Jesas. Delgado, Enelyn A. Navarro, Angela B. Buncad, Geneva A. Gallardo, Bermel A. Gallardo, Efren A. Bensurto, Edmel B. Diaz, Angel Rose B. Campos, Gresa A. Agles, "Assessment of Seagrass Meadows Along the Intertidal Flat of Sicogon Island, Carles, Iloilo." Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis of Bachelor of Science in Fisheries. Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College, Estancia, Iloilo.

Abstract

Seagrass is a unique angiostern that grows in the sea. It is one of the three ecosystems that link each other to equilibrate marine coastal environment. This study determines the species composition, percentage cover, shoot density, blade density, blade/shoot ratio, epiphyte cover, canopy height, diversity indexes and community similarity of the seagrass in Barangay San Fernando and Barangay Buaya, Carles, Iloilo.Line transect-quadrat method was used and analyze using Saito and Atobe (1970). Diversity index of seagrass were computed using the Shannon-Weiner index. In addition, community similarities were also determined using Sorenson's Coeficient (CC). Five species of seagrass were found in the two sites namely; Enhalus acoroides, Thalassia hemperichii, Cymodocea serrulata, Halophila ovalis, Halodule uninervis. The average total seagrass cover for the two sites in Sicogon Island was 20.01% and was considered poor percent cover based on Gomez-Alcalaiv Criteria (1997) Barangay San Fernande had a highest seagrass percent cover of 22.28%. Barangay Buaya hada highest shoot and blade dennity at 902 shoot/e and 1.958 blade/m^2. The blade/shoot ratio of the two sites was 2 blades/shoot/ratio. Enhalus acoroides had a tallest canopy height recorded while Halophila ovalis had a shortest canopy height. The epiphyte cover of seagrass for the two sites was 0.73 using the cover scale and was considered clean to medium.

The main objective of this study is to provide information to the local community the status of seagrass on Sicogon Island. This would inform them on how to conserved and manage the resources.