

Aspek Reproduksi Ikan Sapu-sapu (*Pterygoplichthys Pardalis* (Castelnaud, 1855)) di Situ Kenanga, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat Tahun 2024 = Reproductive Aspects of Sailfin Suckermouth Catfish ((Castelnaud, 1855)) in Lake Kenanga, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java 2024

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Abstrak

Situ Kenanga merupakan salah satu jenis perairan berbentuk situ atau ekosistem lahan basah lentik yang mendapat campur tangan manusia. Salah satu situ bernama Situ Kenanga, terdapat di lingkungan Universitas Indonesia. Perairan ini diisi banyak ikan, termasuk ikan sapu-sapu. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan karyawan pembersih situ, ikan ini tidak disukai oleh karyawan pembersih situ karena merusak dasar danau yang menyebabkan erosi. Selain itu, bangkai sapu-sapu menimbulkan bau tidak sedap yang mencapai Masjid UI. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif. pengamatan lingkungan adalah sebagai berikut: cuaca hujan; rata-rata suhu udara 30°C; rata-rata suhu air 30,63°C di inlet dan 30,27°C di outlet; rata-rata kecerahan inlet 15,5 cm dan outlet 15 cm; rata-rata turbiditas inlet 52,77 NTU dan outlet 54,97 NTU; Rata-rata DO inlet 6,62 mg/L dan outlet 11,12 mg/L; Rata-rata pH inlet 8,75 dan outlet 9,48; Rata-rata kedalaman air pada inlet 31,17 dan outlet 20,83. Sampel ikan yang didapat berjumlah 75 ekor dengan yang memiliki gonad matang berjumlah 47 ekor. Rasio gonad antara betina dengan jantan, yaitu 1,94 : 1. Hasil tangkapan betina (31 ekor) dan jantan (16 ekor). Sebagian besar TKG III dan IV, yang berarti masa pemijahan. Hasil dari menunjukkan bahwa situ ini mampu memenuhi kehidupan ikan sapu-sapu.

.....Lake Kenanga is a type of water body known as a lake or lentic wetland ecosystem that has undergone human intervention. One of the lake, called Situ Kenanga, is located within the University of Indonesia. This water body is filled with fishes, including the sailfin catfish (*Pterygoplichthys pardalis*). According to interviews with the cleaning staff of the lake, the fish disliked because it damages the bottom of the, which leads to erosion. Furthermore, the carcasses of these fish emit an unpleasant odor that reaches the UI Mosque. The method used in this study is qualitative. Environmental observation: rainy weather; average was 30°C; the average water temperature was 30.63°C at the inlet and 30.27°C at the outlet; the average clarity was 15.5 cm inlet and 15 cm outlet; the average turbidity was 52.77 NTU at the inlet and 54.97 NTU at the outlet; the average dissolved oxygen (DO) was 6.62 mg/L inlet and 11.12 mg/L outlet; the average pH was 8.75 inlet and 9.48 outlet; the average depth was 31.17 cm inlet and 20.83 cm outlet. We collected 75 samples of fish, with 47 of them having mature gonads. The gonad ratio between females and males was 1.94 : 1, females (31 fish), males (16 fish). Most of the fishes were in gonadal maturity stages III and IV, indicating the spawning period during sampling.