

Original Research Article

Hanging Ratio Gillnets on Different Mesh Size for Mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) in Pangandaran, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Gillnet is a simple fishing gear that is widely used by fishermen in Pangandaran Regency. This study aims to determine the classification, ~~and calculate~~ ~~calculation of~~ the value of hanging ratio gillnet and ~~calculate~~ the catch of mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) with different mesh sizes. This research was conducted in January 2019 in Pangandaran Regency, Indonesia. The method used in this research is the survey method. Gillnet used has 2 types of mesh sizes, 3,5 and 4 inch gill nets with the length of each net is 650 meters (7,312 mesh) and 750 meters (7,384 mesh). Gillnet has 12 meters with a net mesh size of 3,5 inches as many as 135 mesh and a 4 inch mesh size of 118 mesh. Hanging ratio for 3.5 inch gillnet is 0,56 while for mesh size 4 inch is 0,54. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the gill nets are selective. The proportion of catch results shows the number of target fish gill nets with a 3,5 inch mesh size is 20% and bycatch is 80%. The proportion of gillnet catches with a 4 inch mesh size shows main catch of 35,2% while the bycatch proportion is 64.8%.

Keywords: gillnet, hanging ratio, mackerel, selektivty, sustainable fisheries

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelago is a maritime zone that has the potential of capture fisheries [1]. One of the districts in West Java that has potential in the field of capture fisheries in Indonesia, namely Pangandaran Regency. The area of Pangandaran Regency is directly to the Indian Ocean so that it has generally been developed as a tourism conservation and fisheries area [2]. The Pangandaran border with the open sea makes the aspect of capture fisheries quite potential.

Capture fisheries is an effort made by humans to be able to get organisms in the waters, to get these organisms needed by fishing gear [3]. Gill nets are one type of fishing gear that is widely used by fishermen, from encircling gillnets, bottom gillnets, and surface gillnets. Fishing effort using gill nets is already not a new technology for fishing, this is because the material is more easily obtained, it is technically easy to operate, economically reachable by fishermen, and more selective on the size of fish caught [4]. Gillnet is one of the most used fishing gear by fishermen in Pangandaran which is operated at night or early morning [5].

Gillnet catches various types of fish, one of the commodities catch is mackerel (*S. commerson*) [6]. Mackerel fish including pelagic fish and high economic value in Indonesia [7]. Mackerel fish is an important commodity whose exploitation has been carried out intensively to meet market needs, both domestic and export [8]. According to Pangandaran's

35 production data for 2016-2018 mackerel fish ranks seventh out of the top ten catches with
36 the highest number of commodities. Mackerel fish is a type of fish found throughout the year
37 in the water of Indonesia [9].

38 Gillnet fishermen in Pangandaran used to catch mackerel using two types of mesh size, at
39 3.5 inches and 4 inches. There are no specific calculations related to the hanging ratio
40 amount of gillnet used. Determination hanging ratio is only based on the habits of fishermen.
41 Based on Tang et al. [10] a smaller hanging ratio will result in lower mesh openings with
42 higher levels of slack. As for the hanging ratio, the higher the openings the wider the mesh.
43 Based on previous research conducted by Hamley [11]; Duman et al., [12]; and Ayaz et al.,
44 [13] state that hanging ratio affects the number of catches obtained. Therefore, the optimum
45 hanging ratio for catching mackerel fish needs to be known. According to Catanese et al.
46 [14] that the difference in hanging ratio trammel net has a significant effect on catches. The
47 effect of hanging ratio and fishing depth on the catch rates of drifting tuna gillnet in Sri Lanka
48 waters shows that different hanging ratios have a significant effect on the size of the catch
49 [15].

