

Intisari

Preferensi Pakan Makerel (*Scomber australasicus* Cuvier, 1832) di Perairan Pantai Kabupaten Bantul

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi jenis pakan, kebiasaan makan, dan tingkat trofik makerel (*Scomber australasicus*) di perairan Pantai Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel ikan dilakukan pada bulan September hingga Desember 2023. Sebanyak 223 sampel ikan hasil tangkapan nelayan di perairan Pantai Kabupaten Bantul digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Sampel ikan diukur panjang total dan berat totalnya, kemudian dibedah untuk mengetahui jenis kelamin, mengukur panjang, mengamati isi lambung, serta melakukan pengukuran setiap jenis pakan dengan metode volumetrik. Analisis data meliputi distribusi frekuensi panjang dan berat, panjang usus relatif, frekuensi kejadian, komposisi makanan, indeks bagian terbesar, tingkat trofik, luas relung makanan, dan tumpang tindih makanan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa krustasea merupakan jenis makanan utama *S. australasicus* dengan nilai indeks bagian terbesar yaitu 85,16%, sedangkan ikan dan moluska sebagai makanan tambahan. Makerel merupakan ikan karnivora dengan panjang usus relatif berkisar 0,5-0,69 dan nilai tingkat trofik sebesar 3,9. Luas relung makanan makerel betina lebih besar dari pada makerel jantan dengan nilai luas relung masing-masing 1,57 standardisasi 0,19 dan 1,55 standardisasi 0,18. Makerel jantan dan betina melakukan persaingan dalam mendapatkan sumber makanan yang sama yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai tumpang tindih makanan sebesar 0,9.

Kata kunci: epipelagik, karnivora, kebiasaan makan, tingkat trofik, tumpang tindih

Abstract

Food Preference of Blue Mackerel (*Scomber australasicus* Cuvier, 1832) in Coastal Waters of Bantul Regency

This study aims to determine the composition of food species, feeding habits, and trophic level of mackerel (*Scomber australasicus*) in the Coastal Waters of Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. Fish sampling was conducted from September to December 2023. A total of 223 fish samples caught by fishermen in the Coastal Waters of Bantul Regency were used in this study. Fish samples were measured for total length and total weight, then dissected to determine sex, measure length, observe stomach contents, and measure each type of food using the volumetric method. Data analysis included length and weight frequency distribution, relative gut length, frequency of occurrence, diet composition, index of preponderance, trophic level, food niche breadth, and food overlap. The results showed that crustaceans were the main food type of *S. australasicus* with the index of preponderance value of 85.16%, while fish and molluscs as additional food. Mackerel is a carnivorous fish with a relative gut length ranging from 0.5-0.69 and a trophic level value of 3.9. The food niche breadth of female mackerel is larger than that male mackerel with niche breadth values of 1.57 standardization 0.19 and 1.55 standardization 0.18, respectively. Male and female mackerel compete for the same food source as indicated by a food overlap value of 0.9.

Keywords: carnivora, epipelagic, feeding habits, overlap, trophic level