Intisari

PREFERENSI PAKAN IKAN RED DEVIL (*Amphilophus amarillo* Stauffer & McKaye, 2002) DI RAWA PENING KABUPATEN SEMARANG

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi jenis pakan dan kebiasaan makan ikan red devil (*Amphilophus amarillo* Stauffer & McKaye, 2002) di Rawa Pening, Kabupaten Semarang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada bulan Oktober sampai Desember 2020. Sampel ikan diperoleh dari nelayan yang mengoperasikan alat tangkap Widik di Rawa Pening. Ikan red devil diperoleh sebanyak 56 individu yang terdiri dari 51 individu dengan lambung berisi pakan dan 5 individu dengan lambung kosong. Saluran pencernaan dibedah untuk mengetahui panjang dan menganalisis isi saluran pencernaan. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah panjang dan berat individu, jenis dan volume pakan. Analisis data meliputi distribusi panjang dan berat, panjang usus relatif, komposisi makanan, frekuensi kejadian, indeks bagian terbesar, luas relung makanan, tumpang tindih, dan tingkat trofik ikan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ikan red devil yang tertangkap memiliki kisaran panjang 9,2-19,0 cm dan berat 16,8-137,0 g. Ikan red devil dikelompokkan omnivora dengan panjang usus relatif 1,94-2,23. Komposisi pakan ikan red devil terdiri dari detritus (31%), tumbuhan (29%), ikan (23%) udang (11%) dan keong (6%). Frekuensi kejadian tertinggi yakni detritus 94%. Makanan utama ikan red devil berdasarkan ketiga ukuran (<10 cm, 10-15 cm dan >15 cm) berupa detritus. Luas relung makanan berkisar antara 1,23-1,89 dengan nilai standarisasi 0,06-0,22. Nilai tumpang tindih berkisar antara 0,940-0,995 menunjukkan adanya persaingan terhadap sumberdaya makanan. Tingkat trofik berdasarkan kelompok ukuran berkisar antara 2,04-2,16 termasuk herbivora dan secara umum tingkat trofik memiliki nilai 2,65 ikan bersifat omnivora.

Kata kunci: kebiasaan makan, komposisi, makanan, omnivora, widik

Abstract

PREFERENSI PAKAN IKAN RED DEVIL (*Amphilophus amarillo* Stauffer & McKaye, 2002) DI RAWA PENING KABUPATEN SEMARANG

This study aims to determine the composition of the type of feed and feeding habits of the Red Devil (*Amphilophus amarillo* Stauffer & McKaye, 2002) in Rawa Pening, Semarang Regency. The sampling was carried out from October to December 2020. Fish samples were obtained from fishers who operated the Widik fishing gear in Rawa Pening. There are many as 56 individuals consisted of 51 individuals whose stomach contained feed and five empty stomachs. The digestive tract is dissected to determine the length and analyze the contents of the digestive tract. The data collected were individual length and weight, type, and volume of feed. Data are analyzed, namely length and weight distribution, relative gut length, food composition, frequency of occurrence, the large proportion index, area of food niche, overlap, and the fish trophic level. The result showed that the red devil caught had a 9.2-19.0 cm length range and weighed 16.8-137.0 g. The red devil is classified as omnivorous with a relative gut length of 1.94-2.23. Red devil fish feed composition consists of detritus (31%), plants (29%), fish (23%), shrimp (11%), and snails (6%). The highest frequency of occurrence was 94% detritus. The main food for the red devil is based on the three sizes (<10cm, 10-15cm, and >15cm) in the form of detritus. The area of the food niches ranged from 1.23-1.89 with standardization of 0.06-0.22. The overlapping values ranged from 0.940-0.995, indicating there was competition for food resources. Trophic levels based on groups of size ranged from 2.04-2.16, indicating that herbivores, and in general, trophic levels have a value of 2,65, indicating omnivorous fish.

Keyword: composition, food, food habits, omnivore, widik