



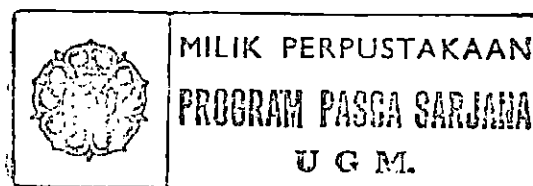
PENDUGAAN DENSITAS DAN DISTRIBUSI IKAN PELAGIS DI PERAIRAN SELATAN JAWA-SAMUDERA HINDIA

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui densitas ikan pelagis dan distribusinya serta mengetahui hubungan antara penyebaran densitas ikan dengan parameter lingkungan suhu, salinitas dan konduktivitas, di Perairan Selatan Jawa. Penelitian dilakukan selama pelayaran Kapal Riset baruna Jaya VII pada bulan Oktober dan November 2001. Data densitas dan distribusi ikan diukur dengan metode akustik sedangkan parameter lingkungan diamati pada 27 titik pengamatan dengan CTD Seabird. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode tumpang-tindih terhadap distribusi dan densitas ikan terhadap parameter lingkungannya pada permukaan, kedalaman 100 m, 200 m, 300 m hingga 400 m

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa densitas ikan pelagis terbesar ditemukan pada lapisan permukaan hingga 50 m atau di atas lapisan termoklin. Lapisan termoklin berada pada kedalaman antara 50 – 200 m. Suhu lingkungan perairan menunjukkan pengaruhnya terhadap distribusi ikan secara vertikal, sedangkan salinitas dan konduktivitas tidak menunjukkan pengaruhnya terhadap distribusi ikan. Selain parameter lingkungan yang diamati diduga peristiwa air-naik (*upwelling*) dan pasokan nutrient dari darat mempengaruhi densitas dan distribusi ikan pelagis.

Kata kunci : ikan pelagis, densitas, distribusi, Samudera Hindia, metode akustik





ESTIMATION OF FISH PELAGIC DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN - SOUTHERN JAWA AREA

ABSTRACT

The study investigated fish pelagic density, their distribution and their relationship with the environmental parameters : temperature, salinity and conductivity. Samplings were conducted during The Baruna Jaya VII Cruise from the end of October to early November 2001. Fish density estimation and their distribution are observed by acoustic methods. The environmental temperature, salinity and conductivity were measured by CTD Seabird at 27 stations along the cruise. Results of the environmental observations and the acoustics measurement were over-laid to analyze their relationships at the surface, 100 m, 200 m, 300 m and 400 m sea level perspectivevely.

Results of this investigation indicated that, at upper thermocline layer, the fish density were greater than lower. The thermocline layer was lied at 50 m – 200 m sea level. The only temperature was indicated to influence the fish density and their distribution. Sea up-welling process and nutrient supplies from mainland were two environmental factors that their effects influence the primary productivity then fish density and their distribution.

Key words : pelagic fish, density, distribution, Indian Ocean, acoustic method