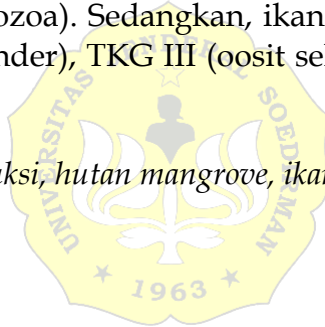


ABSTRAK

Ikan gelodok merupakan ikan khas dan unik di area mangrove yang penting bagi penyeimbang ekosistem mangrove (*keystone species*) sehingga perlu adanya ketersediaan ikan ini dialam yaitu dengan proses reproduksi. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui karakteristik reproduksi (TKG, IGS, rasio kelamin, dan fekunditas) serta menganalisis histologi gonad ikan gelodok yang ditemukan di Kawasan Hutan Mangrove Karangtalun. Metode penelitian ini meliputi metode *purposive sampling* untuk menentukan stasiun penelitian berdasarkan karakteristik lokasi. Ikan gelodok yang didapatkan dilakukan pengukuran panjang, berat, identifikasi kelamin, pembedahan, penimbangan gonad dan penghitungan jumlah telur, serta pewarnaan Hematoksilin-Eosin. Jumlah ikan gelodok yang ditemukan di kedua stasiun sebanyak 119 ekor dengan rasio kelamin jantan dan betina dikategorikan seimbang yaitu 1,13:1. TKG ikan gelodok jantan dan betina yaitu I-IV dengan nilai IGS 0-1,9% (jantan) dan 0-4,7% (betina). Nilai fekunditas dikategorikan sedang sampai tinggi dengan TKG III (4.088 ± 2.680 butir) dan TKG IV (10.142 ± 2808 butir). Histologi ikan gelodok jantan TKG I (spermatogonium dan spermatosit primer), TKG II (spermatosit primer dan sekunder), TKG III (spermatosit sekunder dan spermatid), dan TKG IV (spermatid dan spermatozoa). Sedangkan, ikan gelodok betina TKG I (oosit primer), TKG II (oosit sekunder), TKG III (oosit sekunder dan ootid), dan TKG IV (ootid).

Kata kunci: Histologi reproduksi, hutan mangrove, ikan gelodok, Cilacap



ABSTRACT

Mudskipper is a typical and unique fish in mangrove areas that is important for balancing mangrove ecosystems (keystone species) so it is necessary to have the availability of this fish in nature, namely by the process of reproduction. The purpose of this study was to determine the reproductive characteristics (TKG, IGS, sex ratio, and fecundity) and analyze the histology of the gonads of spadefish found in the Karangtalun Mangrove Forest Area. This research method includes purposive sampling method to determine research stations based on location characteristics. The mudskippers obtained were measured for length, weight, sex identification, dissection, gonad weighing and egg count, and Hematoxylin-Eosin staining. The number of skinks found at both stations was 119 with a sex ratio of males and females categorized as balanced at 1.13:1. TKG of male and female mudskippers are I-IV with IGS values of 0-1.9% (males) and 0-4.7% (females). Fecundity values were categorized as medium to high with TKG III ($4,088 \pm 2,680$ grains) and TKG IV ($10,142 \pm 2808$ grains). Histology of TKG I (spermatogonium and primary spermatocytes), TKG II (primary and secondary spermatocytes), TKG III (secondary spermatocytes and spermatids), and TKG IV (spermatids and spermatozoa). Meanwhile, female octopus TKG I (primary oocytes), TKG II (secondary oocytes), TKG III (secondary oocytes and ootids), and TKG IV (ootids).

Key words: *Reproductive histology, mangrove forests, mudskippers, Cilacap*

