ABSTRACT

GROWTH AND BOLOGICAL REPRODUCTION OF TEMBAKANG (*Helostoma temminckii)* IN RAWA BAWANG LATAK, TULANG BAWANG REGENCY, LAMPUNG

By

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Tembakang (*Helostoma temminckii)* is one of the economically potential fishes in Rawa Bawang Latak. Over hauling of this fish decrease its population drastically. This study aimed to investigate the aspects of growth and biological reproduction of tembakang including the condition, growth parameter, sex ratio, TKG, IKG, fish size once it gonad mature, fecundity, and egg diameter. The study was held on October 2013 – January 2014 at two stations in Rawa Bawang Latak. Sampling frequency of fish was one a month using catching tool called *Sero.* The result of the study shows the growth pattern of tembakang is positive allometric, the condition factor value of male and female fish isn't really different, the growth of female tembakang fish is faster than the male one. The pattern comparison between male and female is inappropriate which the ideal is 1:1. The gonad mature level between male and female in October – January is not uniform. The most influential factors toward TKG are the depth, the brightness, and temperature. The peak of spawn happens on October - November. The highest gonad mature index of tembakang is on November (3,896286 : 15,13067). The size of male tembakang fish at the first gonad mature is 77,481 – 139,780 mm and age of 21 months, while the size of female tembakang fish at the first gonad mature is 98,866 – 100,887 mm with age of 8 months. The fecundity of tembakang fish is about 1.868-30.058 eggs. Based on the distribution pattern of egg diameter, the spawn pattern of tembakang is *total spawner.*

Key words :*Tembakang, Biological reproduction, Rawa Bawang Latak.*