Bukti Korespondensi Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi terakreditasi Q3 (Animal Science and Zoology)

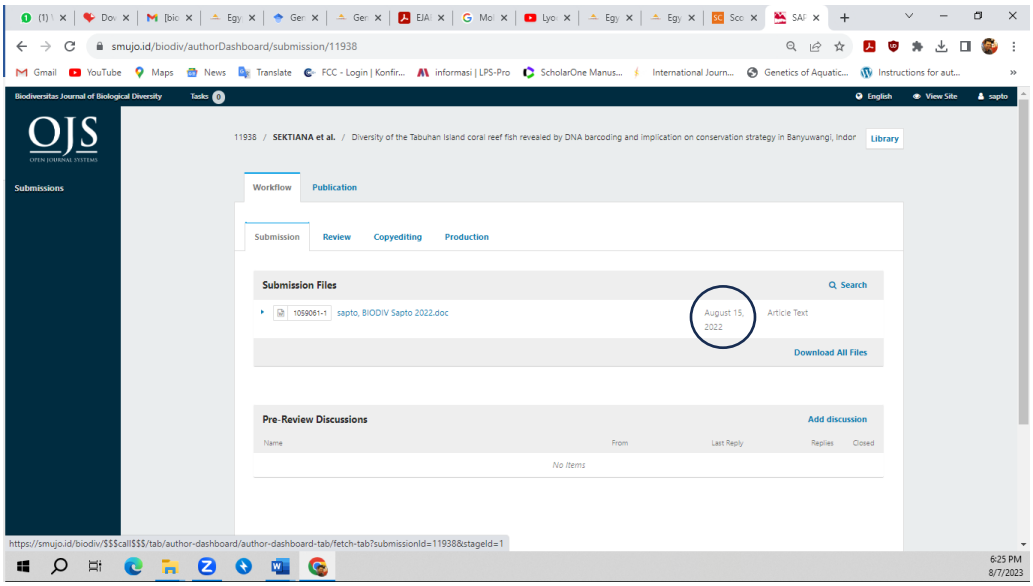
Judul : Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation Strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

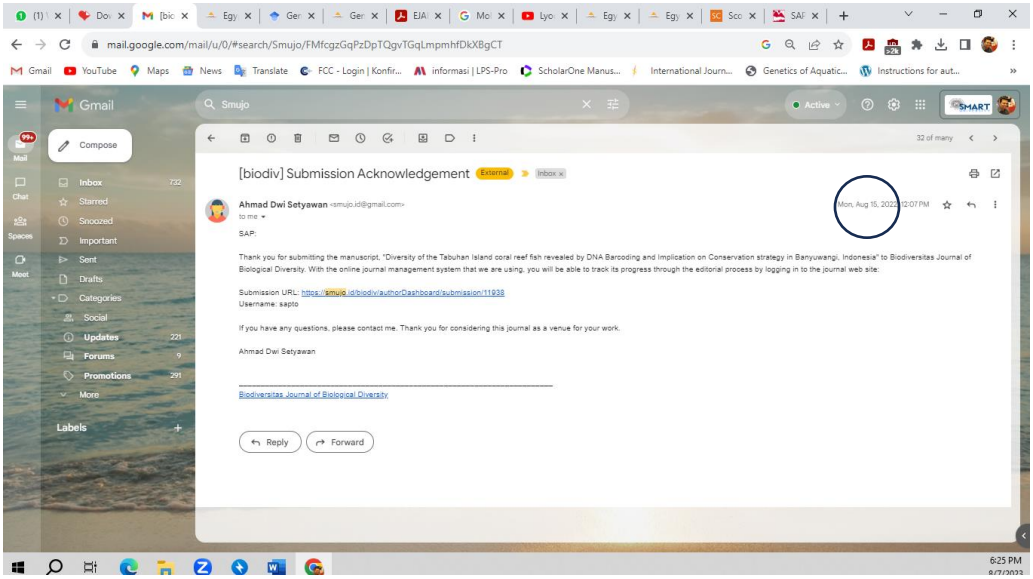
Jurnal : **BIODIVERSITAS**

Penulis : SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA, ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH, MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM, WAHYU ISRONI, NINA NURMALIA DEWI , HYUN WOO KIM, SAPTO ANDRIYONO

