

**Identification and gut content analysis of fish that are captured around
floating cage aquaculture in Koto Panjang dam,
Kampar Regency, Riau Province**

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Abstract

A study on gut content analysis of fish species that are captured around the floating caged fish culture area in the Koto Panjang Dam, Kampar, Riau Province has been conducted on June to September 2007. Aims of this research are to understand the type of fishes present around the cages, their food types and also their role in reducing the amount of organic materials originated from fish culture activities. Fish samples were caught by scoop nets and fishing lines and gut content was analysis using a volumetric method.

Results shown that 9 fishes species namely goramy (*Osphronemus gouramy*), tambakan (*Helostoma temincki*), kapiék (*Puntius schwanefeldi*), paweh (*Osteochilus hasselti*), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), sipaku (*Cyclocheilichthys apogon*), nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), ingir-ingir (*Macrones nigriceps*) and baung (*Macrones nemurus*) are able to eat pellets and fish remains that may present around the cages. Other species, such as belida (*Notopterus notopterus*), toman (*Ophiocephalus micropeltes*), gabus (*Ophiocephalus striatus*) and tapah (*Wallago leerii*), prey on fish and shrimp only. The stomach of another fish species captured, namely katung fish (*Pristolepis grotii*), however, full of algae. Based on the data of stomach content, it can be concluded that fish that have ability in eating pellet remains present around the cages may have important role in reducing the amount of organic materials originated from floating cages aquaculture.

Key words: Koto Panjang Dam, stomach content analysis, floating cage, organic materials