

Pengelolaan sumber daya Ikan Tongkol (*Auxis thazard*, Lacepede, 1800) berkelanjutan di Perairan Selatan Garut = Sustainability management of Frigate Tuna (*Auxis thazard*, Lacepede, 1800) in the Southern Sea of Garut / Nur Eko Widyanto

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Abstrak

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Sumber daya ikan tongkol merupakan salah satu komoditas perikanan unggulan utama di wilayah selatan Garut. Sumber daya ikan tersebut secara terus menerus dieksploitasi. Diperlukan upaya pengelolaan yang berperan untuk menjaga keberlanjutan dari sumber daya ikan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi sumber daya ikan tongkol (*Auxis thazard*), status keberlanjutan, serta strategi pengelolaannya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode surplus produksi, analisis hubungan panjang berat, seks rasio, tingkat kematangan gonad serta ukuran pertama kali matang gonad (metode Spearman-Kärber), metode RAPFISH (The Rapid Appraisal of The Status of Fisheries) serta intervensi dan perbaikan terhadap atribut sensitif. Hasil menunjukkan status eksploitasi sumber daya ikan tongkol dalam kategori over exploited. Aspek biologi dari ikan tongkol ini menunjukkan pertumbuhan allometrik negatif dengan seks rasio ikan jantan dan betina tidak seimbang dan TKG bulan September didominasi ikan pada tingkat IV (Ripe) sedangkan bulan Oktober didominasi oleh ikan tingkat II (maturing virgin), ukuran pertama kali matang gonad adalah 315.9 mm. Status keberlanjutan sumber daya ikan tongkol (*Auxis thazard*) secara multidimensi termasuk kategori kurang berkelanjutan. Strategi pengelolaan jangka pendek meliputi peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia masyarakat nelayan, pemberdayaan masyarakat nelayan melalui mata pencarian alternatif dan pengembangan alat tangkap ramah lingkungan (memiliki selektivitas tinggi). Strategi pengelolaan jangka menengah meliputi optimalisasi peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia, optimalisasi pemberdayaan masyarakat nelayan melalui mata pencarian alternatif serta optimalisasi pengembangan alat tangkap ramah lingkungan dan penambahan armada kapal di atas 10 GT.

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**ABSTRACT**

Frigate tuna resources is one of the major commodity has a strategic role as one of the main components driving the economy in the southern region of Garut. That fisheries resources was exploited continuously. It required the efforts that contribute to maintaining the sustainability of fish resources. This study aims to determine the condition of the tuna resources (*Auxis thazard*) which consists of estimates of resource potential and biological aspects, assess the status of sustainability, and determining of management strategies. The studies use surplus production models, methods for analyzing sex ratio, gonad maturity stage and Spearman Karber Methods (length at first maturity), and RAPFISH methods (The Rapid Appraisal of The Status of Fisheries). Results shows that exploitation status of frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) is over exploited. Biological aspect of frigate tuna shows the growth is negative allometrik, sex ratio of male and female is not balance. Maturity stages of the gonad on September was dominated by level four (Ripe), while on October was dominated by level two (maturing virgin); and the length of maturity of female is 315.9 mm.

Result rapfish analizys shows that sustainability indexes of frigate tuna on the southern sea of Garut is less sustainable. Strategies for short term's management i.e improving the quality of human resources of fishing communities, empowerment of fishing communities with alternative livelihoods, and development of fishing gear that has high selectivity. The medium-term management includes optimization to improve the quality of human resource fishing community in the southern Garut, optimization of the fishing community empowerment through alternative livelihood development and optimization of gear that has a higher selectivity.