Intisari

Preferensi Pakan Ikan Toman (*Channa micropeltes* Cuvier, 1831) di Rawa Pening, Kabupaten Semarang

Ikan toman (*Channa Micropeltes* Cuvier, 1831) termasuk salah satu ikan yang bergizi tinggi dan ekonomis tinggi di Rawa Pening. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan kesukaan pakan ikan toman. Pengambilan sampel ikan dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2019 hingga Mei 2020. Sampel ikan yang diperoleh sebanyak 50 ekor, ikan yang dianalisis isi lambung sebanyak 47 ekor. Sampel ikan dibedah bagian perut kemudian saluran pencernaan dikeluarkan untuk diukur panjang dan dianalisis isi lambung. Data yang dianalisis meliputi distribusi panjang dan berat, panjang usus relatif, komposisi makanan, frekuensi kejadian, indeks bagian terbesar, luas relung, tumpang tindih makanan, dan tingkat trofik. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa panjang usus relatif ikan toman berkisar antara 0,82-1,02 cm, sehingga diklasifikasikan sebagai ikan karnivora. Jenis pakan ikan toman didominasi oleh ikan (99,93%) sebagai makanan utamanya dan detritus (0,07%) sebagai makanan tambahan. Ikan toman muda (<25 cm), ikan toman dewasa (25-50 cm), dan ikan toman tua (>50 cm) mengonsumsi jenis pakan yang sama yaitu ikan, sehingga terjadi persaingan dalam mendapatkan makanan. Status tingkat trofik ikan Toman di Rawa Pening tergolong ikan karnivora dengan nilai tingkat trofik 3,9974-4.

Kata Kunci: ikan, karnivora, makanan, pencernaan

Abstract

Red Snakehead (*Channa Micropeltes* Cuvier, 1831) Food Preference in Rawa Pening, Semarang Regency

Red snakehead (*Channa micropeltes* Cuvier, 1831) is one of the fish that has high nutrition and high economical value in Rawa Pening. The goal of this research was to know the type of food and food preference of red snakehead. Sampling was conducted monthly from December 2019 until May 2020. The number of fish samples obtained was 50 individuals, the fish that were analyzed for digestive content was 47 individuals. Fish samples were dissected in the abdomen, then the digestive tract was taken to be analyzed. Data were analyzed descriptively in terms of the length and weight distribution, relative gut length, food composition, occurrence frequency, preponderance index, niche breadth, food overlapping, and trophic level. The result showed relative gut length was 0,82-1,02, classified as carnivorous fish. Food's types of red snakehead was dominated with fish (99,93%) as the main food and detritus (0,07%) as additional food. The young red snakehead fish (<25 cm), adult red snakehead (25-50 cm), and the old red snakehead (>50 cm) were consuming the same food that was fish, so there was competition in feeding. Red snakehead fish in Rawa Pening belonged to predatory fish with a trophic level value 3,9974-4.

Keyword: digestion, fish, food, karnivorous