







SPEECTRA (Special Area for Conservation and Fish Refugia) FOR SWAMP FISHERIES PATRA TANI

SEAFDEC/IFRDMD - BRPPUPP/KKP

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DEVELOPMENT NEW MODEL OF CONSERVATION AREA

SPEECTRA (Special Area for Conservation and Fish Refugia) is the artificial conservation area that can hold the fish from the river inside the system or introduce the broodstock. Still, they can not go out or back to the river cause the mouth of the system has been closed.

The System should be connected to the river or other natural water bodies by canal etc.



For IFRDMD, Speectra is one concept of conservation that can be implemented in critical areas, especially for the floodplain.



DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION AREA



SPEECTRA
Special Area for Conservation
and Fish Refugia

Main purpose of SPEECTRA development:

- 1. Artificial conservation or protection area for native species
- 2. Source of genetic biology bank for fresh water fish especially for blackfish group
- 3. Prevent the land fire that usually happed in marginal land
- 4. The study area for developing conservation zone in inland water



Demo Plots of SPEECTRA by IFRDMD support by MMAF of Indonesia

Historical
Sub-Institute for Swamp Fisheries Patra Tani

1985:

Land assets from PERTAMINA (Big Petroleum Company in Indonesia) were returned to the local government of Muara Enim regency, then granted for research on the SWAMP Project under the Sub-Institute of Research Institute for Inland Fisheries, Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Department of Agriculture.

2019:

Research Institute for Inland Fisheries and Extension (RIIF) began pioneering a fisheries management model that aims to conserve and protect local fish in floodplain area, especially in South Sumatra.





AREA THYPOLOGY OF SWAMP AREA IN PATRATANI

Problem

Acid sulphate soils containing pyrite layers (FeS₂), susceptible to oxidation of oxygen

Water with pH below 4

Solution

Not to dig swamp soil to a reddish yellow layer

Washing:

Fill the pond with water and pool water is filled and then drain it. Do it several times.

Liming:

Applying lime to the pond bottom



FISH SPECIES IN PATRA TANI



Tichogaster pectoralis



Trichogaster trichopterus



Anabas testudineus



Clarias batrachus



Channa striata



Rasbora sp.



Chitala lopis



Channa micropeltes



Hemibagrus nemurus



Pristolepis grootii



Mystus spp.



Belontia hasselti



Channa pleurophthalma



Puntius sp.



Helostoma temminckii



Notopterus notopterus



DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SUB-INSTITUTE FOR SWAMP FISHERIES PATRA TANI

SOURCE DATA : DRONE/UAV DATA SEAFDEC/JFRDMD SURVEY

@FS

JULY 2022

SUB INSTITUTE FOR SWAMP FISHERIES SMART FISHERIES VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT RIIFE- MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS & FISHERIES PATRA TANI, MUARA BELIDA, MUARA ENIM



Refugee Area / Broodstock Area Local Fish



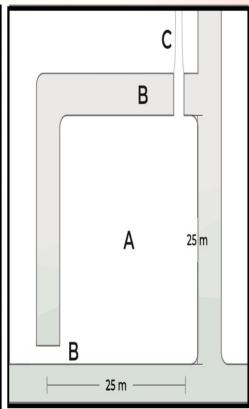
30 Ha



FIVE DELOPMENT MODELS OF SPEECTRA

SPEECTRA MODEL I





Model 1 uses a soil barrier to control the population movement. It was dug around 4 meters deep. The deep of the pool or pond to avoid the water drying. The fish will be trapped and grow in the system. It is expected to become a place of floodplain fish to live and breed.

A: Speectra I pond

B : Outet C : Caren

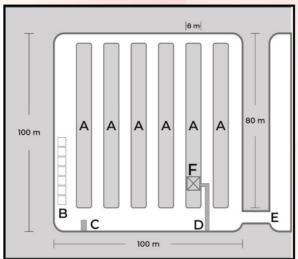
Fish:

Helostoma temminckii, Anabas testudineus, Belontina hasselti, Trichogaster tricopterus, Channa striata ect



SPEECTRA MODEL II





Description:

A: Green Area

B: Cage

C: Dock

D: Bridge

E: Inlet

F: Gazebo

Model 2 is pond of a fisheries conservation which was previously a fish farming system combined with agriculture, which is then used as a fish sanctuary model. Size about 1 hectare and approximately 4 m depth. Mutualism symbiosis between farming and fish can be implemented well.

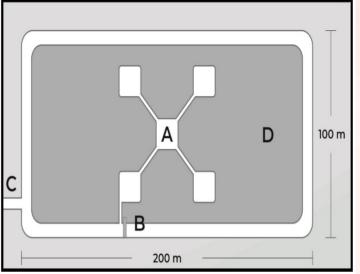
Species:

Trichogaster pectoralis,
Helostoma temminckii,
Puntius lineatus, Belontina
hasselti, Channa striata,
Anabas testudineus



SPEECTRA MODEL III





Description:

A: Pond

B: Bridge

C: Inlet

D: Green Area

Model 3 is the pool with added connectivity pools in the center of the system. They are 4 plots connected to a circular pond with the size of 400 m2 and 4 m depth.

