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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Nisbah kelamin gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

| Jumlah gurita (ekor) | | Jumlah total (ekor) | Jumlah teoritis | χ^2_{hitung} |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Jantan | Betina | | | |
| 12 | 18 | 30 | 15 | 0,83 |

$$\chi^2_{hitung} = \left| \left(\frac{(12-15)-0,5}{15} \right) \right| + \left| \left(\frac{(18-15)-0,5}{15} \right) \right|$$

$$\chi^2_{hitung} = 0,83$$

$$\chi^2_{tabel} = 3,84$$

Karena X^2 hitung < X^2 tabel, maka nisbah kelamin gurita jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata, atau nisbah kelamin 1,00:1,00

Lampiran 2. Nisbah kelamin gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

| Jumlah gurita (ekor) | | Jumlah total (ekor) | Jumlah teoritis | χ^2_{hitung} |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Jantan | Betina | | | |
| 21 | 14 | 35 | 17,5 | 1,03 |

$$\chi^2_{hitung} = \left| \left(\frac{(21-17,5)-0,5}{17,5} \right) \right| + \left| \left(\frac{(14-17,5)-0,5}{17,5} \right) \right|$$

$$\chi^2_{hitung} = 1,03$$

$$\chi^2_{tabel} = 3,84$$

Karena $\chi^2_{hitung} < \chi^2_{tabel}$, maka nisbah kelamin gurita jantan dan betina di P. Sarappo Lompo tidak berbeda nyata, atau nisbah kelamin 1,00:1,00

Lampiran 3. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,8486 |
| R Square | 0,7201 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,6922 |
| Standard Error | 0,0901 |
| Observations | 12 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,2088 | 0,2088 | 25,7334 | 0,0005 |
| Residual | 10 | 0,0811 | 0,0081 | | |
| Total | 11 | 0,2899 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,0626 | 0,5585 | -0,1120 | 0,9130 | -1,3069 | 1,1818 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,0151 | 0,2001 | 5,0728 | 0,0005 | 0,5692 | 1,4609 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log } (-0,0626) = 10^{-0,0626} = 0,8658$$

$$b = 1,0151$$

$$R^2 = 0,7201$$

$$r = 0,8486$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{hitung}} &= \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{3-1,0151}{0,2001} \right] \\ &= 9,9197 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0.05(10)} = 2,2281 \text{ (} t_{\text{tabel}} \text{)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 4. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7731 |
| R Square | 0,5977 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,5726 |
| Standard Error | 0,1114 |
| Observations | 18 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,2949 | 0,2949 | 23,7759 | 0,0002 |
| Residual | 16 | 0,1985 | 0,0124 | | |
| Total | 17 | 0,4934 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,0476 | 0,5877 | -0,0810 | 0,9364 | -1,2936 | 1,1983 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,0258 | 0,2104 | 4,8761 | 0,0002 | 0,5798 | 1,4717 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-0,0476) = 10^{-0,0476} = 0,8962$$

$$b = 1,0258$$

$$R^2 = 0,5977$$

$$r = 0,7731$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{hitung}} &= \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{3-1,0258}{0,2104} \right] \\ &= 9,3848 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(16)} = 2,1199 \text{ (} t_{\text{tabel}} \text{)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 5. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,2001)^2 + (0,2104)^2} \\ &= 0,2904 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1,0151 - 1,0258}{0,2904} \right| \\ &= 0,0369 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} db &= n - 4 \\ &= 30 - 4 \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(26)} = 2,0555 \text{ (} t_{tabel} \text{)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 6. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7952 |
| R Square | 0,6324 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,6192 |
| Standard Error | 0,1025 |
| Observations | 30 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,5058 | 0,5058 | 48,1632 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 28 | 0,2940 | 0,0105 | | |
| Total | 29 | 0,7998 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,0587 | 0,4118 | -0,1424 | 0,8878 | -0,9022 | 0,7849 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,0233 | 0,1474 | 6,9400 | 0,0000 | 0,7213 | 1,3253 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-0,0587) = 10^{-0587} = 0,8737$$

