Intisari

Komposisi Hasil Tangkapan Jaring Insang Dasar di Pantai Utara Kabupaten Demak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi hasil tangkapan jaring insang dasar di Pantai Utara Kabupaten Demak Jawa Tengah. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Agustus-September 2020. Penangkapan dilakukan menggunakan alat tangkap jaring insang dasar *mesh size* 1,75 inci yang dibantu nelayan sebanyak 10 trip. Semua biota yang tertangkap dikumpulkan dan diidentifikasi, dihitung jumlah individu, diukur panjang dan berat, serta dicatat cara tertangkapnya. Data diolah secara deskriptip menggunakan persentase hasil tangkapan dan komposisinya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah biota yang tertangkap sebanyak 680 individu, terdiri sebanyak 24 spesies ikan dan 7 krustasea. Kelompok ikan sebesar 63.6 ekor/trip (93,5%) atau 5,47 kg/trip (97,4%), sedangkan jenis non ikan hanya 4,4 ekor/trip (6,5%) atau 0,46 kg/trip (2,6%). Spesies ikan yang banyak tertangkap adalah belo (*Hilsa kelee*) yaitu sebesar 16,2%, kembung (*Rastrelliger* spp.) sebesar 14,56%, grabah (*Otolithes ruber*) sebesar 12,21%, kuro (*Eleutheronema tetradactylum*) 12,21%, dan gulama (*Johnius belangerii*) sebesar 9,41%. Proporsi hasil tangkapan ekonomis sebesar 64% dan non ekonomis sebesar 36%. Proporsi ikan yang sudah mencapai ukuran matang gonad sebanyak 60 %, sehingga jaring insang dasar *mesh size* 1,75 inci tergolong ramah lingkungan.

Kata kunci: bobot, demersal, *hanging ratio*, *mesh size*, Laut Jawa.

Abstract

The Catch Composition of Bottom Gillnet in Northern Coast of Demak Regency Central Java

This study aims to determine the fish composition caught by the bottom gill net in the northern coast of Demak Regency, Central Java. The research was conducted from August to September 2020. The research was carried out using bottom gill nets mesh size 1.75 inches with the help of fishermen as many as 10 trips. All caught biota were collected and identified, counted, and measured its length and weight, and determined the means of fish captured at gill nets. The data were processed descriptively using the percentage of catches and their composition. The results showed that the number of biota caught was 680 individuals, consisting of 24 fish species and 7 crustaceans. The fish group was the dominant catch, which was 63.6 fish/trip (93.5%) or 5.47 kg/trip (97.4%), while the non-fish species was only 4.4 fish/trip (6.5%) or 0.46 kg/trip (2.6%). The dominant fish species caught by bottom gill nets were keele shad (*Hilsa kelee*) (16.2%), followed by mackerel (*Rastrelliger* spp.) (14,56%), tigertooth croaker (*Otolithes ruber*) (12,21%), fourfinger threadfin (*Eleutheronema tetradactylum*) (12,21%), and belanger's croacker (*Johnius belangerii*) (9,41%). The proportion of economic catches is 64% and non-economic is 36%. The proportion of fish that have reached the mature size of the gonads is 60%, so the bottom gill net mesh size of 1.75 inches is considered environmentally fishing gear.

Keywords: demersal, hanging ratio, mesh size, Java Sea, weight.