Total size is about 20,000 m2.

The connected ponds is important for shelter, and protected area for jouvenile

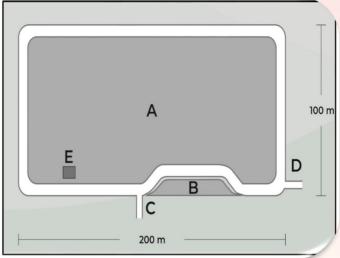
Species:

Helostoma temminckii, Scleropages formus, Trichogaster tricopterus, Puntius lineatus, Channa striata, and Rasbora sp



SPEECTRA MODEL IV





Description:

A: Green Area

B: Green Area

C: Waterways 1

D: Waterways 2

E: Net Cage

Model 4 is takes the concept of agroforestry which combine the forestry and fishery around the system. The nutrient can be produced by the tree and come to the water body. The nutrient can enrich the water for phytoplankton growth.

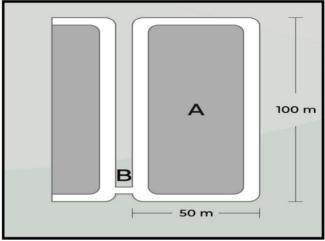
Species:

Rasbora trilineata, Channa striata, Anabas testudineus, Helostoma temminckii, Belontina hasselti, Puntius lineatus, ad Scleropages sp.



SEECTRA MODEL V





Description:

A: Green Area

B: Waterways

Model 5 is combination by water body with trees, and grasses. All of vegetation is the native species in swamp area. Model 5 has 5,000 m2 wide, and green area concept at the middle. This model has connecting canal direct to the large canal outside of the Speectra area.

Species:

Helostoma temminckii, Rasbora sp, Channa striata, Puntius lineatus, Belontina hasselti, and Trichogaster tricopterus





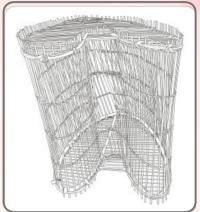


TYPES OF FISHING GEAURS IN SPEECTIRA PAITRATAINI

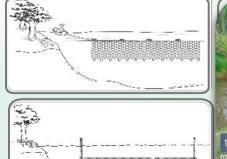








JALA/ CASTNETS







GILLNET

HOOK AND LINE

SENGKIRAI/ TRAP



The study by IFRDMD in the SPEECTRA system purposed to evaluate the artificial habitat change to support the carrying capacity of the fish population inside the system.

The activities are divided by:

- 1. Water quality monitoring, for measuring and observing the water condition inside the SPEECTRA to understand the fluctuations of water parameters which important for the population inside the system
- 2. Biological fish monitoring, for measuring the growth and adaptation of each population to the new system
- 3. Diversity and distribution of broodstock and juvenile, to observe the juvenile that passes the barrier and survive to grow outside SPEECTRA system.



1. Water Quality monitoring
It is become important to monitor and understand the impact of the new artificial pond to the water condition and population inside the system.

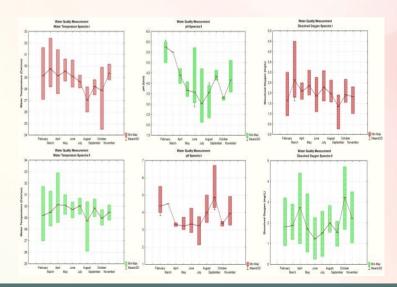
As the marginal/ peat land area, the water will be affected to the change of soil activity.

The parameters that observed is Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Temperature, Water Depth, and nutrient parameters.











2. Biological fish monitoring

We measure the length, weight, sex composition, and gonad to ensure fish in the system grow well and adapt the system environment condition.

The growth of fish bodies was related to the environment to provide carrying capacity for survival.





3. Diversity and distribution of broodstock and juvenile

We observe the change of composition of fish inside the system. The broodstock that releases or introduce to the system should be growing and bred well inside.

The observation through the experiment fishing, and catching the juvenile in the mouth of Speectra canal.









SWAMP AREA MANAGEMENT MODEL







Aquaculture
Local fish aquaculture
activities in the swamp area



Edu-Tourism Development

As a place for training activities and community outreach, field laboratories, student practice areas, unique objects of tourist destination, namely the swamp fisheries ecosystem.

Training and Lecture

Aquaculture and Postharvest Process





LOCAL FISH CULTURE

- Seeds are obtained from swamp area. Raised in a pond.
- As adults, these fish are used as broodstock to produce seeds.
- Seeding is conducted in a controlled manner.
- The results of the hatchery are partly for restocking and partly

used for fish culture











CLOSING

- Management of fisheries in swamps based on the conservation of fishery resources requires commitment from all parties.
- Efforts to conserve local fish fisheries resources are a necessity for community
 as a way to prevent further degradation to fisheries ecosystems and restore
 fisheries habitats.
- Local communities are the main actors that determine the successful management of wetland ecosystem areas.











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