

ABSTRAK

Perairan Pangeranan, Bangkalan merupakan kawasan estuari dengan produktivitas perikanan tinggi dan berperan penting sebagai habitat ikan demersal, salah satunya ikan gulamah (*Johnius trachycephalus*) yang memiliki nilai ekologis dan ekonomis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik morfometrik ikan gulamah, mengkaji kebiasaan makan berdasarkan isi lambung, serta mengevaluasi keterkaitan antara karakter morfologi dan pola konsumsi makanannya. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober – November 2025 dengan jumlah sampel 40 ekor ikan. Analisis morfometrik dilakukan melalui pengukuran bagian tubuh ikan, sedangkan kebiasaan makan dianalisis secara makroskopis dan mikroskopis menggunakan analisa Indeks Relatif Penting (IRP) dan *Index of Preponderance* (IP). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ikan gulamah memiliki tubuh memanjang, proporsional, mulut bertipe subterminal, serta gigi viliform yang runcing, mencerminkan adaptasi sebagai ikan demersal karnivora. Berdasarkan analisis IRP, kepiting merupakan makanan utama dengan nilai 47,81%, sedangkan udang (22,18%) dan ikan (7,73%) berperan sebagai makanan pelengkap, serta cacing sebagai makanan tambahan (0,19%). Hasil analisis IP menunjukkan bahwa udang merupakan makanan utama dengan nilai 42,98%, diikuti kepiting sebesar 27,06%, sementara ikan (2,45%) dan cacing (0,01%) tergolong sebagai makanan tambahan. Perbedaan hasil antara IRP dan IP menunjukkan bahwa kedua indeks saling melengkapi dalam menggambarkan kebiasaan makan ikan gulamah. Secara keseluruhan, ikan gulamah bersifat karnivora dengan kecenderungan memangsa krustasea, yang didukung oleh karakter morfologi tubuh.

Kata kunci : Ikan Gulamah, Morfometrik, Kebiasaan Makan, Indeks Relatif Penting, *Index of Preponderance*, Perairan Pangeranan.

ABSTRACT

*Pangeranan Waters, Bangkalan is an estuary area with high fisheries productivity and plays an important role as a habitat for demersal fish, one of which is the gulamah fish (*Johnius trachycephalus*) which has ecological and economic value. This study aims to analyze the morphometric characteristics of gulamah fish, examine feeding habits based on stomach contents, and evaluate the relationship between morphological characters and food consumption patterns. The study was conducted in October - November 2025 with a sample of 40 fish. Morphometric analysis was carried out by measuring fish body parts, while feeding habits were analyzed macroscopically and microscopically using the Relative Importance Index (IRP) and Index of Preponderance (IP) analysis. The results of the study showed that the gulamah fish has an elongated, proportional body, a subterminal mouth, and sharp villiform teeth, reflecting its adaptation as a carnivorous demersal fish. Based on the IRP analysis, crabs are the main food with a value of 47.81%, while shrimp (22.18%) and fish (7.73%) act as complementary foods, and worms as additional food (0.19%). The results of the IP analysis showed that shrimp is the main food with a value of 42.98%, followed by crabs at 27.06%, while fish (2.45%) and worms (0.01%) are classified as additional foods. The difference in results between the IRP and IP indicates that the two indices complement each other in describing the feeding habits of the gulamah fish. Overall, the gulamah fish is carnivorous with a tendency to prey on crustaceans, which is supported by body morphological characteristics.*

Keywords: *Gulamah Fish, Morphometrics, Feeding Habits, Relative Importance Index, Index of Preponderance, Pangeranan Waters.*