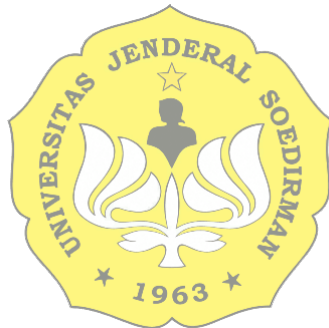


ABSTRAK

Penelitian berjudul Analisis Risiko Keberadaan Ikan Invasif terhadap Ikan Asli di Sebagian DAS Serayu Provinsi Jawa Tengah ini bertujuan menginventarisasi ikan asli dan invasif, menilai risiko ekologis ikan invasif, serta mengidentifikasi faktor penyebarannya. Survei dilakukan di 9 stasiun pada Januari – Februari 2025, dengan data primer berupa keanekaragaman spesies ikan hasil tangkapan langsung, dan data sekunder dari catatan tangkapan serta penebaran benih 2019–2024. Hasil inventarisasi menunjukkan adanya 13 spesies asing invasif (SAI), lima di antaranya berisiko tinggi (61–100) yaitu *Channa micropeltes*, *Colossoma macropomum*, *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Amphilophus labiatus*, dan *Hypostomus plecostomus*. Spesies ini memiliki adaptasi luas dan kompetisi tinggi terhadap ikan asli. Delapan spesies lain berisiko sedang (31–60), meliputi *Channa maruloides*, *Amphilophus trimaculatus*, *Parachromis managuensis*, *Cyprinus rubrofasciatus* var., *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Poecilia sphenops*, *Xiphophorus variatus*, dan *Xiphophorus hellerii*. Secara keseluruhan, keberadaan SAI di DAS Serayu terbukti menimbulkan dampak negatif terhadap kelimpahan dan keberlanjutan populasi ikan asli, sehingga memerlukan strategi pengelolaan dan mitigasi berbasis risiko ekologis.

Kata kunci: ikan invasif, ikan asli, risiko ekologis, DAS Serayu, spesies asing invasive



ABSTRACT

This research is entitled *Risk Analysis of the Presence of Invasive Fish on Native Fish in Part of the Serayu River Basin, Central Java Province*, aims to inventory native and invasive fish species, assess the ecological risks of invasive fish, and identify factors influencing their spread. The survey was conducted at nine stations in January–February 2025, with primary data consisting of fish species diversity from direct catches, and secondary data obtained from catch records and fish stocking data from 2019–2024. The inventory results identified 13 alien invasive species (AIS), five of which had high ecological risk scores (61–100), namely *Channa micropeltes*, *Colossoma macropomum*, *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Amphilophus labiatus*, and *Hypostomus plecostomus*. These species exhibit wide adaptability and strong competitive abilities against native fish. The other eight species were classified as medium risk (31–60), including *Channa maruloides*, *Amphilophus trimaculatus*, *Parachromis managuensis*, *Cyprinus rubrofasciatus* var., *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Poecilia sphenops*, *Xiphophorus variatus*, and *Xiphophorus hellerii*. Overall, the presence of AIS in the Serayu River Basin has been shown to negatively impact the abundance and sustainability of native fish populations, indicating the need for ecological risk-based management and mitigation strategies.

Keywords: *invasive fish, native fish, ecological risk, Serayu River Basin, alien invasive species*

