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- Juara 3** Sony Cyber-shot (compact)

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**WikiSelam**

**Tujuan: Menambah jumlah dokumentasi biota laut Indonesia yang berlisensi bebas**

# Pacific double-saddle butterflyfish

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Pacific Double-saddle Butterflyfish** or **False Furcula Butterflyfish** (*Chaetodon ulietensis*), is a species of butterflyfish (family Chaetodontidae). It flourishes in coral-rich environments in the central Indo-Pacific region. Their range extends from the Cocos-Keeling Islands to the Tuamotu Islands, and north to Japan. They are usually found from the surface to 20 m depths, and like shallow channels with high current.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Description and systematics [\[edit\]](#)

These fish can reach a size of 15 cm (5.9 in).<sup>[3]</sup> They are white with vertical thin black lines down the body and two dark saddles on the fore and hind back, which softly grade into the background color bellywards gradient. Immediately after the hind quarter saddle, the body and tail is bright yellow with a black spot on the caudal peduncle. The dorsal fin has a streak of yellow from the crown of the head to the tail. Like most of its relatives this species displays a black eye band like a mask. As in most butterflyfish, the Pacific double-saddle butterflyfish is prone to blanching at night and when startled.<sup>[2]</sup>

It belongs to the large subgenus *Rabdophorus* which might warrant recognition as a distinct genus. In this group, the closest relative of this peculiar species is the similar-looking Black-wedged Butterflyfish, *C. falcula*. Other fairly close relatives are the quite differently-shaped but similarly-colored Lined (*C. lineolatus*) and Spot-naped butterflyfishes (*C. oxycephalus*), while the Blue-cheeked Butterflyfish (*C. semilarvatus*) seems to be a far more basal lineage relative to all of these. The vertical lines are present in all of these, while a white body with yellow behind and black on back and caudal peduncle are only shared among the four less

### Pacific Double-saddle Butterflyfish



#### Conservation status



#### Scientific classification

Kingdom:	<a href="#">Animalia</a>
Phylum:	<a href="#">Chordata</a>
Class:	<a href="#">Actinopterygii</a>
Order:	<a href="#">Perciformes</a>
Family:	<a href="#">Chaetodontidae</a>
Genus:	<i>Chaetodon</i> (but see text)
Subgenus:	<i>Rabdophorus</i>
Species:	<i>C. ulietensis</i>



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# *Cymodocea nodosa*

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

***Cymodocea nodosa*** is a species of [seagrass](#) in the family [Cymodoceaceae](#) and is sometimes known as **little Neptune grass**.<sup>[2]</sup> As a seagrass, it is restricted to growing underwater and is found in shallow parts of the [Mediterranean Sea](#) and certain adjoining areas of the [Atlantic Ocean](#).

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## Description [edit]

*C. nodosa* has light green or greyish-green leaves. They are very narrow but may be up to forty centimetres long. Each leaf has seven to nine veins running along its length. The plant produces [rhizomes](#) which are only 1 mm in diameter and have leaf scars at intervals.<sup>[3]</sup> Inconspicuous grass-like flowers are sometimes produced at the end of long stems in the spring when water temperatures begin to rise after their winter minimum. The pollen is liberated into the sea and the seeds remain [dormant](#) until the following spring.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Distribution and habitat [edit]

This seagrass is found in shallow parts of the [Mediterranean Sea](#) and the adjoining parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the coasts of [Portugal](#), [Mauritania](#) and [Senegal](#) and round the [Canary Islands](#), [Madeira](#) and the island of [Cape Verde](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It grows at depths of down to ten metres in sandy sediments in sheltered locations and needs clear waters for [photosynthesis](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Ecology [edit]

*Cymodocea nodosa* grows in meadows on the seabed<sup>[5]</sup> and is sometimes associated with the other seagrasses, *Zostera noltei* and *Posidonia oceanica* and the seaweeds

*Cymodocea nodosa*



*C. nodosa* off the coast of Spain

### Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)  
*Clade*: [Angiosperms](#)  
*Clade*: [Monocots](#)  
Order: [Alismatales](#)  
Family: [Cymodoceaceae](#)  
Genus: [Cymodocea](#)  
Species: ***C. nodosa***

