

ABSTRAK

Pengetahuan tentang hubungan panjang berat dan sebaran frekuensi kerang tahu di suatu perairan sangat dibutuhkan sebagai media dalam pemanfaatan dan pengelolaan di suatu perairan. Dengan demikian, peneliti memilih perairan pantai Jumiang kabupaten Pamekasan yang menjadi sumber utama nelayan dalam penangkapan kerang tahu (*Meretrix meretrix*). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui frekuensi ukuran kerang tahu, mengetahui hubungan panjang berat kerang tahu, mengetahui parameter pertumbuhan dan mortalitas kerang tahu di Perairan pantai Jumiang, Kabupaten Pamekasan. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret, April, dan Mei. Sampel kerang tahu (*Meretrix meretrix*) diambil pada area tangkapan nelayan di sepanjang pantai Jumiang dengan tiga titik pengambilan yaitu area tangkapan pada sisi timur sisi tengah, dan dekat area mangrove. Sampel diambil menggunakan alat garuk kayu dengan besi sebagai pengeruknya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penangkapan kerang tahu pada bulan Maret sebanyak 419 individu. Sebaran frekuensi terbanyak terdapat pada ukuran selang kelas 2,56- 2,80 cm sebesar

Penangkapan kerang tahu terbanyak terdapat pada bulan mei pada ukuran selang kelas 2,81-3,05 cm sebesar 177 individu. Kerang tahu di Perairan pantai Jumiang memiliki pola pertumbuhan allometrik negatif ($b < 3$) sedangkan parameter pertumbuhan kerang tahu ukuran panjang infiniti yaitu 48,4 mm dan koefisien pertumbuhan 1,01. Mortalitas (Z) yaitu 0,15, mortalitas alami (M) yaitu 1,55, mortalitas penangkapan (F) yaitu 1,40, laju eksploitasi (E) yaitu -9,31 sehingga laju eksploitasi pada katagori *under exploited*.

Kata Kunci: kerrang tahu (*Meretrix meretix*), hubungan Panjang berat, sebaran frekuensi.

MAYLITA NUR UTAMI. NIM. 180311100031. The Relationship between Length and Weight and Frequency Distribution of Tofu Shellfish (*Meretrix Meretrix*) in Jumiang Coastal Waters, Pamekasan Regency. Under the guidance of Indah Wahyuni Abida, S.Pi., M. Si

ABSTRACT

*Knowledge of the relationship between length and weight and frequency distribution of tofu shellfish in a water is very much needed as a medium for utilization and management in a waters. Thus, the researchers chose the Jumiang coastal waters, Pamekasan district, which became the main source of fishermen in catching tofu shells (*Meretrix meretrix*). The purpose of this study was to determine the size frequency distribution, the relationship between length and weight and to determine the growth of tofu shellfish in Jumiang waters, Pamekasan district. The research was conducted in March, April, and May. Samples of tofu shellfish (*Meretrix meretrix*) were taken in the fishing catchment area along the Jumiang coast with three points of collection, namely the catchment area on the east side of the middle side, and near the mangrove area. Samples were taken using a wooden scratcher with an iron as the scraper. The results showed that the catching of tofu shellfish in March was 419 individuals. The highest frequency distribution is found in the class size range from 2.56 to*

2.80 cm by 143 individuals. Clam catches in April were 425 individuals. The highest frequency distribution was found in the class size range from 2.56 to 2.80cm by 187 individuals. Catching tofu shellfish in May was 445 individuals. The number of catches this month is the most when compared to March and April. The highest frequency distribution was found in the class size range from 2.81 to

3.05 cm with 177 individuals. The number of catches in this month is the highest catch compared to March and April. Tofu Clams in Jumiang Waters, Regency. Pamekasan has a negative allometric growth pattern ($b < 3$).

*Keywords: tofu clams (*Meretrix meretrix*), the relationship between length and weight, frequency distribution.*