

Strategi pengelolaan ikan cakalang (Katsuwonus pelamis, 1758) secara berkelanjutan yang didaratkan di PPN Palabuhanratu Kabupaten Sukabumi Provinsi Jawa Barat

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Ikan cakalang merupakan salah satu sumberdaya ikan pelagis bernilai ekonomis yang didaratkan di PPN Palabuhanratu. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui aspek biologi, status keberlanjutan pengelolaan, dan menyusun model dan strategi pengembangan pengelolaan secara berkelanjutan. Metode pengambilan sampel ikan cakalang secara acak terhadap kapal pancing tonda yang mendarat di PPN Palabuhanratu. Sedangkan untuk analisis status keberlanjutan menggunakan Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFISH), dan untuk menyusun prioritas strategi menggunakan metode Proses Hirarki Analitik (AHP). Aspek biologi menunjukkan pola pertumbuhan bersifat allometrik negatif. Nisbah kelamin menunjukkan bahwa ikan betina lebih banyak dari pada ikan jantan. Ikan cakalang yang tertangkap kebanyakan pada TKG III sebesar 42%, dimana telah mengalami pemijahan. Hasil analisis potensial lestari (MSY) sebesar 741.039 kg/tahun, $f_{msy} = 1.392$ unit dan $CPUE_{opt}$ adalah 532.050 kg/unit; Status keberlanjutan pengelolaan perikanan tangkap ikan cakalang di PPN Palabuhanratu secara multidimensi dalam kondisi kurang berkelanjutan (nilai indeks 46,19). Strategi yang perlu dilakukan berdasarkan skala prioritas adalah 1) Pengaturan alat bantu penangkapan ikan, 2) Penentuan selektivitas alat penangkapan ikan, 3) Pembatasan upaya penangkapan ikan, 4) Peningkatan kualitas SDM, 5) Pengaturan perubahan target tangkapan sementara sesuai musim, 6) Pengelolaan hasil tangkapan sampingan (by catch), 7) Peningkatan pengawasan penangkapan ikan, 8) Pengembangan alat penangkapan ikan yang ramah lingkungan, 9) Meningkatkan nilai GDP, 10) Pengaturan kepemilikan sumberdaya, 11) Kebijakan dalam pengelolaan perikanan mempertimbangkan kearifan lokal nelayan setempat, 12) Meningkatkan Peran Sektor Perikanan, dan 13) Status konflik.

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ABSTRACT

Skipjack tuna is one of the major pelagic fish resources which has economic value that landed on PPN Palabuhanratu. The research aims to determine the biological aspects, determine the status management of sustainability, and model and strategy of sustainability development management. Sampling methods is randomly collect the skipjacks tuna on the trolling ship that landed in PPN Palabuhanratu. Moreover, in the purpose of analysis of sustainability status is using

Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFISH), to arrange the strategic priorities is using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

Biological aspects show allometric growth pattern is negative. Sex ratio showed that female fish are more than the male fish. Tuna were caught mostly on TKG III by 42%, which has undergone spawning. The results of the analysis of the sustainable potential (MSY) is 741.039 kg/year, $f_{msy} = 1.392$ units and $CPUE_{opt}$ is 532.050 kg/unit.

The status of sustainability management in multidimension point of view, skipjack tuna fisheries activities in PPN Palabuhanratu is less sustainable condition (index value of 46.19). The strategies that need to do based on priority scale are: 1) setting up the fishing tools, 2) Determination of the selectivity of fishing tools, 3) Restriction of fishing activities, 4) improving the quality of human resources, 5) Settip up the changes of temporary target catch according to season, 6) Management of side catches value (by catch), 7) Improving monitoring of fishing, 8) Developing of fishing tools that are environmentally friendly, 9) Increase the value of GDP, 10) Admission of resource ownership, 11) Policy in fisheries management that considering the value of local fishermes, 12) Increase the Role of Fisheries Sector, and 13) Status of conflict, Skipjack tuna is one of the major pelagic fish resources which has economic

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