### Binomial name

***Cymodocea nodosa***  
(Ucria) [Asch.](#) (1870) <sup>[1]</sup>





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# *Cymodocea nodosa*

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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### *Cymodocea nodosa*



*C. nodosa* off the coast of Spain

### Scientific classification

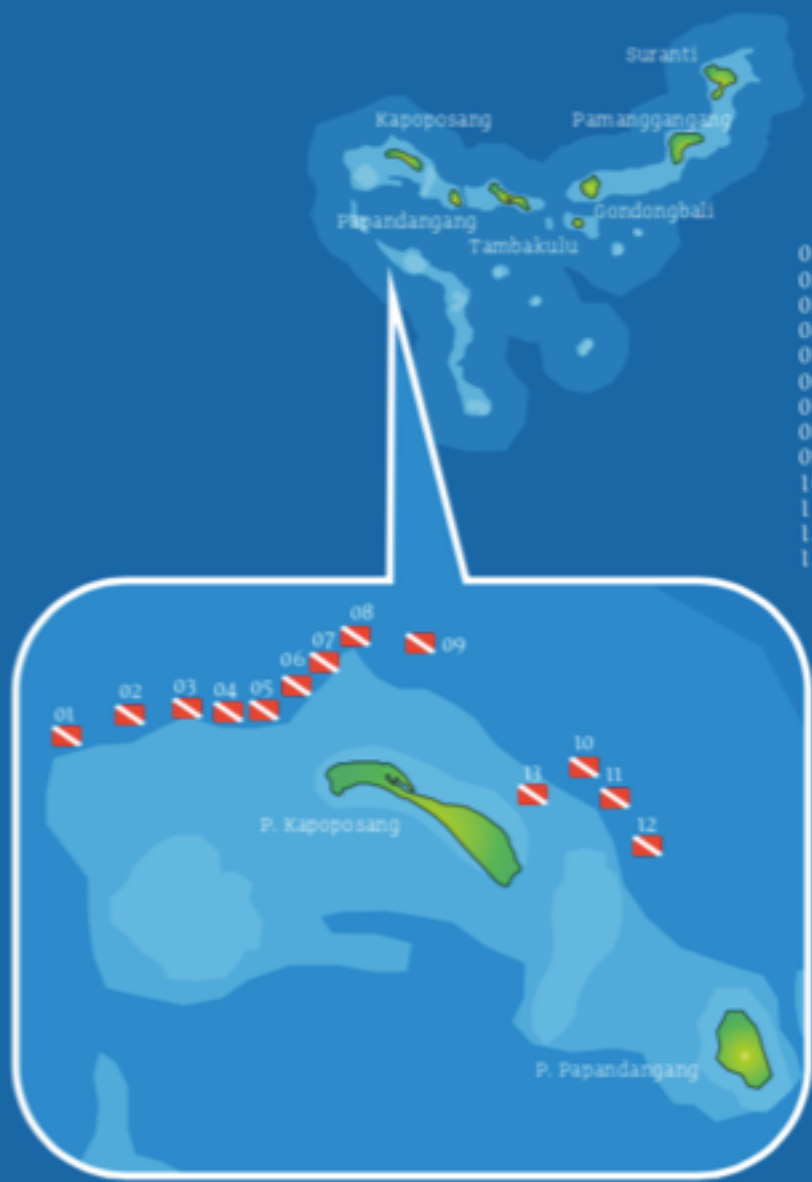
- Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
- Clade: [Angiosperms](#)
- Clade: [Monocots](#)
- Order: [Alismatales](#)
- Family: [Cymodoceaceae](#)
- Genus: [Cymodocea](#)
- Species: ***C. nodosa***

### Binomial name

***Cymodocea nodosa***  
(Ucria) [Asch.](#) (1870) <sup>[1]</sup>

**TERIMA KASIH**

# PULAU KAPOPOSANG



- 01. Killing Field
- 02. Shark Point
- 03. Marjono Point
- 04. Tanjung 02
- 05. Nakano
- 06. Teluk
- 07. Cave
- 08. Tanjung 01
- 09. Turtle Point
- 10. Aquarium
- 11. Januar Point
- 12. Ian Point
- 13. Point 28