$$b = 1,0233$$

$$R^2 = 0,6324$$

$$r = 0,7952$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{3-1,0233}{0,1474} \right] \\ &= -0,0369 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(28)} = 2.0553$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 7. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9439 |
| R Square | 0,8909 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8851 |
| Standard Error | 0,0630 |
| Observations | 21 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,6156 | 0,6156 | 155,10 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 19 | 0,0754 | 0,0040 | | |
| Total | 20 | 0,6910 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -3,2892 | 0,5118 | -6,4268 | 0,0000 | -4,3604 | -2,2180 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,2096 | 0,1774 | 12,4540 | 0,0000 | 1,8382 | 2,5809 |

Keterangan:

$a = \text{invers log} (-3,2892) = 0,0005$

$b = 2,2096$

$R^2 = 0,8909$

$r = 0,9439$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,2096}{0,1774} \right]$$

$$= 4,4552$$

$$t_{0,05(19)} = 2,0930$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 8. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,8849 |
| R Square | 0,7831 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,7650 |
| Standard Error | 0,1283 |
| Observations | 14 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,7127 | 0,7127 | 43,3171 | 2,60668E-05 |
| Residual | 12 | 0,1974 | 0,0165 | | |
| Total | 13 | 0,9102 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -3,5292 | 1,0176 | -3,4680 | 0,0046 | -5,7465 | -1,3119 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,2848 | 0,3471 | 6,5816 | 0,0000 | 1,5284 | 3,0411 |

Keterangan:

$a = \text{invers log} (-3,5292) = 0,0003$

$b = 2,2848$

$R^2 = 0,7831$

$r = 0,8849$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,2848}{0,3471} \right]$$

$$= 2,0604$$

$$t_{0,05(12)} = 2,1788$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} < t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 9. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,1774)^2 + (0,3471)^2} \\ &= 0,3898 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{2,2096 - 2,2848}{0,3898} \right| \\ &= 0,1929 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} db &= n - 4 \\ &= 35 - 4 \\ &= 31 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(31)} = 2,0395 \text{ (} t_{tabel} \text{)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 10. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang total dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) gabungan jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9127 |
| R Square | 0,8330 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8280 |
| Standard Error | 0,0916 |
| Observations | 35 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 1,3812 | 1,3812 | 164,6474 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 33 | 0,2768 | 0,0084 | | |
| Total | 34 | 1,6581 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -3,3245 | 0,5021 | -6,6210 | 0,0000 | -4,3460 | -2,3029 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,2190 | 0,1729 | 12,8315 | 0,0000 | 1,8672 | 2,5708 |

Keterangan:

a = invers log (-3,3245) = 0,0005

b = 2,2190

R² = 0,8330

r = 0,9127

$$t_{hitung} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,2190}{0,1729} \right]$$

$$= -0,1929$$

$$t_{0.05(33)} = 2,0395$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 11. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7419 |
| R Square | 0,5504 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,5054 |
| Standard Error | 0,1142 |
| Observations | 12 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,1596 | 0,1596 | 12,2398 | 0,0057 |
| Residual | 10 | 0,1304 | 0,0130 | | |
| Total | 11 | 0,2899 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,7773 | 1,0138 | -0,7667 | 0,4610 | -3,0361 | 1,4815 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,6824 | 0,4809 | 3,4985 | 0,0057 | 0,6109 | 2,7539 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-0,7773) = 10^{-0,7773} = 0,1670$$

$$b = 1,6824$$

$$R^2 = 0,4421$$

$$r = 0,6649$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-1,6824}{0,4809} \right]$$

$$= 2,7398$$

$$t_{0.05(10)} = 2,2281$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 12. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7092 |
| R Square | 0,5030 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,4719 |
| Standard Error | 0,1238 |
| Observations | 18 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,2482 | 0,2482 | 16,1930 | 0,0010 |
| Residual | 16 | 0,2452 | 0,0153 | | |
| Total | 17 | 0,4934 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,3995 | 0,7994 | -0,4997 | 0,6241 | -2,0942 | 1,2952 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,5265 | 0,3793 | 4,0241 | 0,0010 | 0,7223 | 2,3306 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-0,3995) = 10^{-3995} = 0,3986$$

