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## **LAMPIRAN**

Lampiran 1. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan Tanjung Kasuari

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,969498321
R Square	0,939926994
Adjusted R Square	0,93953691
Standard Error	0,051447116
Observations	156

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	6,377604	6,377604	2409,54744	6,01258E-96
Residual	154	0,407608	0,002647		
Total	155	6,785212			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2,524126918	0,102406	-24,6482	2,5401E-55	-2,72642895	-2,32182	-2,72643	-2,32182
X Variable 1	2,730226648	0,05562	49,08714	6,0126E-96	2,620350008	2,840103	2,62035	2,840103

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,5241 + 2,7302 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,5241 + 2,7302 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,5241) = 0,003$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,003 L^{2,7302}$$

Lampiran 2. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan Tanjung Kasuari

Jantan

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\text{hitung}} &= \frac{3-b}{sb} \\ &= \frac{3-2,7302}{0,05562} \\ &= 4,8507\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(156)} = 1,9755$$

Karena  $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster jantan bersifat hipoalometrik.

Lampiran 3. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan Makbon

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,990801823
R Square	0,981688253
Adjusted R Square	0,981603868
Standard Error	0,029104384
Observations	219

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	9,854177623	9,8541776	11633,3169	1,7513E-190
Residual	217	0,183813143	0,0008471		
Total	218	10,03799077			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2,827162296	0,051004989	-55,42913	4,434E-130	-2,9276909	-2,72663	-2,9276909	2,726633693
X Variable 1	2,888412925	0,026779811	107,85786	1,751E-190	2,835631088	2,941195	2,835631088	2,941194761

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,8271 + 2,8884 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,8271 + 2,8884 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,8271) = 0,0015$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,0015 L^{2,8884}$$



Lampiran 4. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan Makbon

Jantan

$$\begin{aligned}t \text{ hitung} &= \frac{3-b}{sb} \\ &= \frac{3-2,8884}{0,02677} \\ &= 4,1688\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(219)} = 1,9710$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster jantan bersifat hipoalometrik.

Lampiran 5. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) betina Tanjung Kasuari

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,975374268
R Square	0,951354962
Adjusted R Square	0,951141607
Standard Error	0,037547272
Observations	230

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	6,28630831	6,286308	4459,015	1,137E-151
Residual	228	0,321433869	0,00141		
Total	229	6,607742179			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2,893441004	0,081053198	-35,698	2,57E-95	3,05315011	-2,73373	3,053150106	-2,7337319
X Variable 1	2,934870081	0,043951068	66,77585	1,1E-151	2,84826788	3,021472	2,848267876	3,02147229

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,8934 + 2,9348 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,8934 + 2,9348 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,8934) = 0,0013$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,0013 L^{2,9348}$$

Lampiran 6. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) betina Tanjung Kasuari

Betina

$$\begin{aligned}t \text{ hitung} &= \frac{3-b}{sb} \\ &= \frac{3-2,9349}{0,04396} \\ &= 1,4819\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(230)} = 1,9704$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster betina bersifat Isometrik.

Lampiran 7. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) betina Makbon

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,97385767
R Square	0,94839875
Adjusted R Square	0,94818285
Standard Error	0,04467333
Observations	241

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	8,766481	8,766481	4392,671	7,7017E-156
Residual	239	0,476974	0,001996		
Total	240	9,243454			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2,75280387	0,08175	-33,6735	1,06E-92	-2,913846319	-2,59176	-2,91385	-2,59176
X Variable 1	2,86174436	0,043178	66,27723	7,7E-156	2,776685534	2,946803	2,776686	2,946803

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,7528 + 2,8617 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,7528 + 2,8617 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,7528) = 0,0018$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,0018 L^{2,8617}$$

Lampiran 8. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) betina Makbon

Betina

$$t \text{ hitung} = \frac{3-b}{sb}$$
$$= \frac{3-2,8617}{0,0431}$$

$$= 3,2088$$

$$t_{0.05(241)} = 1,9699$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster betina bersifat Hipoalometrik.

Lampiran 9. Uji statistik koefisien regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan dan betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari.

