

biological overfishing or economical overfishing. Fish resources can be said to be biological overfishing if actual utilization has exceeded production and sustainable fishing efforts (MSY), while economical overfishing occurs when fishing activities no longer provide favorable revenue (Hakim dkk 2014).

The results are in accordance with Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No.45/MEN/2011 (the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Decree No.45 / MEN / 2011) which shows that the tuna fish in WPP (Fishery Management Area) 573 is still at moderate level which means that fishery management in WPP has not been fully utilized. Based on the appendix II and III of the minister's decree, eastern little tuna belong to a group of small pelagic fish (non tuna) and tuna fish management is included into the skipjack group. The value of the potential of small pelagic fishery resources that can be utilized in WPP 573 is 210,600 tons per year and based on the curve in appendix III shows that the resources of skipjack fish in WPP 573 can still be improved in both fishing and production. The location of WPP 573 includes the Indian Ocean to the south of Java to the south of Nusa Tenggara, Sewu Sea and the West Timor Sea.

Conclusion

The results showed that the effort on the actual condition of 48 trips with a production amount of 18.448 tons. Efforts on MSY conditions are 183 trips with total production of 48.720 tons. Efforts on MEY conditions are 180 trips with total production of 48.706 tons. Efforts on open access fisheries (OA) is 360 trips with total production of 3,265 tons. This means that the fishing activity of eastern little tuna (*Euthynnus affinis*) in PPN Palabuhanratu has not been better captured biologically or economically.

References

- [1] Effendi, Sofian dan Tukiran. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Survey*. Jakarta. Lembaga Penelitian Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial.
- [2] Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan. 2014. *Laporan Statistik Bidang Perikanan Tangkap*. Sukabumi.
- [3] Fauzi. 2004. *Ekonomi Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan. Teori dan Aplikasi*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta. 259 hlm.
- [4] Fauzi, A. 2010. *Ekonomi Perikanan. Teori, Kebijakan dan Pengelolaan*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [5] Fauzi, A dan Anna. 2003. Evaluasi Status Keberlanjutan Pembangunan Perikanan: Aplikasi Pendekatan Rappfish (Studi Kasus Perairan Pesisir DKI Jakarta). *Jurnal Pesisir dan Lautan Indonesia*. Vol. 4. No. 2. 36-49 hlm
- [6] Hakim, L. K., Anna, Z dan Junianto. 2014. Analisis Bioekonomi Sumberdaya Ikan Tenggiri (*Scomberomous commerson*) di Perairan kabupaten Indramayu Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan Universitas Padjadjaran*
- [7] Kepmen-KP. 2011. *Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor Kep.45/MEN/2011 tentang Estimasi Potensi Sumber Daya Ikan di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia*. Kementrain Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia
- [8] Nurhayati, Atikah. 2013. Analisis Potensi Lestari Perikanan tangkap di Kawasan Pangandaran. *Journal Akuatika*. Vol. 1. No1. 2013: 0853-2523
- [9] Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Palabuhanratu (PPNP). 2017. Laporan Tahunan Statistik Perikanan Tangkap tahun 2016 (*The Annual Statistica Report Capture Fisheries In 2016*). Direktorat Jendral Perikanan Tangkap Kementrian Kelautan dan Perikanan.
- [10] Sriati. 2011. Kajian Bio-ekonomi Sumber Daya Ikan Kakap Merah yang Didaratkan di Pantai Selatan Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat. *Journal Aquatika*. Vol. 2. No. 2. 79-89 hlm
- [11] Sugiyono. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- [12] Zulbainarni, Nimmi. 2016. *Edisi Revisi Teori dan Praktik Pemodelan Bioekonomi dalam Pengelolaan Perikanan Tangkap*. IPB Press. Bogor.