$$b = 1,5265$$

$$R^2 = 0,3531$$

$$r = 0,5942$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-1,5265}{0,3793} \right]$$

$$= 3,8846$$

$$t_{0.05(16)} = 2,1199$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 13. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,4809)^2 + (0,3793)^2} \\ &= 0,6125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1,6824 - 1,5265}{0,6125} \right| \\ &= 0,2545 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} db &= n - 4 \\ &= 30 - 4 \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(26)} = 2,0555 \text{ (tabel)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 14. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) gabungan jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7124 |
| R Square | 0,5075 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,4899 |
| Standard Error | 0,1186 |
| Observations | 30 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,4059 | 0,4059 | 28,8525 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 28 | 0,3939 | 0,0141 | | |
| Total | 29 | 0,7998 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -0,5290 | 0,6194 | -0,8540 | 0,4004 | -1,7978 | 0,7399 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,5786 | 0,2939 | 5,3715 | 0,0000 | 0,9766 | 2,1806 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-0,5290) = 10^{-0,5290} = 0,2958$$

$$b = 1,5786$$

$$R^2 = 0,5075$$

$$r = 0,7124$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{hitung}} &= \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{3-1,5786}{0,2939} \right] \\ &= 0,2545 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(28)} = 2,0555$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 15. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,8911 |
| R Square | 0,7940 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,7831 |
| Standard Error | 0,0866 |
| Observations | 21 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,5486 | 0,5486 | 73,2198 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 19 | 0,1424 | 0,0075 | | |
| Total | 20 | 0,6910 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -2,0433 | 0,5993 | -3,4094 | 0,0029 | -3,2977 | -0,7890 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,3962 | 0,2800 | 8,5569 | 0,0000 | 1,8101 | 2,9823 |

Keterangan:

a = invers log (-2,0433) = 0,0091

b = 2,3962

R² = 0,7940

r = 0,8911

$$t_{hitung} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,3962}{0,2800} \right]$$

$$= 2,1561$$

$$t_{0.05(19)} = 2,0930$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 16. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9854 |
| R Square | 0,9711 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,9687 |
| Standard Error | 0,0468 |
| Observations | 14 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,8839 | 0,8839 | 403,3471 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 12 | 0,0263 | 0,0022 | | |
| Total | 13 | 0,9102 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -3,0571 | 0,3101 | -9,8600 | 0,0000 | -3,7326 | -2,3816 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,8807 | 0,1434 | 20,0835 | 0,0000 | 2,5681 | 3,1932 |

Keterangan:

a = invers log (-3,0571) = 0,0009

b = 2,8807

R² = 0,9711

r = 0,9854

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{hitung}} &= \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{3-2,8807}{0,1434} \right] \\
 &= 0,8320
 \end{aligned}$$

t_{0.05(12)} = 2,1788

Kesimpulan: Karena t_{hitung} < t_{tabel} maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kaposang berbeda dengan 3 (b≠3)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 17. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,2800)^2 + (0,1434)^2} \\ &= 0,3146 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{2,3962 - 2,8807}{0,3146} \right| \\ &= 1,5397 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} db &= n - 4 \\ &= 35 - 4 \\ &= 31 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(31)} = 2,0395 \text{ (tabel)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 18. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel dorsal dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9421 |
| R Square | 0,8875 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8840 |
| Standard Error | 0,0752 |
| Observations | 35 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 1,4715 | 1,4715 | 260,2263 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 33 | 0,1866 | 0,0057 | | |
| Total | 34 | 1,6581 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -2,6283 | 0,3563 | -7,3772 | 0,0000 | -3,3532 | -1,9035 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,6747 | 0,1658 | 16,1315 | 0,0000 | 2,3374 | 3,0120 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-2,6283) = 0,0024$$