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)}{SE(b_1 - b_2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(b_1 - b_2) &= 2,7302 - 2,9349 \\ &= -0,2046\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}SE(b_1 - b_2) &= \sqrt{(SE_{b_1})^2 + (SE_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,0556)^2 + (0,0440)^2} \\ &= 0,0709\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{-0,2046}{0,0709} = -2,886$$

$$\begin{aligned}Db &= (n_1 - 2) + (n_2 - 2) \\ &= (156 - 2) + (230 - 2) \\ &= 382\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{0.05(456)} = 1.9661$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah hubungan panjang karapas bobot tubuh lobster jantan dan betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari tidak berbeda nyata.

Lampiran 10. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) gabungan jantan dan betina Tanjung Kasuari

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,971627397
R Square	0,944059798
Adjusted R Square	0,94391412
Standard Error	0,044219283
Observations	386

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	12,67156	12,67156	6480,473	1,5E-242
Residual	384	0,750852	0,001955		
Total	385	13,42241			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2,695886044	0,064698	-41,6688	1,5E-144	-2,82309	-2,56868	-2,82309	-2,56868
X Variable 1	2,826038514	0,035105	80,50138	1,5E-242	2,757016	2,895062	2,757016	2,895062

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,6958 + 2,8260 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,6958 + 2,8260 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,6958) = 0,002$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,002 L^{2,8260}$$

Lampiran 11. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) gabungan jantan dan betina Tanjung Kasuari

Gabungan Jantan dan Betina

$$\begin{aligned}t \text{ hitung} &= \frac{3-b}{sb} \\ &= \frac{3-2,8624}{0,02644} \\ &= 5,2042\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(460)} = 1,9652$$

Karena  $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster gabungan jantan dan betina bersifat hipoalometrik.



Lampiran 12. Uji statistik koefisien regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan dan betina di perairan Makbon

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)}{SE(b_1 - b_2)}$$

$$(b_1 - b_2) = 2,8884 - 2,8617 \\ = 0,0267$$

$$SE(b_1 - b_2) = \sqrt{(SE_{b_1})^2 + (SE_{b_2})^2} \\ = \sqrt{(0,0268)^2 + (0,0432)^2} \\ = 0,0508$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{0,0267}{0,0508} = 0,5249$$

$$Db = (n_1 - 2) + (n_2 - 2) \\ = (219 - 2) + (241 - 2) \\ = 456$$

$$T_{0.05(456)} = 1.9652$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah hubungan panjang karapas bobot tubuh lobster jantan dan betina di perairan makbon tidak berbeda nyata.

Lampiran 13. Analisis regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) gabungan jantan dan betina Makbon

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,981012334
R Square	0,9623852
Adjusted R Square	0,962303072
Standard Error	0,03980154
Observations	460

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	18,5633095	18,56331	11718,06	0
Residual	458	0,725546456	0,001584		
Total	459	19,28885596			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2,76534551	0,05020679	-55,0791	3,8E-204	-2,864009742	2,6666813	-2,86400974	2,666681284
X Variable 1	2,862431888	0,026442793	108,25	0	2,810467645	2,9143961	2,810467645	2,914396132

Persamaan linier:

$$Y = a + bx$$

$$Y = -2,7653 + 2,8624 X$$

$$\text{Log } W = -2,7653 + 2,8624 L$$

$$\text{Antilog } (-2,7653) = 0,0017$$

$$\text{Sehingga } W = 0,0017 L^{2,8624}$$

Lampiran 14. Uji t terhadap nilai b lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) gabungan jantan dan betina Makbon

Gabungan Jantan dan Betina

$$\begin{aligned}t \text{ hitung} &= \frac{3-b}{sb} \\ &= \frac{3-2,8260}{0,0351} \\ &= 4,9572\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(386)} = 1,9662$$

Karena  $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah pola pertumbuhan lobster gabungan jantan dan betina bersifat hipoalometrik.

