Sex Diversity Approach of Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus* spp) to Marine Oil Spill Pollution in Southern Waters of Java

Publons ID	(not set)
Wos ID	WOS:000445919300008
Doi	10.1088/1755-1315/116/1/012008
Title	Sex Diversity Approach of Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus* spp) to Marine Oil Spill Pollution in Southern Waters of Java
First Author	
Last Author	
Authors	Haryono, FED; Ambariyanto; Sulistyo, I;
Publish Date	2018
Journal Name	3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL AND COASTAL REGION ECO DEVELOPMENT 2017
Citation	
Abstract	Coastal of southern Java waters is known as inhabit area of spiny lobster. Accumulation of hydrocarbon frequently occurs at the coastal waters as impact of oil pollution caused by oil leak from supplying ship of crude oil to Cilacap refinery. As shipping channel of oil, presence of oil spills is often detected at coastal areas of Cilacap. It can be indicated by range of sediment in the area which has risk levels in range of low to medium-low. It was, therefore, found that some locations suffered a greater impact on the ecological which giving high risk for marine organism life. Spiny lobster is one of many organism living at sea bed which threatened its life due to the presence of oil. Population of Spiny Lobster has to be protected because it has commercially valuable commodity for producing high nutrition. Considering the matters, it is therefore important to find a method for alleviating the problem. Investigation should be focused on biological aspect of spiny lobster in encountering extreme pollution at the coastal. For that purpose, a field research was conducted from January until July 2015. Using gillnet with 1 inch mesh size, the lobsters were randomly collected from southern Java districts waters. There were 1137 lobsters collected from six districts waters. Furthermore, the sample was morphologically identified and it was found that there were six species in the areas. In all area, P. homarus was found as dominant species, except in Gunung kidul district which was dominated by P. penicillatus. In term of sex diversity, there is statistically difference in number of female and male, each species no significant. Even though environment quality was very worse, there was found existence of ovigerous female in the research area as about 12% of the population. Those facts strongly indicated that the lobsters has a unique adaptation to survive in extremely low quality of environment due to marine oil spill.
Publish Type	Book in series
Publish Year	2018
Page Begin	(not set)
Page End	(not set)
Issn	1755-1307
Eissn	
Url	https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000445919300008
Author	Dr Ir ISDY SULISTYO, D.E.A