

GSJ: Volume 9, Issue 11, November 2021, Online: ISSN 2320-9186

www.globalscientificjournal.com

UTILIZING FISH BONE INTO ACCESSORIES

DWI YUDA ASMARA1 DAN JUNIANTO2

By : UNPAD Fisheries Study Program Students Lecturer staff of the Department of Fisheries UNPAD

ABSTRACT

This article aims to examine the processing fish bones become an attractive and economical accessory product. Processing fish bones into accessories is very easy. The stages are as follows: Washing, drying and coloring. Accessories products have a relatively high selling value.

Keywords: Fishery, waste, Washing, coloring, economic value

PRELIMINARY

The amount of fish waste is quite large and its value is very low. If not used, fish waste is very potential as a source of pollution because it is very easy and quickly decomposes. The opportunity for utilization as a source of nutrients for the growth of microorganisms is quite large, but only a few have been utilized (Clausen et al. 1985).

Waste is basically a material that is wasted or disposed of from a source of human activity, as well as natural processes and does not yet have an economic value, it can even have a negative economic value because handling to dispose of or clean up requires considerable costs in addition to polluting the environment. Poor handling of waste is a problem in the business of an industry, including the fishing industry, which produces waste in the process of catching, handling, transporting, distributing, and marketing fish. Fishery waste can be in the form of discarded fish, scattered, and processed residues that produce liquid from cutting, washing, and product processing (Anugrah P 2010).

Fish bones which have a proportion of 10% of the total body composition of fish are one of the fish processing wastes that have high levels of calcium. Fish bones contain a lot of calcium in the form of calcium phosphate as much as 14% of the total bone structure. Jangilus fish bone is a waste from the fishery processing industry that has not been widely used. In addition, there are fish bones that are used as accessories that have economic value, as we often encounter in merchandise in coastal tourist attractions. This article aims to examine the processing fish bones become an attractive and economical accessory product.

Definition of Waste

Waste is a substance or waste material produced from a production process, both industrial and domestic, whose presence at a certain time is not desired by the environment because it can reduce environmental quality. According to Arif (2017) Waste is grouped based on the type of compound which is divided into 3, namely: 1) organic waste, which is waste that comes from living things and is easy to decompose and decompose. For example, the bodies of living things (animals), food waste, animal waste, leaves, seeds and shells. 2) inorganic waste, namely all types of waste that cannot or are difficult to decompose naturally by decomposing microorganisms. Examples are plastic, rubber, iron, used cans and broken glass. 3) hazardous and toxic waste (B3) is a group of waste that can directly or indirectly pollute and endanger the environment and living things. Fish bones include organic waste.

Fishbone Waste Potential

Fish bones are fishery waste that is easily found in coastal areas, fish markets, and seafood restaurants. So far, fish bones are commonly used as animal feed ingredients. Fish bones are ground into bone meal. Most people throw away this fish bone waste because it is no longer useful. During the fish harvest period, people no longer have time to process fish bone waste. Fish bone waste becomes a disturbing sight because it is just thrown away around the environment.

Fish bone waste can actually be used as the basic material for a craft that is quite unique and artistic. Accessories craft products from fish bones are still relatively rare, so they have the potential to be developed further. People who live near sea waters, beaches or fish markets will have no difficulty in obtaining fish bone waste and do not need to spend a lot of money to get the raw materials for this craft.

Utilization of fish bone waste into accessories craft products has more value in the economic field. Now people have started to like handicraft products made from fish bones, because they are unique, artistic, interesting, and also environmentally friendly. Therefore, it can be said that the business opportunity from fish bone waste can be profitable.

Each part of the fish bone has its own uniqueness. All of them can be used as basic materials for crafts. The parts that can be used are the head bones, fins, middle bones, tail bones, and much more. Look for information about fish bone waste as a craft product as much as possible.

The Process of Making Accessories From Fish Bones

Fish bone processing is done simply. After being washed, the fish bones are dried in direct sunlight. One thing to note is to separate the parts that have the potential to be used as appropriate craft products. Fish bones can also be colored using spray dye.

- Materials and tools needed







Sumber: Dok. Kemdikbud

The raw materials for making accessories from fish bones are fish bones themselves and also need glue to glue and spray dye to make them more attractive.









Sumber: Dok. Kemdikbud

Gambar 1.17. Alat pembuatan kerajinan limbah tulang ikan: a. amplas, b. gergaji, c. lem tembak, dan d. gerinda

Furthermore, the tools needed are sandpaper, saw, glue gun and grinder

Manufacturing process



Pilih tulang rusuk ikan yang masih bagus.



Potong menjadi kecil-kecil mengikuti ruas. Tulang yang besar untuk liontin.



Susun dengan roncean dengan seutas tali kulit.



Ikat tali membentuk simpul pada ujung tali kanan dan kiri.



he proce ss of makin g

Т

crafts from fish bones is not as simple as imagined. To produce a good product requires precision and patience in making it. So that the results can be varied and unique, it is necessary to make a design first so that the results are neater and according to the principle of beauty. The process of making fish bone crafts presented is in the form of accessories crafts.

Product quality

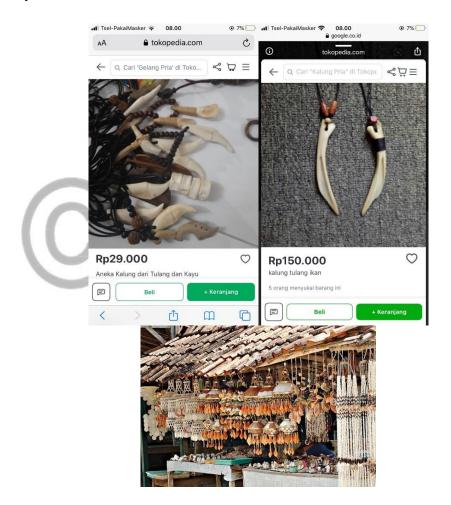
Making accessories from fish bone waste needs to be studied further so that the resulting product will grow. Technological advances will also help in processing the remnants of waste which can lead to higher selling prices. Therefore, in making accessories, we must know good and quality materials, as well as what technology should be used. Thus, the higher the quality of the product and the higher the selling price.

Product Use

The use of fish bone waste as an accessory is useful for reprocessing waste that is not used and becomes economically valuable. In addition, it can also be a side income in the sale of products produced from the waste. In making accessories from fish bone waste, high skill and creativity are needed so that they can produce good, quality products and have a high selling value.

Marketplace in Indonesia

For the market segment itself, we can easily find fish bone accessories products in offline stores or in online stores. With easy access like now we can buy or sell the results from the utilization of fish bone waste which is used as accessories. That way, sellers will easily determine the marketplace and buyers can search for them easily.



The above is an example of a market that sells handicraft accessories from fish bone waste in online stores and in souvenir shops.

Conclusion

Processing fish bones into accessories is very easy. The stages are as follows: Washing, drying and coloring. Accessories products have a relatively high selling value.

REFERENCES

Anugrah, P., Dewi, R., and Pambayu, S. 2010. Strategy for the Development of Creative Industries Based on Fishery Industry Waste as a Solution to Overcoming Indonesia's Economic and Environmental Problems. Bogor Agricultural University Student Creativity Program.

Arif Zulkifli. 2017. Waste Management. Teknosain. Yogyakarta

Clausen E, Gildberg A, Raa J. 1985. Preparation and testing of an autolysate of fish viscera as growth substrate for bacteria. Journal of Applied and Environmental Microbiology 50(6): 1556-1557