Intisari

Ikan kembung lelaki (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) merupakan salah satu ikan yang tertangkap di perairan selatan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kebiasaan makan dan luas relung makanan ikan kembung lelaki di perairan selatan DIY. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dari bulan April sampai Agustus 2019. Sampel ikan diperoleh dari nelayan yang mendaratkan hasilnya di Pantai Depok dan Pantai Ngerenehan dengan jumlah sampel 80 ekor dan panjang total berkisar antara 21-30,9 cm. Setiap sampel diukur panjang total dan berat, ditentukan jenis kelamin, kemudian dibedah untuk mengukur panjang dan mengamati isi saluran pencernaan. Analisis data yang dilakukan meliputi distribusi frekuensi panjang total, panjang usus relatif, frekuensi kejadian, Indeks Bagian Terbesar, tingkat trofik dan luas relung makanan, dan tumpang tindih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan zooplankton merupakan makanan utama ikan kembung lelaki, sedangkan makanan tambahannya adalah fitoplankton, ikan, dan udang. Ikan kembung lelaki merupakan ikan omnivora dengan panjang usus relatif berkisar antara 0,40-2,90 dan tingkat trofik sebesar 3,19. Nilai tumpang tindih berkisar antara 0,929-1 yang menunjukkan adanya persaingan terhadap sumberdaya makanan.

Kata Kunci: omnivora, kebiasaan makan, luas relung, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*

Abstract

Indian Mackerel is one of the species that caught every year in the Southern Coast of Yogyakarta Special Region. This study aimed to determine the food habits and niche breadth of Indian Mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) in Southern Coast of Yogyakarta Special Region. Sampling was conducted from April to August 2019. Samples were obtained from fisherman who landed their catches in Depok Beach and Ngerenehan Beach with total sample was 80 fish and total of length ranging from 21-30,9 cm. Each collected sample was measured total length and weight, determined by sex, then dissected total length of the gut and to observe its contents. The data analysis includes total length distribution, relative gut length, food composition, occurrence frequency, index of preponderance, trophic level and niche breadth, and food overlapping. The result showed that zooplankton is the main food for Indian Mackerel, while its additional foods are fitoplankton, fish, and shrimp. Indian Mackerel is an omnivorous with relative gut length about 0,40-2,90 and trophic level approximately 3,19. The food overlap was about 0,929-1 which means there was food resources competition among the fishes.

Keywords: omnivorous, food habits, niche breadth, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*