

Original Research Article

Identification of Specifications and Catches of Sea Cucumber Dredge Gear in Cirebon Regency

ABSTRACT

Sea cucumbers are the leading export commodity of Indonesian Fisher men. Increased selling prices and demand for sea cucumbers in 2018 made Fisher men in Cirebon District to modify the fishing gear to maximize catch of sea cucumbers, known as sea cucumbers dredge gear. The purpose of this research is to identify fishing gear specifications and catches of sea cucumber dredge gear operated in the waters of Cirebon Regency, West Java, Indonesia. The research was carried out in January – March 2020 in Gebang Mekar District. The case study method with quantitative descriptive analysis was used in this research. The sampling method in this research is purposive sampling. Data collection is done through observation and interviews. The results showed that the size of the sea cucumber dredge gear in Cirebon Regency varied for each component, some made of iron and some made of stainless steel. The largest stretch of the mouth of the body reaches 3.5 m and the weight of the gear reaches 50 kg. The main catch of the sea cucumber dredge gear in Cirebon Regency consists of sea cucumber (ondol – ondol) and bycatch of some demersal fish, with a total of 7 different species. This tool is classified as not selective because it catches many species of different sizes and the results of the calculation of the proportion of catches show bycatch has a greater percentage.

Keywords: Cirebon regency, sea cucumber dredge gear, catch, specifications

1. INTRODUCTION

Sea cucumbers are one of the many marine biotas found in Indonesian waters. Indonesian waters are located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific so it is the best habitat for sea cucumbers, with an estimated 20% of the total species of sea cucumbers found in the world found in Indonesia [1]. The selling price of sea cucumbers at the level of Fishermen is quite high, ranging between 600 thousand - 1 million rupiah [2] and is a leading export commodity of Indonesian Fishermen with an export volume reaching 1,231.6 tons in 2015. According to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, most of the sea cucumbers are exported to China and Hong Kong.

In recent years, many regions have been aggressively exploiting sea cucumbers because of increasing demand [1]. The increasing demand for sea cucumbers has caused many Fishermen in various regions to start modifying their fishing gear to increase the catch of sea cucumbers. One area that is starting to aggressively increase the catch of sea cucumbers is Cirebon District, which is one of the capture fisheries centers on the North Coast of West Java. Cirebon Regency has an abundant potential of fish resources, characterized by increased catch fishery yields of 27,545.60 tons in 2015 and 30,100.20 tons in 2016 [3].

The waters of Cirebon Regency have the basic characteristics of waters with mud and sandy mud substrate [4] which causes many uses of fishing gear whose operations are carried out by being pulled along the bottom of the waters. The existence of this sandy mud base is also one of the habitats of sea cucumbers [5] so the Fishermen in this area modify a fishing gear called sea cucumber dredge gear.

According to [6] the fishing gear can be entered into the class of dredge gear, which is a kind of fishing gear whose operations are actively pulled down along a certain water area. Initially, this fishing gear was used to catch crabs, but along with the many demands for sea cucumbers from the fisher's market in the Cirebon regency, they modified the crabs dredge gear to sea cucumbers dredge gear to maximize the catch of sea cucumbers. Modification is done by adding the size to the stretch of iron, width, and size of the teeth.

Modification with the addition of size for sea cucumber dredge gear causes identification of the specifications of the tool because it is felt there is a difference in size with the size of the rake fishing gear issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.71 of 2016 concerning Fishing and Placement Paths Fishing Equipment in the Fisheries Management Region of the Republic of Indonesia. Garok will also have low selectivity, causing many sides of the catch (bycatch) [4], as well as the operation, is done one day of fishing causes the perceived need for an analysis of the composition of the catch due could cause significant impact on the environment as the basis for sustainable fisheries management.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Time and Research Location

This research was conducted in January - March 2020. Samples were taken in February 2020 in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency, West Java, Indonesia.

2.2. Materials and Tools

The object used in this study is the Sea Cucumber Garok used in the Gebang Mekar Village. The tools used in this study are meter, stationery, and camera.

2.3. Methods

The method used is a case study with a quantitative descriptive analysis. The sampling method in this research was purposive sampling, with the object being fishermen using sea cucumber dredge gear in Gebang Mekar Village. Data collection is done through observation and interviews.

2.4. Data Analysis

2.4.1 Fishing Gear Specification Questionnaire

Data and direct measurements of tool specifications (size and material) were analyzed descriptively.

2.4.2 Catch Composition of Catches are

Analyzed to find out the comparison proportion between main catches and bycatch, the catch data that has been obtained is calculated using the formula [7]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The proportion of Main catch (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Number of Main Catch}}{\text{Number of Catches}} \times 100\% \\ \text{The Proportion of Side Catch (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Number of Side Catch}}{\text{Number of Catches}} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 FISHING GEAR SPECIFICATION

The fishing gear identified (Figure 1) during the study totaled 55 with different specifications for each component. The difference in the size of each dredge gear component affects the extent of the swept area and the number of catches per fishing gear operation. The constituents of 55 tools were identified as 28 iron-based and 27 stainless-steel based.



Figure 1. Sea cucumber dredge gear

Below are the specifications of the rake which are mostly found in the study area:

a) Frame

The material used in this frame varies, some fishermen use the iron and some use a frame of stainless steel. The size varies depending on the width of the mouth of the body, the size of the data recorded has a value between 1.20 - 1.70 m for both sides with a base along the 3.10 - 3.20 m.

b) Tooth

The teeth of the sea cucumber dredge gear are straight, made of iron, and stainless steel. The number of recorded teeth are around 45 - 63 pieces/1 unit, with a length of 13-19 cm and a distance of 4-7 cm (Figure 2). In the dredge gear group selectivity is also determined by the distance of the metal stretch in the cage and hole diameter [8].

