

Intisari

Preferensi Pakan Ikan Selar (*Selar crumenophthalmus*, Bloch 1793) di Perairan Pantai Baron Kabupaten Gunungkidul

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi jenis dan preferensi pakan ikan selar (*Selar crumenophthalmus*) di perairan Pantai Baron Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan selama bulan Januari hingga Maret 2023 dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 231 ekor yang diperoleh dari hasil tangkapan nelayan perairan Pantai Baron. Setiap sampel ikan diukur panjang total dan berat tubuh. Sampel kemudian dibedah untuk ditentukan jenis kelamin, diukur panjang usus, dan kemudian diukur volume serta diamati komposisi makanan dalam lambungnya. Analisis data yang dilakukan meliputi distribusi frekuensi panjang total, panjang usus relatif, komposisi makanan, frekuensi kejadian, indeks bagian terbesar, tingkat trofik, luas relung makanan, dan tumpang tindih makanan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa krustasea adalah makanan utama ikan selar, dengan makanan pelengkap berupa ikan, dan makanan tambahan berupa cumi-cumi. Selar merupakan ikan karnivora dengan preferensi makanan hewan (omnivora-karnivora), dengan rata-rata panjang usus relatif ikan selar sebesar $0,46 \pm 0,12$ dan tingkat trofik sebesar 3,31. Berdasarkan nilai luas relung, ikan selar jantan lebih bervariasi (luas relung = 0,52) dalam mencari makanan dibandingkan ikan selar betina (luas relung = 0,27). Ikan selar jantan dan betina menunjukkan persaingan yang ketat dalam mencari makanan dengan nilai tumpang tindih sebesar 0,935.

Kata kunci: indeks bagian terbesar, komposisi makanan, luas relung, tingkat trofik, tumpang tindih

Abstract

Food Preference of Bigeye Scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*, Bloch 1793) in Baron Coastal Waters Gunungkidul Regency

This research aimed to determine the composition and food preference of bigeye scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*) in Baron Coastal waters Gunungkidul Regency. In total, 231 fish samples were collected from fishermen who caught at the Baron Coastal waters during January to March 2023. Each fish sample was measured for total length and body weight. Then, the fish was dissected to determine the sex, measure the gut length, and then determine the gut volume and diet composition. Data analysis included frequency of total length, relative length of gut, food composition, frequency of occurrence, index of preponderance, trophic level, food niche breadth, and food overlap. The result showed that crustaceans were the main food for bigeye scad, with complementary food was fish, and the additional food was squid. Selar was an omnivorous fish with a preference for animal food (omnivores-carnivores), with an average relative gut length of 0.46 ± 0.12 and a trophic level of 3.31. Based on the value of niche breadth, male bigeye scads were more varied in finding food (niche area = 0.52) than female ones (niche area = 0.27). The male and female bigeye scad showed intense competition in finding food, with a food overlap value of 0.935.

Keywords: food composition, food overlapping, index of preponderance, niche breadth, trophic level