50 | Based on the description above ~~that~~, the hanging ratio affects the gillnet catches. However,
51 fishermen using gill nets in Pangandaran are not supported by information about the size of
52 the hanging ratio. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on the hanging ratio value
53 for gillnet used to catch mackerel (*S. commerson*). This study aims to determine the
54 classification and calculate the value of hanging ratio gillnet and ~~calculate~~ the catch of
55 mackerel (*S. commerson*) with different mesh sizes.
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58 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

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60 Research was conducted in August 2018 and January 2019 in Pangandaran Regency, West
61 Java. The method used is the survey method using a sample of research objects observed.
62 The data needed in this research are primary and secondary data. Primary data is in the
63 form of direct data collected when conducting research in the field. Secondary data is data
64 sourced from the Fisheries and Marine Service of Pangandaran Regency and literature
65 studies. The research object is gillnet with a different mesh size of 3.5 and 4 inches.

66 Interviews were conducted with gillnet fishermen using questionnaires to explore and gather
67 information needed regarding the type of fishing gear used, mesh size, and length of fishing
68 gear. The selection of fishermen to determine the size of the sample size to be selected or
69 taken is using the purposive sampling method. According to Bell et al. [16] purposive
70 sampling is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations. Sampling is in
71 accordance with the boundaries of certain goals that represent a representative area.
72 Purposive sampling is done by taking the subject rather than based on strata, random or
73 regional but based on the existence of certain objectives [17]. The fishing gear used is gill
74 nets with different mesh sizes of 3.5 and 4 inches with the main catches of mackerel (*S.*
75 *commerson*). The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively by describing the condition
76 of gillnet for Tenggiri (*S. commerson*) fish in Pangandaran and analyzing the hanging ratio of
77 the gillnet. Calculation of hanging ratio fishing gear uses the following formulations [18] :

$$E = \frac{L}{L_o}$$

78 Information:
79 E = Hanging ratio
80 L = Long after the nets installed

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81 Lo= The length of the net before installed

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84 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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86 3.1 Fishing Gear Characteristics

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88 Pangandaran is a region that has the potential of capture fisheries with a sea area of 67,340
89 Ha and a coastal length of 91 km [19]. Pangandaran has a variety of fishing gear, one of
90 which is the gillnet. Gill nets are the catcher that has the most amount compared to other
91 fishing gears. It is based on the fisheries data of Pangandaran Regency [20] presented in
92 Table 1.

93

94 **Table 1. Fishing gear operating in Pangandaran Regency.**

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No	Fishing Gear	Total (unit)
1	Gillnet	1,914
2	Trammel Net	305
3	Mini Purse seine	10
4	Liong Bun	30
5	Long line	50

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Source: Department of Fisheries, Marine and Food Security Pangandaran Regency 2016

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98 Gillnet is a unit of fishing gear that is rectangular with a certain mesh size and is the same
99 size in all nets with a smaller number of mesh sizes for depth compared to the mesh size to
100 the side. Gillnet is classified into a type of simple fishing gear consisting of a net with a
101 ballast hooked to the bottom rope section and a float on the upper rope, a float sign as a
102 marker of both ends of the net, and a rope to pull the net. Based on Martasuganda [21]
103 gillnets are one of a kind of fishing gear from monofilament or multifilament nets which are
104 formed into rectangles, at the top are equipped with floats and at the bottom are equipped
105 with sinkers so that the presence of two opposite forces allows the net gills can be installed
106 in the catching area in an upright condition facing the aquatic biota.

107 Gillnet used has 2 types of mesh sizes, 3.5 and 4 inch gill nets with the length of each net is
108 650 meters and 750 meters and within 12 meters. Another difference in the two gill nets is in
109 addition to the size of the net, which is found in the net material used. Gillnet with 3.5 inch
110 mesh size uses a net with green nylon material while gillnet with 4 inch mesh uses white
111 millenium material. Millenium gill nets have fibers composed of strands which are arranged
112 into one called Ply with Z-shaped twist. Gillnet millenium is used consisting of 10-12 ply. The
113 gillnet with a 4 inch mesh size has a number of mesh lengths of 7,384 meshes while the
114 mesh depth is 118 meshes. Gillnet 3.5 inches has a total mesh length of 7,312 meshes and
115 a mesh depth of 135 meshes.

