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## **SWAMP FISHING RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: AN ECONOMIC APPROACH TO HARUAN FISHING (CHANNA STRIATA)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Haruan fish (*Channa striata*) is one type of inland fish that has production potential and important economic value, as well as being a source of food for some people in Asia. The purpose of this study was to assess the financial viability of the snakehead fishing business and to determine the factors that influence the production of haruan fishing. The research was conducted using a survey method in Martapura Barat Subdistrict, Sungai Tabuk Subdistrict, with the consideration that the area has swamp waters which are the main habitat of haruan fish which is quite extensive and is a center for capture fisheries of swamp waters in Banjar Regency. The sample of fishermen was taken as many as 70 fishermen, consisting of 44 banjur fishing fishermen and 26 pair fishing fishermen. The data collected were analyzed descriptively and quantitatively with a multiple linear regression model approach. The results of the analysis show that catching Haruan fish with fishing rods is financially profitable so it is feasible for expansion of application. Meanwhile, fishing with banjur fishing rods can provide a higher profit value than pair fishing, which reaches Rp. 12,021,993,- per year. The production factors that have a positive effect on the production of haruan fish are operational capital, the number of fishing gear operated, the number of fishing trips, and the type of fishing line used. Meanwhile, the length of time of capture actually has a negative effect on production (catch). Efforts to increase the production of Haruan fish catch can still be done by increasing operational capital, the number of fishing gear operated, and the use of more effective types of fishing rods such as banjur, as well as increasing the number of fishing trips, but it is necessary to allocate effective fishing gear operational time so that the catch can be achieved.

### **KEY WORDS**

Economics, fisheries, swamps, business finance, management.

The production of fish caught in inland waters reaches 11.6 million tons or 12.8 percent of the total global capture fisheries production (FAO, 2018). These fisheries have become a source of livelihood for millions of the world's population and food for billions of other people (Lynch, et al., 2016). Capture fisheries in inland waters are mainly developed traditionally by most small-scale fishing households, both as a source of family protein, cash income, as well as trade and business (Kasthala, et al., 2008). One of the potential commodities for inland fisheries is snakehead snakehead fish (*Channa striata*). This carnivorous fish is found naturally in freshwater sources that cross a number of countries in Southeast Asia and is most widely distributed among members of other snakehead species (Laxmappa, 2017); (Enomoto et al., 2011); (Robert, Amit, Sukarno, Majapun, & Kumar, 2019). This fish is very tolerant of various environmental conditions; its movement and adaptation was very fast towards the new colony (Tan, Jamsari, & Siti Azizah, 2012), until it spread in Indonesia covering Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Bangka, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Flores, Ambon, and Halmahera. . Some of the traditional fishing gear used to catch Haruan fish are fishing rods, beje (Sofia, 2017), gill nets, nets, traps, and others. Snakehead is an important commercial fish in Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as in some parts of Indonesia.

The demand for haruan fish in fresh (live) form is quite high so the selling price is quite high (Sofia & Nurlianti, 2019). In recent years, the demand for haruan fish has increased