

Intisari

Jenis umpan yang digunakan dalam pengoperasian bubu mempengaruhi ikan yang tertangkap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis umpan yang berbeda terhadap hasil tangkapan bubu lipat kubah. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2018, di Desa Socorejo, Kecamatan Jenu, Kabupaten Tuban. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *experimental fishing* yang dilakukan sebanyak 10 trip. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan bubu lipat kubah berdiameter 48 cm sebanyak 60 unit yang disusun secara rawai. Setiap bubu diberi umpan jeroan ayam atau ikan rucah dan dipasang pada pagi hari, kemudian diangkat pada keesokan harinya. Semua individu yang tertangkap diidentifikasi jenisnya, untuk rajungan dan kepiting diukur panjang, bobot, lebar, sedangkan untuk jenis ikan diukur panjang dan bobot individu. Data individu hasil tangkapan disajikan secara deskriptif menggunakan tabel dan grafik kemudian perbedaan jenis umpan dianalisis menggunakan Uji T. Hasil tangkapan diperoleh rajungan, kepiting, ikan dan jenis lainnya masing-masing adalah 5 spesies, 4 spesies, 8 spesies, dan 6 spesies. Berdasarkan jumlah individu diperoleh rajungan, kepiting, ikan dan jenis lainnya masing-masing 206 ekor, 6 ekor, 59 ekor, dan 219 ekor. Berdasarkan bobot individu diperoleh rajungan, kepiting, ikan dan jenis lainnya masing-masing 5.301,6 g, 362 g, 1.372,5 g, dan 1.879,1 g. Hasil tangkapan berdasarkan jumlah individu didominasi oleh jenis keong (*Nassarius dorsatus*) dan berdasarkan berat didominasi oleh jenis rajungan biasa (*Portunus pelagicus*). Penggunaan umpan ikan rucah memberikan bobot tangkapan rajungan dan kepiting secara nyata lebih banyak, namun jenisnya lebih sedikit.

Kata kunci: bubu, pesisir, rajungan, umpan.

Abstract

The type of bait used in the operation of trap affects the fish caught. This study aims to determine the effect of different types of the bait on the catch of folded dome folding traps. The study was conducted in October to December 2018, in the Village of Socorejo, Jenu District, Tuban Regency. The method used in this research was experimental fishing which was carried out as many as ten trips. The study was conducted using a dome folding traps 48 cm in diameter as many as 60 units arranged in a long line. Each trap was given the bait of offal chicken or trash fish and installed in the morning, then removed the next day. All of individuals caught were identified by types, for swimmer crab and crab measured length, weight, width, while for fish species measured the length and weight of individuals. Data on individual catches were presented descriptively using tables and graphs, and the different types of bait are analyzed using T-Test. Captures were obtained by swim crab, crab, fish, and other species, each of which was five species, four species, eight species, and six species. Based on the number of individuals obtained, there were swimmer crabs, crabs, fish, and other types of 206, 6, 59, and 219 individuals, respectively. Based on individual weights obtained, the swimmer crabs, crabs, fish, and other types was 5,301.6, 362, 1, 372.5, and 1,879 g, respectively. The catch based on the number of individuals was dominated by snail (*Nassarius dorsatus*) and based on weight dominated by swimmer crab (*Portunus pelagicus*). The use of trash fish bait gives significantly higher catch weight of swimming crab than crab, but it has fewer types.

Key words: bait, fishing trap, littoral, swimmer crab