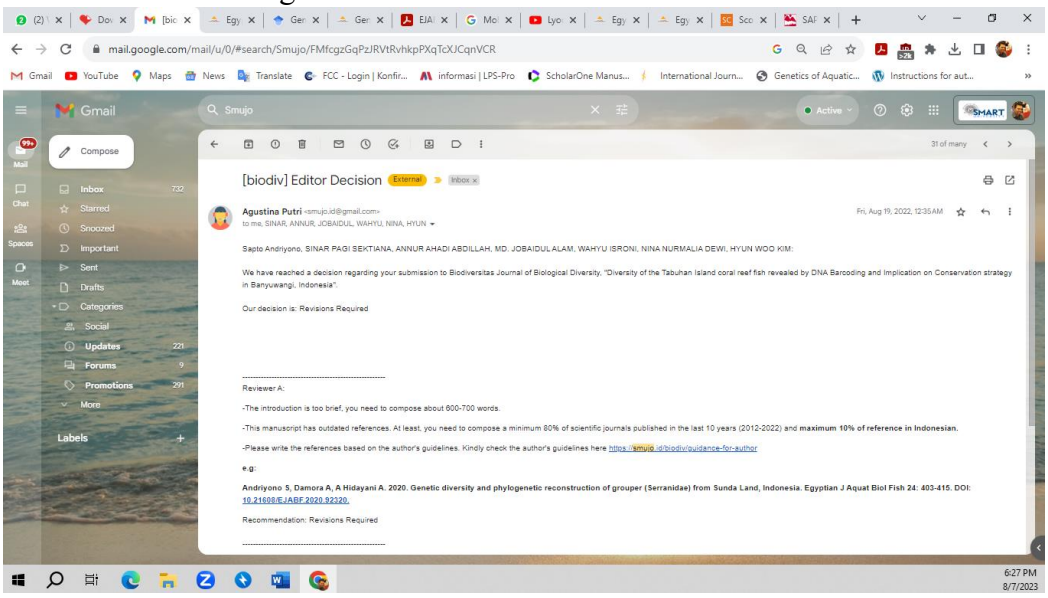
No.	Perihal	Tanggal	Keterangan
1	Bukti Submit dan Artikel yang di submit	15 Agustus 2022	Page 2, Lampiran 1
2	Bukti review round 1	19 Agustus 2022	Page 3, Lampiran 2
3	Bukti review round 2	7 September 2022	Page 3, Lampiran 3
4	Bukti Accepted	20 September 2022	Page 4, Lampiran 4
5	Link Artikel terpublikasi	September 2022	Page 4

