5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on this research, the relationship between coral lifeforms and reef fishes in the waters of Pasi Island, Selayar Islands District can be summarized as follows:

There are 3 groups of reef habitats in the waters of Pasi Island such as habitat that dominated by branching Acropora (ACB), dead coral with algae (DCA) and the presence of Halimeda (HA); habitat that dominated by tabular Acropora (ACT), encrusting coral (CE) and massive corals (CM) with a sandy substrate (S); and habitat that dominated by encrusting coral (CE), branching corals (CB), massive coral (CM), soft coral (SC) and the presence of dead coral (DC), dead coral with algae (DCA) and rubble. Pomacentridae found dominant in the branching corals which use it as shelter from predators. The existence of death coral with algae (DCA) are able to attract the fishes Acanthurus and Zebrasoma from Acanthuridae and Siganus from Siganidae to come and exploit filamentous algae that cover rocks and the death corals. Caesionidae like coral cliffs habitats that capable of holding, maintaining and collecting plankton.

Habitat that dominated tabular Acropora (ACT), encrusting coral (CE) and massive corals (CM) with a sandy substrate (S) are the habitats with highly preferences for Amphiprion akindynos, Pomacanthus imperator, Chaetodon baronessa, Chlorurus sordidus, Pomacanthus sexstriatus; habitat that dominated by encrusting coral (CE), branching corals (CB), massive coral (CM), soft coral (SC) and the presence of dead coral (DC), dead coral with algae (DCA) and rubble preferred by Aeoliscus strigatus, Parupeneus spilurus, Caesio teres, Cirrhilabrus ryukyuensis, Parupeneus barberinus, Siganus virgatus, Cetoscarus bicolour, Amphiprion akindynos, Pomacanthus imperator, Pterocaesio tile, Ptereleotris evides, Rhinomuraena quaesita.

5.2 Suggestions

To obtain a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between reef species, habitat selection based on coral lifeforms to support the
conservation areas and conservation of aquatic species need to be done a variety of advanced research on:

1. Observation for specific fishes, mainly for territorial fishes; fish that have strong preference to certain coral lifeforms and fish began endangered both diurnal and nocturnal observations.

2. Community structure in temporary; feeding habits of reef fish, especially fish that strongly associated with coral lifeforms.