Table 5. Physical-chemical values of Karapyak Beach

| Physical-chemical parameters | Station | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ST04 | ST05 | ST06 |
| Temperature ($^0$C) | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| Salinity ($^0/_{00}$) | 33 | 35 | 33 |
| pH | 8,8 | 8,58 | 8,89 |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) | 5,6 | 7,43 | 8,43 |
| Brightness (cm) | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Depth (cm) | 30 | 20 | 30 |

## Conclusion

1. The highest abundance is at station 3 with 399 individuals, and the lowest abundance is at station 6 with 19 individuals. Diversity and uniformity of all stations have moderate diversity and an evenly distributed uniformity, except at station 3 as there is 1 genus which is much higher than the rest..
2. The genus found in the Eastern Coast of Pangandaran is as many as 24 genera from the sub-order Rotaliina, Miliolina, and Textulariina with genera dominance from the sub-order Rotaliina (20 genera). 11 genera are discovered in Karapyak Beach from the sub-order Rotaliina, Miliolina, and Textulariina with genera dominance from the sub-order Rotaliina (10 genera). The most abundant genus in the waters of Eastern Pangandaran Beach and Karapyak Beach is Ammonia with 331 individuals and 46 individuals respectively.
3. From the results of this research, it is known that the ecological conditions are fairly good, but it is close to being polluted and are in oppressed conditions both naturally and anthropogenically that are characterized by the presence of opportunistic genera such as *Ammonia, Pararotalia* and *Pseudorotalia* from Rotaliina sub-order.

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