1. Bukti Submit dan Artikel yang disubmit 15 Agutus 2022 disystem OJS dan Notifikasi di Email

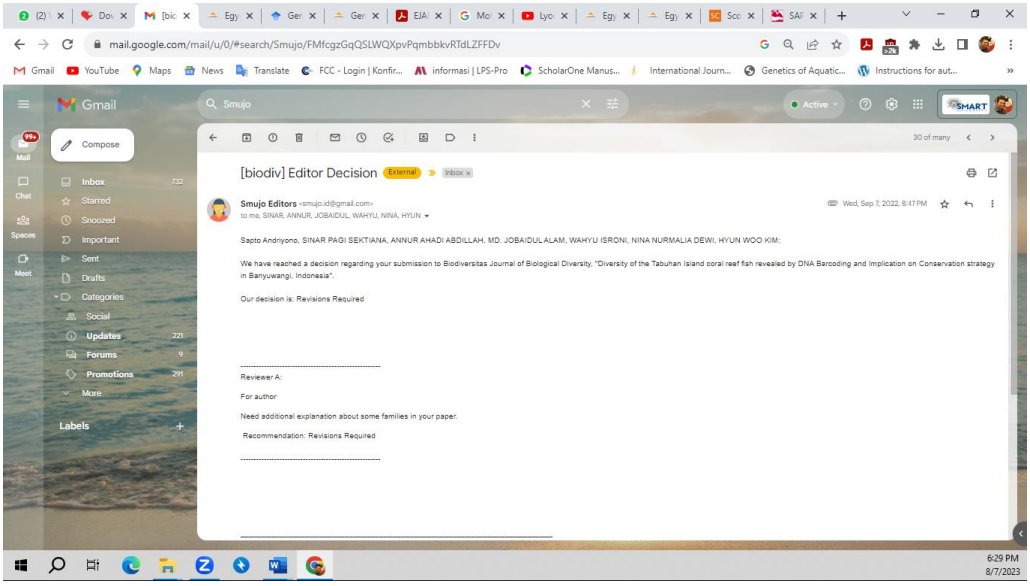




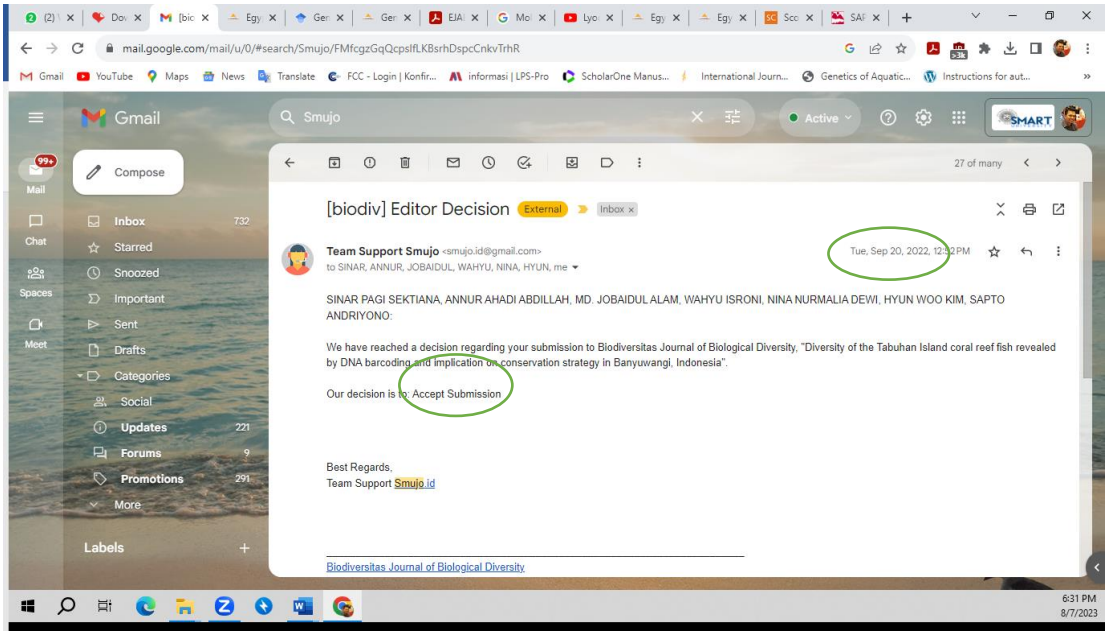
2. Review Roud 1. 19 Agustus 2022



3. Review Round 2 tanggal 7 September 2022



4. Accepted tanggal 20 September 2022



5. Artikel terpublished tanggal melalui link https://smujo.id/biodiv/article/view/11938

COVERING LETTER

Dear **Editor-in-Chief,**

I herewith enclosed a research article,

Title:

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

Author(s) name:

SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA, ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH, MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM, WAHYU ISRONI, NINA NURMALIA DEWI , HYUN WOO KIM, SAPTO ANDRIYONO

Address

(Fill in your institution's name and address, your personal cellular phone and email)

Department of Marine, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga C Campus Jl. Mulyorejo Surabaya East Java, 60115, Indonesia Telp.+62-8232884599 email: sapto.andriyono@fpk.unair.ac.id

For possibility publication on the journal:

(fill in *Biodiversitas* or *Nusantara Bioscience* or *mention the others*)

BIODIVERSITAS

Novelty:

(state your claimed novelty of the findings versus current knowledge)

First report on coral reef fish DNA Barcoding from Tabuhan Island

Statements:

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication to any other journal or any other type of publication (including web hosting) either by me or any of my co-authors.
Author(s) has been read and agree to the Ethical Guidelines.

