

XO-FAU-208-A 96
ISN-46932

TRIP REPORT
OBSERVATION AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY ON
Lissochilus sp (Ikan Batak)
at
LAKE TOBA, NORTH SUMATERA
9-13 OCTOBER 1984

Prepared by
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DGF-USAID Small Scale Fisheries Development Project
Cage Culture and seed production sub-project
Jakarta, October 1984

1. PURPOSE

To observe and study Ikan Batak in Lake Toba in the view of Fisheries Biology and Planning to increase seed production by way of developing technique.

2. ITINERARY

<u>Place</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Depart</u>
Palembang		9-10-1984
Medan	9-10-1984	10-10-1984
Lake Toba	10-10-1984	12-10-1984
Medan	12-10-1984	13-10-1984
Palembang	13-10-1984	14-10-1984
Jambi	14-10-1984	

3. PEOPLE MET

Ir. Kusno Rahardjo	Chief of Fisheries Office Medan.
R. Sihotang	Fisheries Office Staff
H.J. Simanjuntak	Fisheries Office Staff
M.S. Pardede	Chief of Lake Toba Fisheries Station
James Lucas	Technical Assistance (USAID).

4. SUMMARY OF OBSERVATION

In accordance with to USAID and DGF programme to increase production and population of Ikan Batak (Lissochilus sp) in Lake Toba North Sumatra, I have opportunity to observe and to collect information of this fish in Medan and Lake Toba from 9 to 13 October 1984.

I arrived Medan on 9 October 1984 and visited fisheries office and to discuss with Mr.Kusno, Chief of the Office and his staff. We discussed about Ikan Batak and Lake Toba with regard to the Fisheries biology condition. Since there is only weekly fish market which is every Wednesday in Porsea district, Parapat, Mr.Simanjuntak and I went then to Porsea fish market, on October 10, 1984.

We saw 13 Ikan Bataks sold by only one seller in the market. The biggest size was found only 1 fish weighing about 1 kg and 41 cm long (total length). I took it for the study of gonad condition and digestive system by cutting the abdomen off. I saw that the ovary had already developed to final secondary stage (developing ovary). In ordinary condition it would develop until the fourth stage (ripe), that could be spawning within 2-3 months. The intestine was long, about 3-4 times of body length, so it was assumed that the fish belongs to herbivore.

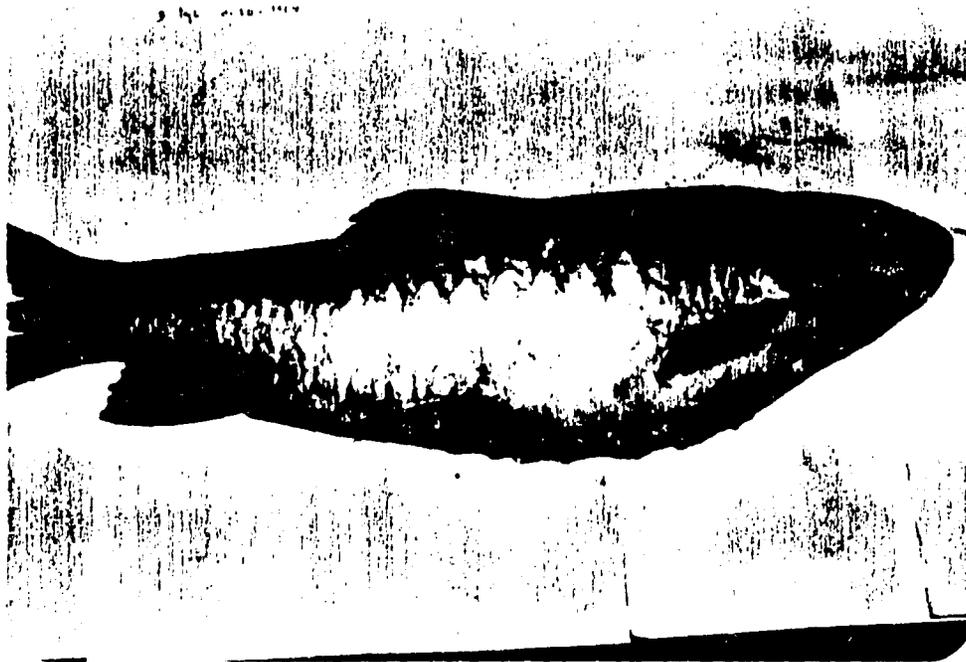
We tried to meet and discuss with fishermen who caught these fishes, by getting information from the seller, but unfortunately we could not contacted them. I told Mr.Simanjuntak to follow this program and seek some information from them with regard to the fishing location, spawning ground, fishing gears and the season of catching.

Lake Toba was observed by speed boat and fishermen were interviewed, and some information was collected, Normally Ikan Bataks caught from the three main rivers where the water are running the whole year. One of them is the outlet from Lake Toba (Asahan) and the last two are the inlets. (Silang and Mandau)

5. RECOMMENDATION.

Based on the discussion and observation during my trip there is possibility to increase population of Ikan Batak by means of induced spawning (Artifisial breeding) in the future. Other programs should also be implemented

1. Biological study in Lake Toba and three main rivers.
2. Collecting and rearing of Ikan Batak (Lissochilus sp) or Acroscheilus sp (Weber) in floating cages or running water pond.
3. Feed composition and feeding experiment.
4. Hatchery and larval rearing.



Ikan Batak (Lissochilus sp)

Weight: 1.1 kg
Total length 41 cm.±



Developing Ovary.

(second stage)