2014, di Bandung
- VII. Jangka waktu perlindungan : Berlaku selama 50 (lima puluh) tahun sejak Ciptaan tersebut pertama kali dilakukan Pengumuman.
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First Note of Benthic Foraminifera Assemblages in Serasan Sea, South Natuna, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Foraminifera assemblages were studied in marine surface sediments from shallow open marine, reefal, mangrove and sandy coastal near Serasan, Riau Islands Province. The twelve deposits (sand, silty sand and clay) contain microorganism shell fragments. This study is conducted to identify foraminifera in study area, as well as determine abundance, dominant and typical of assemblages in this area based on quantitative data analyses. The study was done in several stages: literature study, field work and samples collection, laboratory analyses, identical and overview of the taxonomy of each taxon.

The fifty nine genera of benthic foraminifera were identified in the sediment samples, in low to high abundance. The assemblages was dominantly composed of Suborder Rotaliina, the calcareous forms, reached more than 54% of total assemblages (average 78%). *Reusella*, *Cancris*, *Eponides*, *Neoeponides*, *Orbitina*, *Neoconorbina*, *Rosalina*, *Siphoninoides*, *Discorbia*, *Lobatula*, *Planorbulinella*, *Gypsina*, *Cymbaloporetta*, *Epistomaroides*, *Amphistegina*, *Nonion*, *Nonionoides*, *Heterolepa*, *Gyroidina*, *Hanzawaia*, *Pararotalia*, *Rotalia*, *Ammonia*, *Asterorotalia*, *Pseudorotalia*, *Baculogypsinoidea*, *Calcarina*, *Elphidium*, *Parrellina*, *Assilina*, *Heterostegina* and unidentified rotaloid foram are classified into this group. Porcelaneous shells that typified by subordo Miliolina and Lagenina, occur less than 29% (average 17%). Genera *Adelosina*, *Spiroloculina*, *Agglutinella*, *Ammomasilina*, *Lachlanella*, *Massilina*, *Quinqueloculina*, *Miliolinella*, *Pseudomassilina*, *Pyrgo*, *Triloculina*, *Peneroplis*, *Archaias*, *Marginopora*, and young miliolidae are classified into suborder Miliolina; whereas Lagenina, *Guttulina*, *Oolina*, and *Glandulina* are Lagenina. Subordo Textulariina and Spirillinina with arenaceous shells are appears rarely in samples. Suborder Textulariina is represented by genera *Ammobaculites*, *Spiroplectinella*, *Spirotextularia*, *Dorothia*, *Karrerella*, *Bigerina*, *Sahulina*, *Textularia*, and *Clavulina*. *Spirilina* is the only genus of Suborder Spirillinina.

The most frequently encountered genera are *Eponides*, *Amphistegina*, *Heterolepa*, *Ammonia*, *Elphidium*, and *Assilina* (suborder Rotaliina), *Quinqueloculina* (Miliolina) and *Textularia* (Textulariina). The most abundant benthic foraminifera is *Asterorotalia* (represented by *A. trispinosa* Thalmann) that recorded in open marine and near reef samples. It was found that high abundance and diversity of benthic foraminifera assemblages were recorded in open marine.