List of five potential reviewers

(Fill in names of five potential reviewers **that agree to review your manuscript** and their **email** addresses. He/she should have Scopus ID and come from different institution with the authors; and from at least three different countries)

1. Dr. Aliyah Aliah Hidayani ; aliah@fikp.unhas.ac.id Scopus Author ID: 57188986064
2. Dr. Beginer Subhan; beginersubhan@apps.ipb.ac.id Scopus Author ID: 55991796500
3. Dr. Nur Fadli; nurfadli@unsyiah.ac.id : Scopus Author ID: 9040508900

Place and date:

Surabaya, 15 Agustus 2022

Sincerely yours,

(fill in your name, no need scanned autograph)

SAPTO ANDRIYONO

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA[1], ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH[2], MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM[3] WAHYU ISRONI[4], NINA NURMALIA DEWI[4] , HYUN WOO KIM[2,5] AND SAPTO ANDRIYONO[2♥]

[1] Aquaculture Technology Study Program. Jakarta Technical University of Fisheries, Jl. AUP Pasar Minggu Jakarta Selatan 12520 Jakarta, Indonesia.
[2] Department of Marine, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga C Campus
Jl. Mulyorejo Surabaya East Java, 60115, Indonesia
[3]Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: jobaidul_dof@yahoo.com
[4]Department of Aquaculture, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.
[4]Department of Marine Biology, School of Fisheries Sciences, Pukyong National University, Busan, South Korea.
♥email: sapto.andriyono@fpk.unair.ac.id

Manuscript received: DD MM 2022 (Date of abstract/manuscript submission). Revision accepted: ..... 2022.

Abstract. Tabuhan Island, one of the mainstays of coastal tourism with the charm of coral reefs, has a fairly high potential for reef fish diversity. Coral reef ecosystems provide suitable habitats for reef fish to spawning ground, feeding ground, and nursery ground which provide suitable nurturing areas. here, studies have been carried out on the diversity of reef fish by molecular approaches. The molecular identification approach provides accuracy in identification to the species level. In this study, samples of reef fish species from Tabuhan Island waters were identified molecularly in the mitochondrial DNA region of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI). The identification results showed that 53 specimens had been identified and some of the themes were registered in the GenBank database to strengthen genetic information of reef fish in the tropical region of Indonesia. A total of 53 specimens were identified spread over 49 species, 3 orders, and 17 families dominated by reef fish groups from Labridae (20 species). The reconstruction of the phylogenetic tree shows that several species are collected by family, but some species are classified as paraphyletic. The results of this molecular identification have also succeeded in registering 35 COI sequences in the Genbank database. The mtDNA sequence data is very important and becomes the basis for the genetic conservation resources in coral reef ecosystems.

Keywords: diversity, coral reef ecosystem, marine fish, conservation, sustainable

Running title: Sektiana et al. Diversity of the Tabuhan Island

INTRODUCTION

The Java Sea has a group of islands spread throughout the west and east of the Pacific Ocean. It has a coral reef ecosystem that contains diverse species of fishes that provide goods and services to the ecosystem such as fisheries products like pelagic and ornamental fish (Durand and Petit 1995) and tourism (Hutomo and Moosa 2005, Wilkinson et al. 1995). The Java Sea is included as shallow water located between Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi, within an area of 310,000 km^2. The Java Sea contributes about 10.69% of the national marine fisheries production (Nainggolan et al. 2019). An increase in fish consumption and a rise in the human population has increased the demand for fishes thus stimulating the development of fishing in this area (Purwanto 2003). However, the biodiversity in the Indonesian coral reef is facing a threat with global climate changes, various anthropogenic activities, fisheries, and sedimentation (Edinger et al. 1998). Furthermore, the biodiversity of the Java Sea has also experienced a tremendous impact from these activities (Purwanto 2003).

