

**PERSEPSI NELAYAN TENTANG KONDISI LINGKUNGAN
CRUSTACEA DI PERAIRAN LAUT SUMATERA BARAT**

Tesis



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PERSEPSI NELAYAN TENTANG KONDISI LINGKUNGAN CRUSTACEA DI PERAIRAN LAUT SUMATERA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Sumber daya crustacea memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi bagi masyarakat pesisir, namun terancam oleh aktivitas manusia dan lingkungan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan bulan Maret hingga Juli 2025 dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi nelayan tentang kondisi lingkungan sebagai penyebab penurunan hasil tangkapan crustacea di perairan laut Sumatera Barat. Metode yang digunakan adalah *mixed methods* dengan desain *Sequential Exploratory*, diawali dengan tahap kualitatif berupa eksplorasi jenis-jenis crustacea hasil tangkapan nelayan di TPI dan pasar rakyat dan identifikasi di Laboratorium Riset Ekologi Hewan, FMIPA Universitas Andalas. Tahap pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif menggunakan kuesioner berbasis skala Likert, yang dianalisis dengan perangkat lunak SPSS versi 23.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 13 spesies crustacea yang didominasi oleh jenis udang dan lobster seperti *Litopenaeus vannamei* dan *Panulirus penicillatus* yang tersebar di enam wilayah pesisir Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Persepsi nelayan tentang kualitas lingkungan perairan laut mengindikasikan adanya penurunan kualitas perairan laut dilihat dari jumlah crustacea yang didapatkan. Kerusakan terumbu karang menjadi isu utama dengan tingkat persetujuan tertinggi (87,7%, rerata 4,21), diikuti oleh pencemaran akibat sampah plastik dan limbah rumah tangga (61,54%, rerata 3,86), serta limbah bahan bakar seperti tumpahan minyak di laut yang sering terlihat di permukaan perairan (34,77% nelayan setuju/sangat setuju). Aktivitas penangkapan crustacea juga turut memberikan tekanan terhadap keberlanjutan sumber daya. Sebanyak 44,76% nelayan menyatakan setuju/sangat setuju bahwa penangkapan dilakukan hampir setiap hari tanpa memperhatikan musim, dan 45,7% nelayan menyetujui masih seringnya penggunaan alat tangkap yang tidak ramah lingkungan. Selain itu, 45% nelayan setuju/sangat setuju bahwa ukuran minimal tangkap crustacea belum menjadi perhatian khusus, dan 41% nelayan menyatakan bahwa penangkapan dilakukan secara berlebihan karena tingginya permintaan pasar. Kondisi ini mencerminkan lemahnya kesadaran dan pengelolaan sumber daya crustacea, serta pengawasan dari petugas terhadap aktivitas penangkapan dinilai masih sangat minim, sebagaimana ditunjukkan oleh 46,4% nelayan yang tidak setuju. Dari hasil crustacea yang didapat dan kuisisioner yang dilakukan perlu diperhatikan kondisi lingkungan dan kesadaran nelayan dalam menjaga sumber daya crustacea yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : persepsi nelayan; penangkapan; crustacea; lingkungan; pasar rakyat.

FISHERMEN'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF CRUSTACEANS IN THE WATERS OF WEST SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

Crustacean resources have high economic value for coastal communities, but they are threatened by human and environmental activities. This research was conducted from March to July 2025 with the aim of analyzing fishermen's perceptions of environmental conditions as the cause of the decline in crustacean catches in the waters of West Sumatra. The method used is mixed methods with a Sequential Exploratory design, starting with the qualitative phase of exploring the types of crustaceans caught by fishermen at the TPI and traditional markets, and identification at the Animal Ecology Research Laboratory, FMIPA Universitas Andalas. The descriptive quantitative approach stage used a Likert scale-based questionnaire, which was analyzed using SPSS software version 23.0. The research results show that 13 species of crustaceans were found, dominated by shrimp and lobster species such as *Litopenaeus vannamei* and *Panulirus penicillatus*, spread across six coastal areas of West Sumatra Province. Fishermen's perceptions of the quality of the marine environment indicate a decline in the quality of the marine waters as seen from the number of crustaceans obtained. Coral reef damage has become the main issue with the highest level of agreement (87.7%, average 4.21), followed by pollution due to plastic waste and household waste (61.54%, average 3.86), as well as fuel waste such as oil spills frequently seen on the water's surface (34.77% of fishermen agree/strongly agree). Crustacean fishing activities also exert pressure on resource sustainability. As many as 44.76% of fishermen agree/strongly agree that fishing is conducted almost every day without regard to the season, and 45.7% of fishermen agree that the use of environmentally unfriendly fishing gear is still common. Additionally, 45% of fishermen agree/strongly agree that the minimum catch size for crustaceans has not received special attention, and 41% of fishermen state that fishing is done excessively due to high market demand. This condition reflects the weak awareness and management of crustacean resources, as well as the minimal supervision from officers over fishing activities, as indicated by 46.4% of fishermen who disagreed. From the crustacea results obtained and the questionnaires conducted, it is necessary to pay attention to the environmental conditions and the fishermen's awareness in maintaining sustainable crustacea resources.

Keywords : fishermen's perception; catching; crustacea; environment; people's market.