

ACTIVITIES AUCTION BLACK POMFRET (*Parastromateus niger*) AT THE FISH LANDING PLACE CIKIDANG, PANGANDARAN

Heti Herawati¹, Zahidah¹, Izza Mahdiana Apriliani¹

¹ Fishery Departement Faculty of Fishery and Marine Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

*Fish Auction Place (TPI) is a marketing center for catches. In a good auction process, the quality of the catch to be auctioned is always controlled. Based on data from the West Java Provincial Fisheries Service in 2018, capture fisheries production in Pangandaran in 2015 amounted to 61,201.20 tons to 800.50 tons in 2016. One of the commodities that almost always fulfills the catch of Pangandaran fishermen at fish trading sites is pomfret. black. black pomfret (*Parastromateus niger*) is one of the catches with important economic value. This research aims to find out the activity and fish auction system at TPI Cikidang, Pangandaran Regency. The method used in this research is a survey method and uses qualitative methods. The data in the research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly at the place of activity while secondary data is from various sources of literature. The production of black pomfret landed at the Cikidang Fish Auction Site (TPI) from December to the 12th is 249.80 kg with a total unit price of IDR 2,012,000.00 and a total price of IDR 10,234,850. 00 with the number of auction transactions for a total of 31 transactions. Black pomfret is a by-catch from fishing gergill nets with a proportion of 45% including black pomfret, sea catfish, red snapper, shark, and a mixture of other fish.*

Keywords: fish catch, fish production, black pomfret

1. INTRODUCTION

Pangandaran Regency is one of Indonesia's capture fisheries production centers, especially in West Java. The southern coastal area of Pangandaran Regency is directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean so in general it has been developed as a tourism area and fishing activity. Capture fisheries are one of the mainstay sectors capable of providing economic influence to the people of Pangandaran. The tourism and capture fisheries sectors are recorded as making a major contribution to the regional economy and the people in Pangandaran (Nurhayati 2013).

Fish Auction Place (TPI) is a marketing center for catches (Siregar et al. 2019). In a good auction process, the quality of the catch to be auctioned is always controlled. Fish with good quality will have a higher selling price, while fish with low quality will have a low selling value. In direct transactions per person, fishermen besides dealing with pressure from buyers, are also faced with pressure on the quality of fish which decreases as a function of time (Siregar et al. 2019).

Based on data from the West Java Provincial Fisheries Service in 2018, capture fisheries production in Pangandaran in 2015 amounted to 61,201.20 tons to 800.50 tons in 2016. The leading commodity in Pangandaran Regency is reborn shrimp (*oils*), gogol prawns (*Metapenaeus sword*), lobster (*Nephropidae*), red snapper (*Lutjanus*

Biteniatus), white snapper (*Lates calcarifer*), grouper (*Epinephelus*), black pomfret (*Parastromateus niger*), white pomfret (*Lutjanus Biteniatus*), mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), lay (*Trichiurus lepturus*) and cob (*Euthynnus is related*). One of the commodities that almost always makes up for the catch of Pangandaran fishermen at the fish yard is black pomfret. Black pomfret (*Parastromateus niger*) is a catch with important economic value (NND and Ubaidillah 2012). White pomfret in a fresh condition, much needed by seafood restaurants (*seafood*) and star hotels. White pomfret dish is the dish of choice with various foods (NND and Ubaidillah 2012). In addition, black pomfret with a large size of 0.7-1.2 kg is exported in frozen form to China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand (Prihatiningsihet *al.*2015). Black pomfret has a delicious taste and high nutritional content, so it is relatively expensive (NND and Ubaidillah 2012). This research aims to find out the activity and fish auction system at TPI Cikidang, Pangandaran Regency.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The method used in this research is a survey method, according to Siregar *et al.* (2019) the survey method is direct observation and data collection. As well as using a qualitative method in the form of a way to answer a problem in research related to data in the form of narratives originating from interviews, observations and document excavation activities (Wahid Murni 2017). The data in the research are primary data and secondary data. Data was obtained using various data collection methods. Primary data was obtained directly at the place of activity while secondary data was from various sources of literature. Primary data is obtained by directly observing the object of research. In addition, primary data can be obtained from observations, interviews, and active participation so that information is obtained by existing factual conditions.

