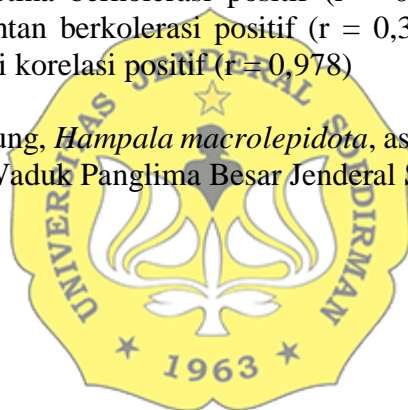


RINGKASAN

Ikan palung merupakan ikan yang banyak ditemukan di Waduk Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dan menjadi target tangkapan. Usaha penangkapan ikan palung dikhawatirkan akan menurunkan populasi ikan palung di alam. Informasi mengenai biologi reproduksi ikan palung sangat diperlukan dalam pemanfaatan sumberdaya berkelanjutan agar menghindari penurunan populasi ikan palung di alam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui rasio kelamin, TKG, IKG, fekunditas, ukuran pertama kali matang gonad ikan palung (*H. macrolepidota*) yang tertangkap di Waduk Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dan hubungan antara beberapa aspek biologi ikan palung dengan panjang tubuh. Pengambilan sampel ikan dilakukan dua kali pada November dan Desember 2017. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ikan palung di Waduk Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman memiliki rasio kelamin 1 : 2,82. Tingkat Kamtangan Gonad (TKG) ikan palung yang ditangkap berada pada TKG I-IV. Rata-rata ukuran pertama kali matang gonad pada ikan palung betina adalah 447,6 mm dan ikan palung jantan 295,8 mm. Fekunditas ikan palung sebanyak 841-35.896 butir. Hubungan TKG dengan panjang total pada ikan betina berkorelasi positif ($r = 0,827$) dan jantan memiliki korelasi positif ($r = 0,566$). Hubungan IKG dengan panjang total ikan betina berkorelasi positif ($r = 0,670$). Hubungan IKG dengan panjang total ikan jantan berkorelasi positif ($r = 0,392$). Hubungan fekunditas dan panjang total memiliki korelasi positif ($r = 0,978$).

Kata kunci: Ikan Palung, *Hampala macrolepidota*, aspek biologi reproduksi, panjang total, Waduk Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman.



SUMMARY

Hampala fish are fish found in the Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman reservoir and become catch targets. The fishing business is worried that it will reduce Hampala fish orchids in nature. Information about reproduction of Hampala fish is very necessary in the use of resources for the livelihood of fish in nature. This study aimed to investigate reproductive status of Hampala fish concerning sex ratio, gonado-somatic index, fecundity, egg diameter and average the first size gonads mature of Hampala in the Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman reservoir and determine the relations between some reproductive biological aspect such as maturity gonad, gonado somatic index and fecundity with total length of Hampala macrolepidota. The fish samples were collected twice in November and December 2017. The results showed that Hampala in Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman reservoir had a sex ratio of 1: 2.82. The level of the maturity gonad of the captured Hampala fish is level I-IV. The average size of the first gonad ripe in Hampala female was 447.6 mm and Hampala male was 295.8 mm. Fecundity of Hampala fish is 841-35,896 eggs. The relationship of maturity gonad with total length in female fish was positively correlated ($r = 0.827$) and males had a positive correlation ($r = 0.566$). The relationship between gonado-somatic and total length of female fish was positively correlated ($r = 0.670$). The relationship between IKG and total length of male fish was positively correlated ($r = 0.339$). The relationship between fecundity and total length has a positive correlation ($r = 0.978$).

Key word: *Hampala Barb, Hampala macrolepidota, reproductive biological aspect, total length, Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman reservoir.*

