

Aspek biologi dan optimasi pemanfaatan sumberdaya ikan kurisi (nemipterus peronii, valenciennes 1830) di perairan Tangerang dan sekitarnya = Biological aspect and optimization resources of threadfin bream nemipterus peronii valenciennes 1830 in Tangerang and surrounding waters

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Abstrak

Ikan kurisi merupakan salah satu ikan ekonomis penting di perairan Tangerang dan sekitarnya. Intensitas pemanfaatan sumberdaya ikan kurisi akhirakhir ini semakin meningkat, seiring dengan meningkatnya permintaan akan komoditas ini terutama untuk bahan surimi. Penelitian bertujuan mengkaji aspek biologi ikan kurisi (*N. peronii*), potensi dan tingkat pemanfaatan, serta optimasi pemanfaatannya di perairan Tangerang. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survey dengan sampel ikan kurisi pada alat tangkap cantrang dan apollo. Analisis parameter populasi digunakan program FiSAT II dan pengkajian potensi lestari Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) dianalisis dengan model surplus produksi. Optimasi pemanfaatan dilakukan dengan analisis Linier Programing.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pola pertumbuhan ikan kurisi bersifat allometrik negatif. Panjang dan berat ikan kurisi berkorelasi erat. Ukuran panjang pertama kali tertangkap (L_c) 16,34 cm. Parameter pertumbuhan menunjukkan ikan kurisi diperkirakan mampu mencapai panjang 28,03 cm dengan laju pertumbuhan lambat sebesar 0,49 cm per tahun. Laju mortalitas lebih besar disebabkan oleh kematian alami. Tingkat eksploitasi masih berada di bawah nilai optimum dan perlu kehati-hatian dalam pengelolaannya. Pendugaan MSY dan F_{Opt} sebesar 494 ton/tahun dan 743 unit alat tangkap standar cantrang. Dari analisis optimasi menghasilkan jenis alat tangkap yang direkomendasikan yaitu 743 unit alat tangkap cantrang.

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Threadfin bream is one of the important and high economical fish that can be found in Tangerang's waters and its surrounding. The use of threadfin bream increases nowadays, alligned with the increasing demand of these commodities, especially for Surimi. The research is aimed to exercise the biological aspects of threadfin bream (*N. peronii*); the potential and the number of utilization of it, as well as the optimization of water utilization in Tangerang. The research method used by the writer was a survey method using threadfin bream caught by fishing gear named Cantrang and Apollo as the samples. The writer used FiSAT II program to do the analysis of population parameters, and used a surplus production model to assess the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). Linear Programming Analysis was used to analize the use of optimization. The research's result showed that the growing pattern of threadfin bream was negative allometric. There was a close correlation between the length and weight of the growing fish with their length when first being caught (L_c) 16.34 cm. Threadfin bream's growth parameters showed that threadfin bream were expected to grow until 28.03 cm long, with a slow growth rate is 0.49 cm per year. Mortality rate was caused by natural fish death. The level of exploitation below the maximum value, so it needs to be managed prudentially. The estimation of MSY and F_{Opt} are 494 tons/ year, and 743 units of standard Cangkrang fishing gear. From the analysis of optimization, it produced the types of recommended fishing gears, 743 units of Cantrang fishing gear.