116 Gillnet used in this research is surface gillnet. This is because the main fish caught are
117 mackerel fish belonging to the pelagic fish species. As stated by Scales et al. [22], the
118 surface gillnets are operated on the surface of the water column with the aim of catching
119 pelagic fish. Printed sinkers flattened round shape with a diameter the size of 10 cm and 2
120 cm thick. Buoys made from used plastic drinks. It is the ballast and buoys at the bottom and
121 top that give the pulling force between the nets so that the nets stretch vertically facing the
122 fish to swim so they are caught in the net. Raju et al. [23] state that gillnets on each fishing
123 gear are tied floats on the upper side of the net and singkers on the lower side of the net with
124 fewer mesh depts compared to the number of mesh lengths. The presence of bouyancy and

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125 the force force is generated by buoys and sink which results in two forces acting in opposite
126 directions as long as the gillnet is in the water. The buoys and ballast used amounted to 45
127 pieces each.

128 The components of the gillnet compiler are a unit that has the function of each forming a
129 operated fishing device. Operation of fishing gear is good depending on each component of
130 the fishing gear. Chirwa [24] stated that several things that need to be considered to support
131 the success of fishing using gill nets are equipment specifications (type of net material, net
132 length and height, net shrinkage, mesh size, and net color), fishermen's knowledge and
133 skills , knowledge of seasons, and oceanographic influences.

134 Gillnet captures various types of fish according to the size of the mesh size used and the
135 fishing season. One of the commodities that is the main catch of gill nets is mackerel fish.
136 Mackerel fish is a type of fish with high economic value [25]. Noegroho et al. [8] stated that
137 mackerel fish is an important commodity whose operations have been carried out intensively
138 to meet market needs, both domestic and export. According to Pangandaran's production
139 data for 2016-2018 mackerel fish ranks seventh out of the top ten catches with the highest
140 number of commodities. Mackerel fish are sold for 50-60 thousand per kilogram. The high
141 selling price of mackerel is one of them caused by the taste of the meat that is so good that it
142 is much in demand by local and outside markets [26].

143 Gillnet ships in Pangandaran Regency that caught mackerel fish in this research were 2 GT
144 with a length of 1129 cm and a width of 141 cm. This ship uses a Yamaha 15 PK outboard
145 motor type engine. This ship only contains about 2-3 people. The number of fishermen that
146 can be transported by the ship is adjusted to the size of the ship that is related to safety
147 during the trip to the sea and the need for the operation of fishing gear [27].

148 **3.2 Hanging Ratio**

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150 Hanging ratio is the percentage of the length of the net that is attached to the ris rope divided
151 by the length of the net that is stretched perfectly (the length of the net before it is made a
152 fishing gear) [28]. Its usefulness is to determine how much influence can be generated by
153 the net on how to entangle captured fish. According to Duman et al. [12] hanging ratios
154 normally used gill nets range from 0,50 to 0,70.

155 The results showed that gillnet with a 3.5 inch mesh size had a hanging ratio of 0,56 and a 4
156 inch net mesh of 0,54. Based on these results, it can be concluded that gill nets with 3.5 and
157 4 inch mesh sizes are selective. Murdiyanto et al. [29] stated that horizontal hanging ratio on
158 gillnet is generally 0,5. Hanging ratios smaller than 0,5 nets tend to be entangle and will
159 capture a variety of different fish species. Conversely, if the hanging ratio is 0,5, then the net
160 tends to trap fish and is more selective. The other influential factor is the formation of a net
161 body because of the currents and waves that cause up and down movements of buoys that
162 affect the formation of the net body.

163 **3.3 Catch of Gillnets in Pangandaran**

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165 The catch is classified into two types, namely main catch and bycatch. Main catch is the
166 catch fish which is the main target in fishing which has high economic value while bycatch is
167 the catch fish which is not the main target in catching or bycatch that can be utilized or not.
168 This is like the statement of Eayrs [30] which states that the catch is divided into two groups,
169 namely main catch is a catch in the form of fish or other marine biota which is the main
170 target (target species) in fishing and bycatch catch is a type of fish or other marine biota that
171 are not the main target (Table 2).

