ABSTRAK

Sungai Pelus merupakan sungai yang banyak dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat. Sungai Pelus dimanfaatkan oleh organisme akuatik untuk tumbuh dan berkembang. Perlu adanya pengelolaan sungai agar kelestarian organisme akuatik tetap terjaga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi lingkungan Sungai Pelus, mengetahui keanekaragaman ikan, mengetahui kegiatan antropogenik dan mengetahui peraturan daerah yang mengatur Sungai Pelus. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode survey dan wawancara. Kondisi lingkungan Sungai Pelus masih dalam kondisi optimum untuk kehidupan biota. Pengukuran kualitas air meliputi suhu perairan di stasiun pengamatan I-V berkisaran 19-28 °C, kecepatan arus di stasiun pengamatan I-V berkisaran 0,43-1,21 m/s, kecerahan di stasiun pengamatan I-V berkisaran 33-40,33 cm, pH di stasiun pengamatan I-V sekitar 7, oksigen terlarut di stasiun pengamatan I-V berkisar 3,2-6,2 mg/L. Kegiatan antropogenik meliputi MCK, Penangkapan ikan, pertambangan batu dan pasir serta pariwisata. Sehingga adanya sumber polutan meliputi limbah domestik, pertanian dan industri. Menurut Peraturan Daerah belum adanya peraturan mengenai pengelolaan sungai. Ikan yang ditemukan pada sungai terdiri atas ikan asli yang meliputi Ikan Uceng, Ikan Nilem, Ikan Wader, Ikan Palung , Ikan Kehkel, Ikan Tawes, Ikan Benteur, Ikan Lunjar, Ikan Keting, Ikan Pelus, Ikan Sili dan Ikan Gabus. Ikan introduksi meliputi Ikan Nila, Ikan Mas, Ikan Mujair, Ikan Sapu-Sapu, dan Ikan Lele Dumbo.

Kata kunci : Sungai Pelus, Kondisi Lingkungan Sungai, Kegiatan Antropogenik, Peraturan Daerah, Keanekaragaman Ikan di Sungai

ABSTRACT

Pelus River is a river that has been massively wielded by the people. Pelus River provides a place for aquatic organisms to grow and evolve as well. River management is necessary so that the sustainability of aquatic organism can be preserved. This research aims to discover the environmental condition of Pelus River, the diversity of fish, the anthropogenic activities, and the regional regulations of Pelus River. Methods implemented in this study are the survey and interview method. The environmental condition of Pelus River remains in optimum level for the life of the organisms. Measurements of water quality involves the temperature of station I-V around 19-28 °C, the speed of station I-V around 0.43-1.21 m/s, the brightness of station I-V around 33-40.33 cm, the pH of station I-V are 7, and the dissolved oxygen of station I-V around 3.2-6.2 mg/L. Anthropogenic activities include MCK (Bath, Wash, Toilet), fishing, rock and sand mining, and tourism. Therefore, pollutant resources are assembled by domestic, agricultural, and industrial waste. According to the Regional Regulation, there has yet been a regulation on river management. Fishes discovered in the river are native fish, including Uceng Fish, Nilem Fish, Wader Fish, Palung Fish , Kehkel Fish, Tawes Fish, Benteur Fish, Lunjar Fish, Keting Fish, Pelus Fish, Silin Fish dan Gabus Fish. Meanwhile, the introduced fishes consist of Nila Fish, Mas Fish, Mujair Fish, Sapu-Sapu Fish, dan Lele Dumbo Fish.

Keywords: Pelus River, River Environmental Condition, Anthropogenic Activities, Regional Regulation, Diversity of Fish in River