

GSJ: Volume 12, Issue 5, May 2024, Online: ISSN 2320-9186
www.globalscientificjournal.com

zones, namely Rengat Jagung Island, Dua Timur, and Dua Barat.

The results of the analysis are expected to help in understanding how the challenges of clam conservation management affect their ecological and social relationships. Further studies are needed to explore the activities of clam fishermen to determine their direct and comprehensive influence on the presence of clams in TNKpS, especially on scale clams (*Tridacna squamosa*). In addition, it is necessary to evaluate countermeasures and actions related to the activities of clam fishermen that are still ongoing.

7. Conclusion

In the study, two types of clams were obtained at the observation site, namely *Tridacna squamosa* and *Tridacna crocea*. Overall, based on the abundance, diversity, and uniformity of clams, this research has a low value, even though the value of aquatic habitats from clams has sufficient quality standards. The dominance of clams at observation sites, core zones, and protection is dominated by *Tridacna crocea*. The islands dominated by *Tridacna squamosa* are Gosong Rengat, P. Gosong Rengat, and Penjaliran Barat.

The social behavior of the TNKpS community is one of the big factors in the declining clams population because clam hunting activities for consumption still continue on Eid al-Fitr. Although the community's understanding of protected clams is thorough.

10. References

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