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Table 2. Gillnet catch in Pangandaran.

No	Main Catch
1	Mackerel (<i>S. commerson</i>)
No	By Catches
1	<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>
2	<i>Ethynnuss</i> sp
3	<i>C. ignobilis</i>
4	<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp
5	<i>Auxis rochei</i>
6	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>
7	<i>Spyhraena barracuda</i>

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Mackerel is a catch fish that is the target of species. Non-targeted catch (bycatch) consists of seven species belonging to large and small pelagic fish which are accidentally caught along with the main catch, but these fish are still used and sold even though they do not have high economic value. According to Walker et al. [31], the diversity of species caught is due to the similarity of habitat between target fish and non-target fish.

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Based on data from capture fisheries in Pangandara Regency in 2016 - 2018 mackerel fish production is always available every month. Research conducted in August and January showed that the catch in January was more than in August and mackerel fish in January had a much larger size. Things that affect the size of the catch are weather, fishing area, catching time and season.

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Apriliani et al. [19] states that Pangandaran Regency has a tropical climate with 2 seasons namely the dry season and the rainy season. Fishing activities in Pangandaran are highly influenced by the climate, where during the dry season (east season) that is from May to October Pangandaran waters in calm conditions and fishing activities are not disturbed. The rainy season (western season) occurs in November - April where the waters in large choppy conditions and fishing activities are slightly disturbed. The interview with gillnet fishermen said that the average increase in mackerel catches occurred in December to February. Based on production data shows that in 2016 - 2018 the highest number of production is in August to January. This is different from the results of interviews with gillnet fishermen who said that in August mackerel fish production was classified as small due to the bright moon events. This causes the nets in the waters to be seen by fish as a result of bright moonlight so that the catch decreases. According to local fishermen, mackerel fish are the most popular fish and are the main catch of the main catch, especially during the mackerel fishing season in March, May, July, November and December. This difference is thought to occur due to changes in fishing season patterns and changes in the spawning season.

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The proportion of the catch results shows the number of target fish gill nets with 3.5 inch mesh size is 20% (92 fish) and bycatch is 80% (369 fish). The proportion of gillnet catches with a 4 inch mesh size shows a main catch of 35.2% (96 fish) while the bycatch proportion is 64.8% (177 fish). Based on the proportion of the number of catches it can be concluded

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220 that 3.5 and 4 inch gill nets are not selective because they have a proportion of bycatch
221 main catch and the main catch is less than 60%. Kalogirou et al. [32] states that if the
222 proportion of the main target catch is greater and equal to 60%, a fishing gear can be called
223 selective because it includes environmentally friendly fishing gear.

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224 The diversity of fish caught by gill nets is because Indonesia is a tropical country with high
225 biodiversity, so it is very difficult to determine and catch fish with certain species without the
226 presence of bycatch. In addition, there are similarities in habitat between one species and
227 another in spawning, feeding ground or fishing ground. Kelleher [33] which states that the
228 existence of by-products is a contribution from the low selectivity of a fishing gear and is a
229 characteristic of a multi-species fishing area. Characterization of by-products is necessary
230 considering that fisheries in Indonesia are multispecies that are influenced spatially and
231 temporally and in the aquatic environment. According to Walker et al. [31], the diversity of
232 species caught is due to the similarity of habitat between target fish and non-target fish.

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234 4. CONCLUSION

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236 Gillnet used has 2 types of mesh sizes, 3.5 and 4 inch gill nets with each net length of 650
237 meters (7,312 mesh) and 750 meters (7,384 mesh). Gillnet has 12 meters with a net mesh
238 size of 3,5 inches as many as 135 mesh and a 4 inch mesh size of 118 mesh. Hanging ratio
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242 proportion of gillnet catches with a 4 inch mesh size shows a main catch of 35,2% while the
243 bycatch proportion is 64,8%.

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247 COMPETING INTERESTS

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249 Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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