Lampiran 15. Uji statistik koefisien regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan Makbon

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)}{SE(b_1 - b_2)}$$

$$(b_1 - b_2) = 2,7302 - 2,8884 \\ = -0,1582$$

$$SE(b_1 - b_2) = \sqrt{(SE_{b_1})^2 + (SE_{b_2})^2} \\ = \sqrt{(0,0556)^2 + (0,0268)^2} \\ = 0,0617$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{-0,1582}{0,0617} = -2,5625$$

$$Db = (n_1 - 2) + (n_2 - 2) \\ = (156 - 2) + (219 - 2) \\ = 371$$

$$T_{0.05(371)} = 1.9663$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah hubungan panjang karapas bobot tubuh lobster jantan di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan makbon tidak berbeda nyata.

Lampiran 16. Uji statistik koefisien regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan Makbon

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)}{SE(b_1 - b_2)}$$

$$(b_1 - b_2) = 2,9349 - 2,8617 \\ = 0,0731$$

$$SE(b_1 - b_2) = \sqrt{(SE_{b_1})^2 + (SE_{b_2})^2} \\ = \sqrt{(0,0440)^2 + (0,0432)^2} \\ = 0,0616$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{0,0731}{0,0616} = 1,1869$$

$$Db = (n_1 - 2) + (n_2 - 2) \\ = (230 - 2) + (241 - 2) \\ = 467$$

$$T_{0.05(467)} = 1.96505$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah hubungan panjang karapas bobot tubuh lobster betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan makbon tidak berbeda nyata.

Lampiran 17. Uji statistik koefisien regresi lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*)  
gabungan jantan dan betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan  
Makbon

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)}{SE(b_1 - b_2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(b_1 - b_2) &= 2,8260 - 2,8624 \\ &= -0,0364\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}SE(b_1 - b_2) &= \sqrt{(SE_{b_1})^2 + (SE_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,0351)^2 + (0,0264)^2} \\ &= 0,0440\end{aligned}$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{-0,0364}{0,0440} = -0,8281$$

$$\begin{aligned}Db &= (n_1 - 2) + (n_2 - 2) \\ &= (386 - 2) + (460 - 2) \\ &= 842\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{0.05(842)} = 1.9627$$

Karena  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$  maka kesimpulannya adalah hubungan panjang karapas bobot tubuh lobster gabungan jantan dan betina di perairan Tanjung Kasuari dan perairan makbon tidak berbeda nyata.

Lampiran 18. Jumlah dan nisbah kelamin lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan dan betina berdasarkan waktu pengambilan sampel di perairan Tanjung Kasuari.

Waktu Pengambilan Sampel	Jantan	Betina	Jumlah
Maret 2020	11	10	21
	8,4870	12,5130	
April 2020	23	29	52
	21,016	30,984	
Mei 2020	35	53	88
	35,5648	52,4352	
Juni 2020	36	48	84
	33,9482	50,0518	
Juli 2020	24	51	75
	30,3109	44,6891	
Agustus 2020	27	39	66
	26,6736	39,3264	
Jumlah	156	239	386

$$X^2_{hitung} = [(11 - 8,4870)^2 / 8,4870] + [(23 - 21,016)^2 / 21,016] + [(35 - 35,5648)^2 / 35,5648] \\ + [(36 - 33,9482)^2 / 33,9482] + [(24 - 30,3109)^2 / 30,3109] + [(27 - 26,6736)^2 / 26,6736] \\ + [(10 - 12,5130)^2 / 12,5130] + [(29 - 30,984)^2 / 30,984] + [(53 - 52,4352)^2 / 52,4352] \\ + [(48 - 50,0518)^2 / 50,0518] + [(51 - 44,6891)^2 / 44,6891] + [(39 - 39,3264)^2 / 39,3264]$$

$$X^2_{hitung} = 0,7441 + 0,1873 + 0,0089 + 0,1240 + 1,3139 + 0,0039 + 0,5046 + 0,1270 + 0,0061 \\ + 0,0841 + 0,8912 + 0,0027.$$

$$X^2_{hitung} = 3,9978$$

$$X^2_{tabel}(0,05;5) = 11,0705$$

$X^2_{hitung} < X^2_{tabel}$  berarti jumlah lobster bambu jantan dan betina yang didapatkan di perairan Tanjung Kasuari selama penelitian tidak berbeda nyata pada setiap bulannya (nisbah kelamin mengikuti pola 1,00:1,00)

Lampiran 19. Jumlah dan nisbah kelamin lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) jantan dan betina berdasarkan waktu pengambilan sampel di perairan Makbon.

