

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul Manajemen Risiko Keberadaan Ikan Indigenous di Waduk Panglima Besar Soedirman terhadap Pengelolaan Perikanan yang Berkelanjutan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk inventarisasi spesies ikan indigenous, jenis risiko keberadaannya, dampak risiko serta analisis manajemen risiko keberadaan spesies ikan indigenous di Waduk PB. Soedirman. Metode penelitian berupa survey di 7 stasiun pengambilan sampel. Data primer berupa keanekaragaman spesies ikan, jenis-jenis risiko dan kualitas air. Data sekunder diambil dari Dinas Pertanian, Perikanan dan ketahanan pangan berupa hasil tangkapan ikan dan penebaran benih ikan tahun 2022, sedangkan data penutupan eceng gondok dan luasan KJA diambil dari PT. Indonesia Power Mrica PGU selaku pengelola Waduk PB. Soedirman. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Mei-Juni 2023. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 22 spesies ikan terdiri dari 13 ikan indigenous dan 9 ikan introduksi dengan indeks keanekaragaman 2,18 terdiri dari indeks keanekaragaman ikan indigenous 1,15 dan ikan introduksi 1,03. Sedangkan indeks dominansi ikan 0,15 menunjukkan tingkat dominansi yang rendah, perinciannya indeks dominansi ikan introduksi lebih besar yaitu 0,12 sedangkan ikan indigenous hanya 0,03 artinya ikan introduksi telah mendominasi. Jenis risiko yang ada berupa adanya spesies ikan introduksi, penutupan permukaan air oleh eceng gondok, kurangnya konservasi, rendahnya kemampuan budidaya ikan indigenous, tingginya sedimentasi, flushing dan budidaya KJA. Dampak risiko yang ada berupa perubahan struktur komunitas ikan karena adanya dominansi ikan introduksi. Opsi Strategi manajemen risiko yang diberikan : peningkatan kemampuan budidaya ikan indigenous, penegakan regulasi tata ruang di DTA, menggerakkan upaya konservasi waduk, melakukan kampanye gemar makan ikan dan variasi olahan ikan indigenous.

**Kata Kunci** : *Ikan indigenous, Waduk PB. Soedirman, Manajemen risiko, Pengelolaan perikanan yang berkelanjutan*

## ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Risk Management for the Presence of Indigenous Fish in the Panglima Besar Soedirman Reservoir towards Sustainable Fisheries Management. The aim of this research is to inventory indigenous fish species, the types of risk of their presence, the impact of risks and analysis of risk management for the presence of indigenous fish species in PB. Soedirman reservoirs. The research method is a survey method at 7 sampling station. Primary data includes the diversity of fish species, types of risk and water quality. Secondary data was taken from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security in the form of fish catches and fish seed stocking in 2022, while data on water *Eichhornia crassipes* cover and KJA area was taken from PT. Indonesia Power Mrica PGU as the manager of the PB. Soedirman Reservoir. This research was conducted in May-June 2023. The results showed that there were 22 fish species consisting of 13 indigenous fish and 9 introduced fish with a diversity index of 2.18 consisting of an indigenous fish diversity index of 1.15 and introduced fish of 1.03. Meanwhile, a fish dominance index of 0.15 indicates a low level of dominance. In detail, the dominance index for introduced fish is greater, namely 0.12, while for indigenous fish it is only 0.03, meaning that introduced fish have dominated. The types of risks that exist include the presence of introduced fish species, water surface cover by *Eichhornia crassipes*, lack of conservation, low capacity for indigenous fish cultivation, high sedimentation, flushing and marine cage cultivation. The risk impact is in the form of changes in the structure of the fish community due to the dominance of introduced fish. The risk management strategy options provided are: increasing the capacity to cultivate indigenous fish, enforcing spatial regulations in the water catchment area, mobilizing reservoir conservation efforts, carrying out a campaign to enjoy eating fish and variations of indigenous fish preparations.

Keywords: *Indigenous fish, PB Reservoir. Soedirman, Risk management, Sustainable fisheries management*