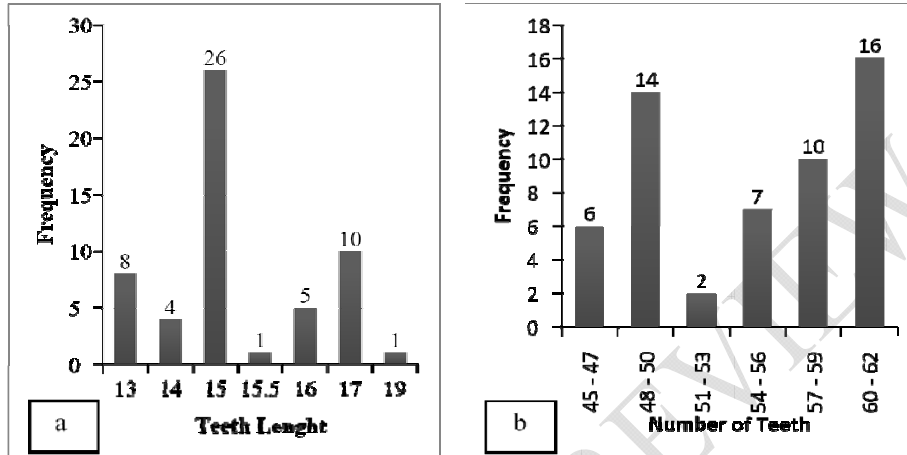


Figure 2. (a) Teeth Length, (b) Number of Teeth

c) Beam

Rectangular body mouth with a width between 3.10 - 3.20 m, with a height of 31 - 50 cm.

d) Net

Net used in conical bags and made of *polyethylene* (PE). The length of the net used varies between 7-10 m and has a *mesh size* of 2-5 inches, the size of the *mesh size* is different on the front, middle and back.

e) Rope

The rope is made of *polyamide* (PA) and---- [HD] with a length of between 70-100 meters.

The size of the sea cucumber dredge gear found in Cirebon Regency exceeds the standards set by the government. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 71 of 2016 article 26 paragraph 1 concerning Fishing Lines and Placement of Fishing Equipment in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia State Fisheries Management, ship rake should have a size of mouth opening (body mouth) with a length of 2.5 m and 0.5 m high but the conditions on the ground indicate that the size of the mouth of the body is 3.10 m.

In contrast to crab dredge gear in the study [9], the sea cucumber's dredge gear recorded did not use ballast in its operation, this is because the size of the body's mouth and a large frame made of iron so that it no longer needs ballast because the weight of 1 sea cucumber dredge gear can reach 50 kg. This gear is also equipped with a rubber band that is connected between the frame, the mouth of the body, and the fork to make the active teeth scratch the bottom of the sheet.

3.2 Catches

The catch of sea cucumber dredge gear consists of several types of sea cucumbers and fish, both large and small (Table 1).

Table 1. The catch of sea cucumbers' dredge

No	Catch	Trip						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Round sea cucumber	1.03	0	3.41	0	2.9	0	0
2	Sea Cucumber	0	1.9	3.05	0	0	0	0
3	Stingray	0	0	1.39	0	0	0	0
4	Barracuda	0	0	3.75	0	0	2.15	0
5	Black Pomfret	1.43	0	0	2.3	0	2.6	0
6	Crabs	2.8	2.16	0	1.35	3.1	1.05	0
7	Shrimp	1.3	1.10	0	0	2.9	0	1.80
Total (kg)		6.56	5.16	11.6	3.65	8.9	5.8	1.80

Sea Cucumber dredge gear in Cirebon Regency is devoted to catching round sea cucumbers (known as *ondol-ondol* in local), but it is also not uncommon for fishermen to get other types of sea cucumbers such as sea cucumber and various demersal fish such as barracuda, stingray, black pomfret, shrimp and crab. The small number of catches obtained in February is caused by weather conditions that are being affected by the west season so that fishermen have a small duration of sea fishing and will return to shore when the waves have started to increase.e.

Most catches are on trip 3, which is 11.6 kg, this is also influenced by the size of the large fishing gear. The catch on the 7th trip showed the least results, namely as much as 1.80 kg, this was caused by the high waves so that fishermen only did a single towing with a duration ranging from 15-20 minutes. Fishermen do more fishing in the east season, whereas in the western season the intensity of fishing activities is lower because of the large sea waves and the small amount of catch. The amount of catch in the west season tends to be less than the catch in the east season which occurs in June to August [10], even the majority of fishermen in Cirebon District will switch to using fishing gear nets to keep going to sea. Local fishermen stated that if they continued to use scratching, the money obtained would only be enough to replace fuel money and there were no benefits. The results of interviews with local fishermen also show that in August 2019 (East Season) sea cucumber garok fishermen have a very abundant catch especially for sea cucumber commodities, where fishermen can get a total catch of 6-7 quintals in one day.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Sea cucumber dredge gear in Cirebon Regency has a variety of sizes and constituent materials. Sea cucumber dredge gear is made using iron or *stainlesssteel*., The *stainless steel* is the latest tool. This tool weighs around 50 kg with the size of the mouth of the body in the range of 2.8 - 3.50 meters. The number of teeth scratching between 45-63 pieces. The net is made of PE or HD material with *mesh sizes* varying from 2-5 inches, with a length reaching 10 m. The rope used is 70 - 100 m in size. This tool is used 1 unit/ship because of its large size. The catches obtained at the time of the research were small, consisting of 7 species of various sizes. Based on the results of data collection the most catches are 11.6 kg and the lowest is 1.80 kg. The catch in February was influenced by the western season.

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