

Kajian aspek perikanan dan biologi ikan kembung (*rastrelliger brachysoma*, Bleeker 1851) yang didaratkan di Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Karangantu, Serang, Banten = Fisheries and biological aspect of short bodied mackerel (*rastrelliger brachysoma*, Bleeker 1851) which landed in the Karangantu Fishing Port, Serang, Banten

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Abstrak

Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Mei s.d. Juli 2014, di PPN Karangantu Serang, Banten. *Rastrelliger brachysoma* (ikan kembung) merupakan ikan dengan nilai ekonomis penting dan disukai masyarakat. Peningkatan kebutuhan konsumsi ikan kembung mendorong peningkatan upaya penangkapan, untuk memperoleh hasil tangkapan yang lebih besar. Eksploitasi sumber daya ikan kembung harus disertai dengan upaya pengelolaan untuk menjaga kelangsungan hidup sumber daya ikan kembung agar tetap lestari. Untuk melakukan pengelolaan diperlukan data dan informasi aspek perikanan dan aspek biologi.

Tujuan penelitian untuk mendapatkan data dan informasi beberapa aspek perikanan dan aspek biologi ikan kembung. Ikan sampel dikumpulkan dengan metode sampling sederhana. Sampel diambil secara acak dari hasil tangkapan jaring rampus yang beroperasi harian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebaran frekuensi panjang 14-18,5 cm dengan modus 16 cm, pola pertumbuhan bersifat allometrik negatif, nilai L_c 16,24 cm, nilai L_m ikan jantan 16,3 cm dan ikan betina 16 cm, nisbah kelamin seimbang dengan perbandingan jantan dan betina 1:1,24, fekunditas 64.830-128.520 butir, sebaran diameter telur 0,23-0,7 m, pola pemijahan partial spawner. Ikan kembung adalah pemakan plankton, memakan phytoplankton dan zooplankton.

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The research was conducted in May to July 20014 in Karangantu Fishing Port. *Rastrelliger brachysoma* (short bodied mackerel) is an economically important fish and appreciated by the public. Due to Increasing consumption of short bodied mackerel, it encourages increasing fishing effort to obtain larger catches. Exploitation of short bodied mackerel resources must be accompanied by resources management to maintain the viability of fish resources for their sustainability. To manage resources, it needs data and information about fisheries aspects and biological aspects.

The purpose of this research is to obtain data and information of several fisheries and biological aspects of short bodied mackerel. Fish samples were collected with simple sampling method. Samples were taken randomly from the rampus nets (one day fishing operation).

The results showed that the length frequencies distribution were 14-18,5 cm with the modus 16 cm, the short bodied mackerel growth was allometric negative, the length at first capture was 16,24 cm, the length at first maturity for male 16,3 cm and female 16 cm. Sex ratios in equilibrium between male and female was 1 : 1,24, fecundity was 64.830-128.520 eggs with egg diameter ranged from 0,23-0,7 m, where spawning pattern was partial spawned. Short bodied mackerel are plankton feeder, feeding both phytoplankton and zooplankton.