

Reproductive characteristics of female egg-carrying buntingi, *Xenopoecilus oophorus*, an endemic fish to lake poso in central sulawesi

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Abstrak

Reproduction characteristic of female egg-carrying buntingi, *Xenopoecilus oophorus* had been studied. This research

was conducted at Lake Poso, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Specimens were collected monthly from August 2012 to July

2013 at four sampling stations around the lake. Macroscopic observations of ovarian maturity level and gonadosomatic

index revealed a long reproductive period during the rainy season, with four spawning peaks in November, January,

February and April. The highest total fecundity was 135 oocytes, and the highest batch fecundity was 36 oocytes.

Analysis of the oocyte diameter frequency distribution showed *X. oophorus* is a multiple spawner. Batch fecundity was

correlated ($r = 0.78$) with body weight.

Karakteristik Reproduksi Ikan Endemik Rono, *Xenopoecilus oophorus* betina, di Danau Poso, Sulawesi Tengah.

Penelitian ini mempelajari karakteristik reproduksi ikan betina endemik rono, *Xenopoecilus oophorus*, betina di Danau

Poso, Sulawesi Tengah. Penelitian dilakukan di Danau Poso Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia. Sampel dikumpulkan setiap

bulan mulai bulan Agustus 2012 sampai bulan Juli 2013 di empat stasiun. Berdasarkan pengamatan tingkat kematangan

ovarium secara makroskopis dan pengukuran indeks kematangan gonad, diketahui ikan rono memiliki waktu reproduksi

yang panjang yang terjadi selama musim hujan. Pada periode reproduksi ini didapati empat puncak waktu pemijahan

yakni bulan November, Januari, Februari dan April. Fekunditas tertinggi 135 oosit, sedangkan gugus fekunditas

tertinggi 36 oosit. Berdasarkan analisis sebaran frekuensi ukuran diameter oosit diketahui tipe pemijahan ikan rono

pemijah berulang. Hubungan gugus fekunditas dengan bobot tubuh tanpa gonad berkorelasi positif ($r = 0,78$).