Aspek perikanan dan aspek biologi ikan tenggiri scomberomorus commerson lacepede 1800 di laut jawa yang didaratkan di pangkalan pendaratan ikan karangsong kabupaten indramayu jawa barat = Fisheries and biological aspects of mackerel scomberomorus commerson lacepede 1800 in java sea landed in karangsong fishing port of indramayu west of java

Sudartono, author

Abstrak

Pangkalan Pendaratan Ikan (PPI) Karangsong adalah penyumbang produksi ikan tenggiri (Scomberomorus commerson, Lacepede 1800) terbesar di Kabupaten Indramayu tahun 2013 sebesar 21,02%. Puncak produksi ikan tenggiri tertinggi pada bulan Mei (Musim Peralihan I). Ikan tenggiri dari laut Jawa (perairan Indramayu dan sekitarnya) yang didaratkan sebesar 5-10% merupakan ikan khas dan primadona hasil tangkapan nelayan Kabupaten Indramayu, ukuran panjang cagak ikan tenggiri yang tertangkap didominasi ikan belum matang gonad.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh data dan informasi serta menganalisis aspek perikanan dan aspek biologi ikan tenggiri yang didaratkan di PPI Karangsong meliputi daerah penangkapan, komposisi hasil tangkapan, dan produksi. Sedangkan aspek biologi meliputi sebaran frekuensi panjang, hubungan panjang-bobot, perbandingan jenis kelamin, ukuran pertama kali tertangkap, ukuran pertama kali matang gonad, tingkat kematangan gonad, indeks kematangan gonad, jumlah telur, diameter telur, makanan, dan faktor kondisi.

Metode pengambilan sampel secara acak dari hasil tangkapan jaring millenium dan jaring rampus di perairan Indramayu dan sekitarnya yang didaratkan di PPI Karangsong. Sebaran frekuensi panjang ikan tenggiri diperoleh dengan mengelompokan ukuran panjang ikan dengan interval kelas 3 cm, hasil tangkapan jaring millenium 34-105 cm didominasi 58-69 cm yaitu ikan tenggiri belum matang gonad 63% dan ikan matang gonad 37%, hasil tangkapan jaring rampus 28-99 cm didominasi 64-69 cm yaitu ikan tenggiri belum matang gonad 73% dan ikan matang gonad 27%. Ukuran pertama kali tertangkap (Lc) dengan jaring millenium sebesar 63,80 cm, dengan jaring rampus sebesar 58,60 cm. Ukuran pertama kali matang gonad ikan betina panjang FL sebesar 74,83 cm. Nisbah kelamin rata-rata ikan jantan dan betina adalah 1,3:1,0. Hasil uji-t terhadap hubungan panjang-bobot secara keseluruhan diperoleh sifat pertumbuhan ikan tenggiri di perairan Indramayu dan sekitarnya adalah alometrik negatif. Jumlah telur berkisar 41.300-246.526 butir pada panjang 60-68 cm, diameter telur berkisar antara 0,44-0,85 mm. Pola pemijahan ikan tenggiri secara bertahap (partial spawning).

<hr><i>Karangsong Fishing Port is a fish landing base that contribute the biggest of mackerel production (Scomberomorus commerson, Lacepede 1800) in Indramayu in 2013, which is around 21.02%. The highest peak of mackerel production is on May (First in between season). 5-10% of mackerel from the Indramayu and its surrounding waters (Coastal of Java) is typical and excellent fish caught by fishermen in Indramayu district. The length size of mackerels are dominated by immature gonad fish.

The objective study is to obtain data and information regarding with fisheries and biological aspects of mackerel that were landed in Karangsong Fishing Port. The fishing ports include fishing areas, cathing

composition and production. The biological aspects are about length frequency distribution, lengthweight relationship, sex ratio, size of the fish on first captured, size of the first ripe gonads, gonad maturity level, gonad maturation index, fecundity egg, egg diameter, foods, and condition factors.
Sampling method was done randomly in this study on two fishing gears (nets millennium and nets rampus) in Indramayu and surrounding waters for mackerels which are landed in Karangsong Fishing Port. Length frequency distribution was obtained by classifying mackerels fish length at intervals of 3 cm class. The result of mackerels catch using millennium nets at size of 34-105 cm, dominated by size 58-69 cm which were immature mackerels 63% and 37% of mature fish. Mackerel that were caught by rampus nets at size 28-99 cm, were dominated by 64-69 cm, which were immature mackerel fish 73% and 27% of mature fish. Mackerels size (Lc) that are first caught by millennium nets was 63.80 cm, and by rampus nets was 58.60 cm. The size of the first mature female fish gonads was in lenght FL 74.83 cm. Average sex ratio of males and females was 1.3:1.
T-test results of the length-weight relationship showed that mackerels growth characteristics in Indramayu and surrounding waters were negatively allometric. Fecundity of mackerel were ranged 41.300-246.526 egg at 60-68 cm length, diameter ranged from 0.44 to 0.85 mm. Spawning pattern of mackerel was egg partial spawner.</i>