Kedalaman	: 20 m – 35 m
Jarak Pandang Horizontal	: rata-rata 20 meter
Temperatur	: 25° C – 29° C
Kontur	: Drop Off, Steep Slope, Mix
Komposisi Karang	: Coral reef (sebagian rusak), patchy
Arus	: Long shore
Biota	: Fussilier, Butterfly, Angel, Grouper, Damselfish, Anthias, Wrasse, Parrot, Surgeon, Trigger, Box, Puffer, Porcupine, Gobies, Moray eels, Scorpion, Blennies
Biota Utama	: Schooling of Fusillier–Surgeon; White Tip Reef Shark
Teknis Penyelaman	: Boat, Drift
Perhatian	: –
Rekomendasi	: Penyelam pemula dan berpengalaman

## Aquarium Point



Kedalaman	: 25 m (kedalaman maksimum belum diketahui)
Jarak Pandang Horizontal	: rata-rata 15 meter
Temperatur	: 25° C – 29° C
Kontur	: Slope, Steep Slope
Komposisi Karang	: Coral reef (rata-rata), Patchy, Barrier, Submerge
Arus	: Long shore
Biota	: Fussilier, Butterfly, Cardinal, Angel, Grouper, Damselfish, Anthias, Parrot, Surgeon, Trigger, Puffer, Flounders, Gobies, Moray eels, Eels, Scorpion, Flathead
Biota Utama	: Schooling of Fusillier-Surgeon Fish; Blue Spotted Stingray, Garden Eel, Ghost Pipe Fish
Teknis Penyelaman	: Boat
Perhatian	: –
Rekomendasi	: Penyelam pemula dan berpengalaman



# Panduan Menyelam Ramah Lingkungan

Penyelam memegang peranan penting sekaligus paling efektif dalam membantu menjaga kelestarian terumbu karang. Ikuti panduan mudah berikut ini untuk menjadi penyelam yang ramah lingkungan.

## KURANGI KONTAK DENGAN HEWAN LAUT

- Jangan pernah mengejar, mengusik atau mencoba menaikisatwa laut apapun
- Jangan pernah menyentuh, memegang atau memberi makansatwa laut kecuali di bawah pengawasan ahlinya dan mengikuti peraturan setempat

## PHOTOGRAPHY & VIDEOGRAPHY

Penyelam harus memiliki keahlian dalam mengambil gambar dan video di dalam air. Peralatan foto dan video tidaklah praktis dan akan berpengaruh pada buoyancy (daya apung) penyelam serta mobilitas/pergerakan di dalam air. Penyelam akan semakin mudah menyentuh dan merusak satwa atau organisme laut saat berkonsentrasi untuk mendapatkan potret yang sempurna

## DI ATAS KAPAL

- Pilih operator kapal yang menggunakan jangkar apung sebagai alat tambat. Jangkar konvensional dan rantai seringkali merusak terumbu karang
- Pastikan sampah disimpan dengan rapi, terutama sampah plastik yang ringan
- Pastikan Anda membawa kembali benda-benda yang Anda naikkan ke atas kapal seperti bungkusan, baterai dan botol

## DI DALAM AIR

- Jangan sekali-kali menyentuh karang. Kontak seminim apapun dapat membahayakan mereka. Beberapa jenis karang bahkan dapat menyengat atau melukai Anda.
- Tentukan area masuk dan keluar dari air untuk menghindarkan Anda berjalan di atas terumbu karang.
- Pastikan semua peralatan Anda tidak menggelayut dan dalam posisi aman (*secured*).
- Pastikan bahwa Anda senantiasa dalam keadaan neutrally buoyant
- Pertahankan jarak aman dengan terumbu karang, untuk menghindari kontak langsung.
- Berlatih cara menggunakan fin dengan benar dan terkontrol untuk menghindari kontak dengan terumbu karang atau mengangkat lapisan sedimen.
- Jaga jarak Anda dengan dasar laut dan jangan pernah berdiri atau bersandar pada terumbu karang.
- Hindari penggunaan sarung tangan dan pelindung lutut di area terumbu karang.
- Jangan mengambil benda, baik hidup maupun mati dari air kecuali sampah yang tidak menjadi tempat tinggal organisme atau satwa laut.