

## Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi dan laju tangkap bubu kubah. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai Sadeng, Desa Pucung, Kecamatan Girisubo, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama bulan Februari – Mei 2018 dan pengambilan data hasil tangkapan dilakukan bulan April – Mei 2018. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah *experimental fishing* dengan total trip sebanyak 15 trip yang berbeda titik koordinat. Penelitian menggunakan 30 unit bubu kubah dengan spesifikasi ukuran diameter 53 cm, tinggi 20,5 cm dan lebar mulut 24 cm. Hasil tangkapan dicatat jenis, jumlah, panjang dan beratnya, serta didokumentasikan. Hasil tangkapan jenis rajungan diukur lebar karapas, panjang karapas dan diidentifikasi jenis kelaminnya. Data hasil tangkapan alat tangkap bubu kubah berbentuk tabel dan grafik atau diagram dijelaskan secara deskriptif. Hasil tangkapan bubu kubah terdiri dari 8 jenis spesies yaitu rajungan karang (*Charybdis feriatatus*), rajungan corak (*Charybdis miles*), rajungan batik (*Charybdis natator*), keong macan (*Babylonia spirata*), keong turbo (*Turbo saxosus*), keong tekstil (*Olividae amalda*), keong umang (*Harpa amouretta*) dan ikan ketut (*Terapon Jarbua*). Komposisi hasil tangkapan bubu kubah dikelompokkan dalam 3 jenis tangkapan, yaitu rajungan sebesar 74,29%, keong sebesar 23,57 % dan ikan sebesar 2,14 %. Hasil tangkapan rajungan dengan ukuran lebar karapas <9 cm berjumlah 128 ekor atau sebesar 61,54%, rajungan ukuran 9-10 cm sebesar 7,21% dengan hasil tangkapan 15 ekor dan rajungan ukuran >10 cm sebesar 31,25% dengan jumlah hasil tangkapan 65 ekor. Laju tangkap bubu kubah didapatkan sebesar 2.034,73 gram/trip terdiri dari 1.890,87 gram rajungan, 135,27 gram keong dan 8,6 gram ikan.

Kata kunci : bubu kubah, komposisi, laju tangkap, rajungan, Sadeng

### *Abstract*

The research aims to know the composition and caught rate of dome trap. The research location was carried out at Sadeng Beach Fisheries Port, Pucung Village, Girisubo District, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta. The study was carried out during February - May 2018 and the data collection of catches was from April to May 2018. The research method used in this research was experimental fishing with a total trip of 15 trips that had different coordinates. The research used 30 units of dome trap with a diameter of 53 cm, a height of 20.5 cm and a mouth width of 24 cm. The catch was recorded in type, amount, length and weight, and documented. The catch of the crab species was measured by the width of the carapace, the length of the carapace and the gender identified. The catch data of the dome trap in the form of tables and graphs or diagrams was explained descriptively. The catch of the dome slurry consists of 8 species, namely Crucifix Crabs (*Charybdis feriatus*), Soldier Swimming Crab (*Charybdis miles*), Ridged Swimming Crab (*Charybdis natator*), Spiral Babylon (*Babylonia spirata*), Stony Turban (*Turbo saxosus*), Amalda Shell (*Amalda bullioides*), Harp Shell (*Harpa amouretta*) and Jarbua Terapon (*Terapon Jarbua*). The composition of catches dome trap were grouped into 3 types of catches, namely crabs by 74.29%, snails by 23.57% and fish by 2.14%. Crab catches with carapase width <9 cm total 128 tails or 61,54%, crab size 9-10 cm at 7,21% with a catch of 15 tails and crab size >10 cm at 31,25% with total yield catch of 65 tails. The catch rate of the dome trap were 2.034.73 grams / trip consisted of 1,890.87 grams of crab, 135.27 grams of conch and 8.6 grams of fish.

Keyword : catch rate, composition, crabs, dome trap, Sadeng