

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui biologi reproduksi ikan wader pari (*Rasbora lateristriata*) di Rawa Jombor Kabupaten Klaten meliputi tingkat kematangan gonad, indeks kematangan gonad, fekunditas, diameter telur, dan hubungan panjang dengan fekunditas serta untuk mengetahui dugaan musim pemijahan. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2014–Juli 2015. Ikan diambil menggunakan jaring insang sebanyak kurang lebih 50 ekor. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah panjang total, berat tubuh, berat gonad, jumlah telur dan diameter telur. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menjadi distribusi panjang, tingkat kematangan gonad, indeks kematangan gonad, fekunditas, distribusi diameter telur dan hubungan panjang dengan fekunditas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ikan wader pari di Rawa Jombor yang tertangkap memiliki panjang tubuh berkisar antara 4,5–9,5 cm dengan berat 0,77–9,37 g, yang seluruhnya menunjukkan telah matang gonad. Indeks kematangan gonad diperoleh nilai 0,05–31% sehingga ikan wader pari diindikasikan memijah setiap bulan. Fekunditas ikan wader pari sebesar 553–5982 butir dengan rerata 2255 butir. Diameter telur ikan wader pari di Rawa Jombor masak pada ukuran >0,50 mm yaitu sebanyak 79,27% dari jumlah telur total. Tipe pemijahan ikan wader pari di Rawa Jombor adalah *partial spawning*. Panjang tubuh ikan mempengaruhi fekunditas dengan persamaan $F = 24,7 L^{2,298}$. Ikan wader pari memiliki kemampuan reproduksi yang tinggi namun adanya perubahan kondisi lingkungan dapat menyebabkan adanya penurunan stok ikan wader pari yang dapat berakibat kepunahan. Upaya untuk menjaga kondisi daerah pijahan sangat diperlukan agar kemampuan reproduksi ikan wader pari tetap tinggi.

Kata kunci: lingkungan, *Rasbora lateristriata*, biologi reproduksi, Rawa Jombor, pemijahan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to know the reproductive biology of yellow rasbora (*Rasbora lateristriata*) in Rawa Jombor of Klaten Regency including gonad maturity level, gonad somatic index, fecundity, relationship between fecundity and total length, egg diameter as well, and predictive of spawning season. This research was conducted from December 2014 to July 2015. Fish sample was collected biweekly using gill net approximately 50 individuals. The data was measured namely total length, body weight, gonad weight, egg diameter and grain egg number. The data was analyzed consist of length distribution, gonad maturity level, gonad somatic index, fecundity and relationship between fecundity and total length. The results showed that the length was distributed from 4,5–9,5 cm and body weight distributed from 0,77–9,37 g the sample have a mature gonad. The gonad somatic index was ranged from 0,05 to 31% which indicated that they spawn every month. The fecundity was varied from 553 to 5982 eggs with average 2255 eggs. Egg diameter that ready to release was more than 0,50 mm which has a proportion 79,27% from total eggs. Relationship between fecundity and total length was $F = 24,7 L^{2,298}$. Yellow rasbora has a high rate of reproduction, but environmental changes cause the decrease of yellow rasbora stock that could be an extinction. The effort to maintain the spawning environment is needed to keep the high rate of spawning ability of yellow rasbora.

Key words: environment, *Rasbora lateristriata*, reproductive biology, Rawa Jombor, spawning