Tabuhan Island, located in the Banyuwangi District of East Java, is a small island of interest for tourism activities, water sports, and ornamental fisheries (Damayanti 2012) and there is no previous study about the fish biodiversity on Tabuhan Island. For the conservation of biodiversity, information is necessary about each specimen with data ranging from systematic position to molecular aspects. It is stored as species nomenclature, including conservation status (Shanmughavel 2007). The number of species within a community is called species richness. It is the most dominant measure of biodiversity as it can be easily monitored and recorded (Hillebrand et al. 2018).

Furthermore, decision-makers face the problem of misidentification for conservation and management purposes, so species determination becomes essential. In this report, we have summarized the DNA barcoding and phylogenetic reconstruction of several coral reef fish from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi. This information will be crucial for further studies on coral reef fish biology and other research related to the field of Genetic of coral reef fisheries in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

We have collected 53 fish specimens from the coral reefs in 2019 at Tabuhan Island of Banyuwangi, West Java (8° 3'35.52"S, 114°27'42.08"E), Indonesia (Fig 3. 1). Each specimen was kept in the freezer (at -20ºC) in a 96 % ethanol preservation solution. Parts of the body, including the muscles or dorsal fins, were used for further DNA sequence analysis.

Genomic DNA extraction, amplification, and Sequencing

The genomic DNA was extracted from muscles or fins of each fish sample using an Accuprep Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Bioneer, Korea) after homogenization by TissueLyser II (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The purified genomic DNA is eluted in TE buffer, then quantified with Nanodrop (Thermofisher Scientific D1000), and stored at -70 ºC for further analysis.

Fish Cytochrome oxidase I (COI) universal primer pairs BCL (TCA ACY AAT CAY AAA GAT ATY GGC AC) and BCH (ACT TCY GGG TGR CCR AAR AAT CA) (Baldwin et al., 2009) were used in PCR reaction to obtain barcoding sequence for molecular identification (Hebert et al. 2003). The PCR reaction (20 µL) contained 11.2 µL ultrapure water, 1 µL of each primer (0.5µM), 0.2 µL Extaq Hotstart version DNA polymerase (TAKARA, Japan), 2 µL 10x Extaq buffer, 2 µL dNTPs (1µM, TAKARA, Japan), 0.6 % total volume DMSO and 200 ng Genomic DNA as a template. Initial denaturation at the first stage of the PCR was carried out at 94ºC for 3 minutes. Next, the primary PCR process includes denaturation (35 cycles of at 94ºC for 30 sec), annealing (50ºC for 30 sec), and extension (72ºC for 45 sec). The last step is the final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. The PCR products were purified using a gel extraction kit (Bioneer, Daejeon, Korea) by following the manufacturer's standard protocol.

DNA Sequence analysis

The COI partial sequences obtained were assembled manually using Chromas ver 2.5.0. The sequences with low quality (QV < 20) were trimmed for further analysis. Species identification of each specimen was conducted by its DNA sequence identity to the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) program (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast). Sequences having both high query coverage (> 99 %) and sequence identity (> 99 %) to the GenBank database were considered as the same species. The morphological identification based on the comprehensive photograph method (Halford and Thompson 1994) was used to reconfirm species with a lower similarity and query coverage of the COI sequences (< 99 %). All new sequences were submitted to the GenBank database to get accession numbers.

The multiple alignments of sequences were conducted using the MUSCLE program (Edgar 2004). Nucleotide composition, transition and transversion bias estimation, overall pairwise distance, and Minimum Evolution (ME) tree reconstruction were calculated using the Kimura two-parameter (K2P) distance model using the MEGA 6.0 program (Tamura et al. 2013). The Neighbour Joining (NJ) algorithm tree was created with 1000 bootstrap replications to provide a graphical representation of the divergence pattern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, molecular identification has been carried out to complete the morphological identification that has been done so far. A total of 53 fish samples showed similarities with the reference BLASTN results with a database on GenBank with a value of 99-100%. Of the 53 samples, only 16 specimens have not yet received the GenBank accession numbers, because the registration process has not been completed (still in process). However, all sequences, included in the resulting phylogenetic tree are grouped into three broad groups, namely Labridae (the most dominant family), Pomacentridae and Pomochantidae, and a small number of other families of Teleostei (small groups of families).