$$b = 2,6747$$

$$R^2 = 0,8875$$

$$r = 0,9421$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,6747}{0,1658} \right]$$

$$= -1,5397$$

$$t_{0,05(33)} = 2,0395$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} < t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 19. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,7689 |
| R Square | 0,5912 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,5504 |
| Standard Error | 0,1089 |
| Observations | 12 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,1714 | 0,1714 | 14,4638 | 0,0034 |
| Residual | 10 | 0,1185 | 0,0118 | | |
| Total | 11 | 0,2899 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficient s</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 0,0472 | 0,7160 | 0,0660 | 0,9487 | -1,5480 | 1,6425 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,3565 | 0,3567 | 3,8031 | 0,0035 | 0,5618 | 2,1512 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log } (0,0472) = 10^{0,0472} = 1,1149$$

$$b = 1,3565$$

$$R^2 = 0,5912$$

$$r = 0,7689$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-1,3565}{0,3567} \right]$$

$$= 4,6078$$

$$t_{0.05(10)} = 2,2281$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} > t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 20. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,6612 |
| R Square | 0,4372 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,4020 |
| Standard Error | 0,1317 |
| Observations | 18 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,2157 | 0,2157 | 12,4300 | 0,0028 |
| Residual | 16 | 0,2777 | 0,0174 | | |
| Total | 17 | 0,4934 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 0,5936 | 0,6309 | 0,9408 | 0,3608 | -0,7440 | 1,9311 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,1100 | 0,3148 | 3,5256 | 0,0028 | 0,4426 | 1,7775 |

Keterangan:

a = invers log (0,5936) = 3,9925

b = 1,1100

R² = 0,4372

r = 0,6612

$$t_{hitung} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-1,1100}{0,3148} \right]$$

$$= 6,0028$$

$$t_{0.05(16)} = 2,1199$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 21. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0,3567)^2 + (0,3148)^2} \\ &= 0,4757 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1,3565 - 1,1100}{0,4757} \right| \\ &= 0,5180 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} db &= n - 4 \\ &= 30 - 4 \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(26)} = 2,0555 \text{ (} t_{tabel} \text{)}$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Kapoposang tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 22. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) gabungan jantan dan betina di Pulau Kapoposang

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,6894 |
| R Square | 0,4753 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,4565 |
| Standard Error | 0,1224 |
| Observations | 30 |

ANOVA

| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| Regression | 1 | 0,3801 | 0,3801 | 25,3615 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 28 | 0,4197 | 0,0150 | | |
| Total | 29 | 0,7998 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 0,4121 | 0,4739 | 0,8695 | 0,3920 | -0,5587 | 1,3829 |
| X Variable 1 | 1,1902 | 0,2363 | 5,0360 | 0,0000 | 0,7061 | 1,6744 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log } (0,4121) = 10^{0,4121} = 2,5828$$

$$b = 1,1902$$

$$R^2 = 0,4753$$

$$r = 0,4565$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-1,1902}{0,2363} \right]$$

$$= 0,5180$$

$$t_{0,05(28)} = 2,0555$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} < t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 23. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9245 |
| R Square | 0,8546 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8470 |
| Standard Error | 0,0727 |
| Observations | 21 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,5905 | 0,5905 | 111,6890 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 19 | 0,1005 | 0,0053 | | |
| Total | 20 | 0,6910 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -2,9514 | 0,5711 | -5,1674 | 0,0001 | -4,1468 | -1,7559 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,9445 | 0,2786 | 10,5683 | 0,0000 | 2,3614 | 3,5277 |

Keterangan:

$a = \text{invers log} (-2,9514) = 3,9925$

$b = 2,9445$

$R^2 = 0,8549$

$r = 0,9245$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,9445}{0,2786} \right]$$

$$= 0,1992$$

$$t_{0.05(19)} = 2,0930$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} < t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 24. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9467 |
| R Square | 0,8962 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8876 |
| Standard Error | 0,0887 |
| Observations | 14 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 0,8157 | 0,8157 | 103,6438 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 12 | 0,0944 | 0,0079 | | |
| Total | 13 | 0,9102 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -2,3249 | 0,5397 | -4,3074 | 0,0010 | -3,5009 | -1,1489 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,6672 | 0,2620 | 10,1806 | 0,0000 | 2,0964 | 3,2380 |

Keterangan:

a = invers log (-2,3249) = 0,0047

b = 2,6672

R² = 0,8962

r = 0,9467

$$t_{hitung} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,6672}{0,2620} \right]$$

$$= 1,2703$$

$$t_{0.05(12)} = 2,1788$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

Lampiran 25. Uji statistik koefisien regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

$$\begin{aligned}
 SE_{(b_1 - b_2)} &= \sqrt{(s_{b_1})^2 + (s_{b_2})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0,2766)^2 + (0,2620)^2} \\
 &=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{hitung} &= \left| \frac{b_1 - b_2}{SE_{(b_1 - b_2)}} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{2,9445 - 2,6672}{\quad} \right| \\
 &= 0,7251
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 db &= n - 4 \\
 &= 35 - 4 \\
 &= 31
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,05(31)} = 2,0395 (t_{tabel})$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu jantan dan betina di P. Sarappo Lompo tidak berbeda nyata sehingga data gurita jantan dan betina digabung

Lampiran 26. Analisis regresi hubungan panjang mantel ventral dan bobot gurita batu (*Octopus cyanea*) jantan dan betina di Pulau Sarappo Lompo

SUMMARY OUTPUT

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Multiple R | 0,9295 |
| R Square | 0,8639 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,8598 |
| Standard Error | 0,0827 |
| Observations | 35 |

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> |
| Regression | 1 | 1,4324 | 1,4324 | 209,4705 | 0,0000 |
| Residual | 33 | 0,2257 | 0,0068 | | |
| Total | 34 | 1,6581 | | | |

| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | -2,6206 | 0,3966 | -6,6083 | 0,0000 | -3,4274 | -1,8138 |
| X Variable 1 | 2,7942 | 0,1931 | 14,4731 | 0,0000 | 2,4015 | 3,1870 |

Keterangan:

$$a = \text{invers log} (-2,6206) = 0,0024$$

$$b = 2,7942$$

$$R^2 = 0,8639$$

$$r = 0,9295$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \left[\frac{3-b}{s_b} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3-2,7942}{0,1931} \right]$$

$$= 0,7251$$

$$t_{0,05(33)} = 2,0395$$

Kesimpulan: Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} < t_{\text{tabel}}$ maka koefisien regresi gurita batu betina di P. Kapoposang berbeda dengan 3 ($b \neq 3$)

Tipe pertumbuhan: alometrik negatif atau hipoalometrik

CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Data Diri

1. Nama
2. Tempat, tanggal lahir
3. Alamat

B. Riwayat Pendidikan

1. Tamat SD tahun 2014 di MI Negeri Salubarani
2. Tamat SLTP tahun 2017 di SMPS PPM Rahmatul Asri Enrekang
3. Tamat SLTA tahun 2020 di SMA Negeri 3 Enrekang
4. Tamat Sarjana (S1) tahun 2024 di Universitas Hasanuddin

C. Riwayat Organisasi

1. UKM Fisheries Diving Club Universitas Hasanuddin

D. Pengalaman

1. Ketua Panitia Penerimaan Anggota Baru Fisheries Diving Club Universitas Hasanuddin
2. Badan Pengurus Harian Fisheries Diving Club Universitas Hasanuddin Tahun 2020
3. Sekretaris KKNT Gelombang 111 Mitigasi Bencana Abrasi Takalar Desa Bontokanang

E. Kemampuan

1. Software Skill (Microsoft Office, Canva)
2. Berbahasa Inggris aktif
3. Mampu bekerja sama tim, disiplin dan kreatif