3. RESULTS

Black pomfret is a fishery commodity that has high economic value. Strong caudal fin with longer undersheet. Pomfret fish including coarse plankton eaters (invertebrates). This fish comes from Brazil. At first, pomfret was traded as an ornamental fish, but due to its fast growth, delicious meat, and large size, people made this fish a consumption fish.

According to Bryner (1999), black pomfret has the following classifications:

Kingdom: *the animal*

Phylum: *Chordata*

Class: *Osteichthyes*

Order: *Perciformes*

Family: *Parastromateusdae*

Genus: *Parastromateus*

Species: *Parastromateus niger*

Local name: Black Bawal



Picture 1. Black Pomfret

Morphologically, the body shape of the Black Pomfret fish is flat with a long body that almost resembles a compressed rhombus. So that it can swim in an oblique position like the fish next to it (Tatang 1981). Compressed is a fish body that is flat but not flat, from the head to the tail. The body width is shorter than the height, the fish is vertically flat (Masjid 2009).

Black pomfret is one of the leading commodities for capture fisheries in Pangandaran Regency with production reaching 69.24 tons for Rp. 129,859.11 in 2018 (Marine Fisheries and Food Security Service 2019). Black pomfret is also one of the leading capture fisheries commodities in Pangandaran Regency based on the total LQ weight assessment method seen from its production volume with a total weight of 12 so it is categorized as a superior commodity (Kartika *et al.* 2020).

Fish auction is the only mechanism that aims to get a fair price for fishermen and traders. In addition to speeding up the sales process due to the fast rotting condition of the fish, as well as the need to buy sea needs quickly (Lubis, Oktariza, and Dwiyanti 2010). The auction process at TPI Cikidang starts with the landing of fish at the port followed by unloading by the crew, each fish is transported using a box that has been given ice.

At TPI the fish are removed from the box and then sorted by type and size. Fish were weighed and recorded the size, type, weight, and fisherman who owned the fish. The recording is done on the TPI ticket and data records, then the fish is auctioned off by the auctioneer, the first price is opened by the auctioneer, and the final price is recorded on the TPI ticket and recap. The auction process is only carried out from 7.00-12.00. The auction was followed by fish baskets, restaurants, and itinerant traders. Some fish that have good quality will be exported by fish warehouse baskets. After the auction is over, the baskets and other traders put the fish in a box that has been given ice and then transported. TPI officers have been good by maintaining the cleanliness of TPI, and wearing boots when carrying out the auction so they don't contaminate the fish, but only a few fish were given ice while the auction was being held. After the auction, TPI was not left dirty, all the fish auction places were cleaned properly.

The production of black pomfret landed at the Cikidang Fish Auction Site (TPI) from December to the 12th is 249.80 kg with a total unit price of IDR 2,012,000.00 and a total price of IDR 10,234,850. 00 with the number of auction transactions for a total of 31 transactions.

Table 1. Production data for black pomfret catches in December

Number of Auctions	Fish Code	Total Fish Weight	Total Unit Price	Total Amount Price
31 Transactions	WAL (Black pomfret)	249.80 Kg	Rp. 2,012,000	Rp. 10,234,850

(Source: Data from TPI Cikidang Catches of Black Pomfret in December)

The catch of black pomfret generally uses fishing gear *gill net* or *gill nets*, the main part of which is just a piece of net equipped with top and bottom ropes. The size of the mesh is adjusted to the size of the fish that are the main catch target (Puspito 2009). Judging from the results obtained, the *gill net* is operated bottom *gill net* for catching demersal fish. Black pomfret is a by-catch from fishing gear *gill nets* with a proportion of 45% including black pomfret, sea catfish, red snapper, shark, and a mixture of other fish (Dewanti *et al.* 2018). Besides *gill net*, black pomfret fish are also caught using rawai fishing gear or long *line*, and also as by-catch includes grouper, stingray, black pomfret, sea catfish, and other mixed fish. The total proportion of by-catch is 73% (Dewanti *et al.* 2018).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Black pomfret is a commodity that is landed at the Cikidang Fish Auction Site (TPI), which is also an important commodity fish caught in Pangandaran waters. Black pomfret is a by-catch from fishing gear *gill nets* with a proportion of 45% including black pomfret, sea catfish, red snapper, shark, and a mixture of other fish.

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