Waktu Pengambilan Sampel	Jantan	Betina	Jumlah
Maret 2020	9 12,3783	17 13,6217	26
April 2020	20 29,993	43 33,007	63
Mei 2020	48 49,0370	55 53,9630	103
Juni 2020	54 51,4174	54 56,5826	108
Juli 2020	44 33,8022	27 37,1978	71
Agustus 2020	44 42,3717	45 46,6283	89
Jumlah	219	241	460

$$X^2_{hitung} = [(9 - 12,3783)^2 / 12,3783] + [(20 - 29,993)^2 / 29,993] + [(48 - 49,0370)^2 / 49,0370] + [(54 - 51,4174)^2 / 51,4174] + [(44 - 33,8022)^2 / 33,8022] + [(44 - 42,3717)^2 / 42,3717] + [(17 - 13,6217)^2 / 13,6217] + [(43 - 33,007)^2 / 33,007] + [(55 - 53,9630)^2 / 53,9630] + [(54 - 56,5826)^2 / 56,5826] + [(27 - 37,1978)^2 / 37,1978] + [(45 - 46,6283)^2 / 46,6283]$$

$$X^2_{hitung} = 0,9220 + 3,3294 + 0,0219 + 0,1297 + 3,0765 + 0,0625 + 0,8378 + 3,0254 + 0,0199 + 0,1178 + 2,7957 + 0,0568.$$

$$X^2_{hitung} = 14,2893$$

$$X^2_{tabel} (0,05;5) = 11,0705$$

$X^2_{hitung} > X^2_{tabel}$  berarti jumlah lobster bambu jantan dan betina yang didapatkan di perairan Makbon selama penelitian berbeda nyata pada setiap bulannya (nisbah kelamin bukan mengikuti pola 1,00:1,00).



Lampiran 20. Distribusi jumlah lobster bambu (*Panulirus versicolor*) matang gonad dan belum matang gonad Makbon

Panjang kelas	Tengah kelas	LOG tengah kelas (Xi)	Jumlah sampel lobster (ni)	Jumlah lobster belum matang	Jumlah lobster matang	Proporsi lobster matang (Pi)	Xi+1-Xi=X	qi=1-pi	pi x qi
54 - 65	60	1,7782	12	11	1	0,0833	0,0852	0,9167	0,0069
66 - 80	73	1,8633	66	61	5	0,0758	0,0861	0,9242	0,0011
81 - 98	89	1,9494	123	118	5	0,0407	0,0880	0,9593	0,0003
99 - 121	109	2,0374	40	39	1	0,0250			
TOTAL			241			0,2247			0,0083

Lampiran 20. Lanjutan

$$\text{Log } m = X_k + \frac{X}{2} - \{X \sum p_i\}$$

$$\text{Log } m = 2,0374 + \frac{0,0880}{2} - \{0,0880 \times 0,2247\}$$

$$\text{Log } m = 2,0374 + 0,0440 - 0,0197$$

$$\text{Log } m = 2,0617$$

$$M = \text{antilog } 2,0617 = 115,25 \text{ mm}$$

Dengan selang kepercayaan 95%, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \text{antilog} \left[ m \pm 1,96 \sqrt{X^2 \sum \left( \frac{p_i - q_i}{n_i - 1} \right)} \right] \\ &= \text{antilog} \left[ 2,0617 \pm 1,96 \sqrt{(0,0880)^2 \times 0,0083} \right] \\ &= \text{antilog} \left[ 2,0617 \pm 1,96 \sqrt{0,0077 \times 0,0083} \right] \\ &= \text{antilog} \left[ 2,0617 \pm 1,96 \times 0,0080 \right] \\ &= \text{antilog } 2,0617 \pm 0,0158 \end{aligned}$$

Batas atas

$$\text{Antilog } (2,0617 + 0,0158) = 119,54 \text{ mm}$$

Batas bawah

$$\text{Antilog } (2,0617 - 0,0158) = 111,15 \text{ mm}$$