

## Intisari

### Preferensi pakan ikan wader pari (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) di Rawa Pening Kabupaten Semarang

Ikan wader pari (*Rasbora lateristriata*) merupakan salah satu jenis ikan di perairan Rawa Pening yang populasinya sangat melimpah dan menjadi target tangkapan nelayan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui preferensi pakan ikan wader pari. Sampel ikan diperoleh dari hasil tangkapan nelayan pada bulan Juli 2020. Jumlah sampel ikan yang diperoleh sebanyak 45 ekor, ikan yang dianalisis isi pencernaan sebanyak 30 ekor. Ikan dibedah bagian perut kemudian isi pencernaan dikeluarkan, diidentifikasi jenis pakan berdasarkan buku panduan (Shirota, 1996), dihitung jumlah dan volume tiap jenis. Panjang saluran pencernaan diukur dari ujung esofagus hingga lubang pengeluaran. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi panjang dan bobot ikan, jenis pakan, jumlah dan volume jenis pakan. Data dianalisis meliputi Panjang usus relatif, komposisi jenis pakan, indek bagian terbesar, tingkat trofik dan luas relung. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ikan wader pari dikelompokkan sebagai ikan omnivora. Jenis pakan didominasi oleh fitoplankton (87%), zooplankton (7%), seresah daun (3%). Fitoplankton merupakan jenis pakan utama yang komposisinya mencapai 93,46%, dan pakan yang paling dominan adalah *Merismopedia elegans* mencapai sebesar 11%. Ikan yang berukuran kecil (< 7,5 cm) cenderung herbivora dengan lebih banyak mengonsumsi fitoplankton, sedangkan yang berukuran besar ( $\geq 7,5$  cm) cenderung omnivora dengan mengonsumsi fitoplankton dan zooplankton.

Kata kunci: herbivora, plankton, waduk, wader pari

## *Abstract*

### Yellow rasbora (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) feed preferences in Rawa Pening, Semarang Regency

Yellow rasbora (*Rasbora lateristriata*) is a fish species that live in the lake of Rawa Pening, whose population is very abundant and targets fishermen's catch. The purpose of this study was to determine the feed preferences of yellow rasbora. Fish samples were obtained from the catch of fishers in July 2020. The number of fish samples obtained was 45 individuals, the fish that were analyzed for digestive content was 30 individuals. The fish was dissected in the stomach, and then the digestive contents were removed. The type of feed was identified based on the guidebook, the number and volume of each type were calculated. The length of the digestive track is measured from the end of the esophagus to the anus. The data collected included the length and weight of fish, type of feed, number and volume of feed type. The data analyzed included relative intestinal length, the composition of feed type, index of largest portion, trophic level, and niche area. The results showed the yellow rasbora are classified as omnivorous fish. The type of feed is dominated by phytoplankton (87%), zooplankton (7%), litter (3%). Phytoplankton is the main type of feed with a composition reaching 93.46%, and the most dominant feed is *Merismopedia elegans*, which reaches 11%. Fish that are small (< 7,5 cm) tend to be herbivorous by consuming more phytoplankton, while those that are sized large ( $\geq 7,5$  cm) tend to be omnivorous by consuming phytoplankton and zooplankton.

Keywords: herbivores, plankton, reservoir, yellow rasbora