Phylogenetic tree reconstruction of different families:

Labridae

A total of 20 Labridae species were identified, but only nine species received GenBank accession numbers. Registration of other sequences is still in the process of recording on the NCBI database through the online system (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), which is expected to be verified shortly. The Labridae family group is a major fish group in coral reef ecosystems(Dhahiyat et al. 2017, Putra and Akbar 2017). From the phylogenetic tree (Figure 1), we can see the family Labridae belonging to the order, Cheilininae made a separate clade, while the other clades consist of Bodianinae and Corinae orders.

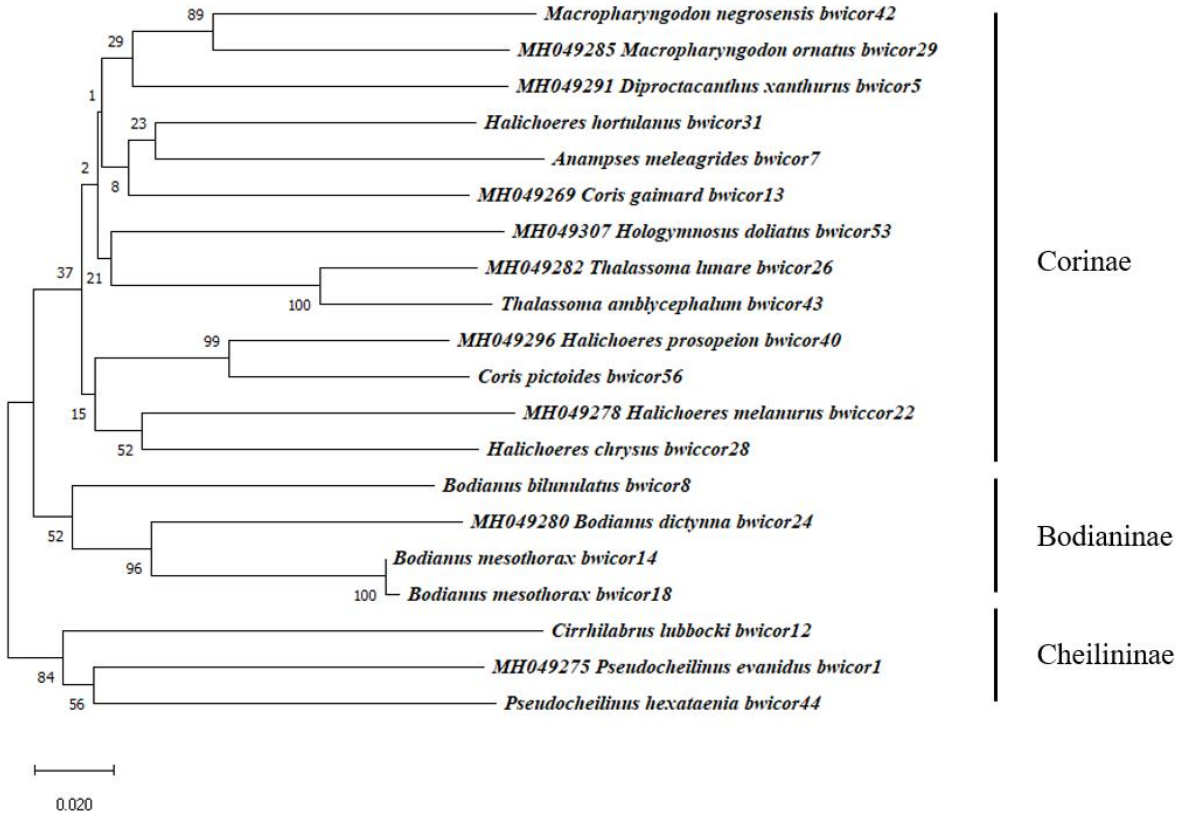


Figure 1. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Labridae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae

The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae families are still included in the major fish groups that make up the coral reef ecosystem. The previous studies in the Trenggalek waters found a large number of fish species under the Pomacentridae family (21 species), while only six species were from the Pomacanthidae family (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). Although the number of species found in this study is not as much as studies conducted in other regions. The analysis of phylogenetic tree reconstruction shows that the Pomacetridae and Pomacanthidae separate families form a distinct clade on the phylogenetic tree produced (Figure 2).

Others

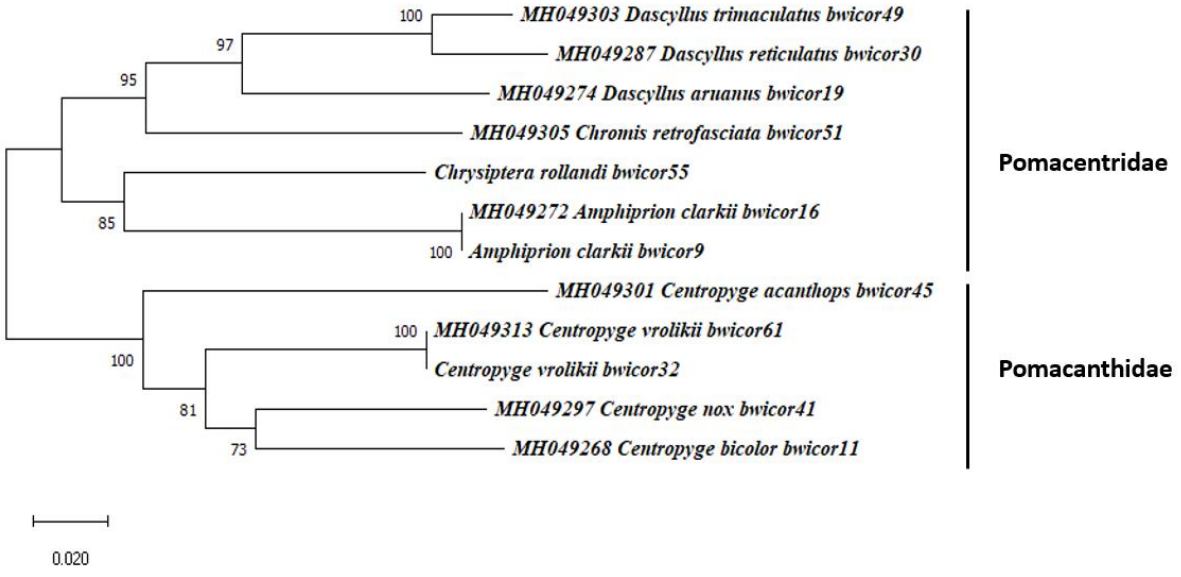


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

The small number of families

Besides the three major families (Labridae, Pomacentridae, and Pomacanthidae), many target fish species those fall into this category are economically essential fishes, such as Caesionidae, Serranidae, and Mullidae. A study of the fish stock of these three groups in the Karimun National Park in Java shows that the Order Serranidae has been exploited beyond its sustainability limit, while the other two families (Caesionidae and Mullidae) are still below their sustainability limit (Yuliana et al. 2016). While from another family, Scorpaeniformes, is a group of seawater ornamental fish species that is quite important and this fish has a poisonous gland that is quite dangerous. Although it has poison glands, some ornamental fish traders make this decorative fish commodity to be quite exclusive. Besides, this group also found an indicator of fish that is the family Chaetodontidae, which is an indicator of coral health. This fish is also found in Trenggalek waters and is an indicator of the coral reef ecosystem in this region, which is also still awake (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). The existence of indicator fish is fundamental because it also reflects the condition of the waters and ecosystems of coral reefs that are still in good condition.

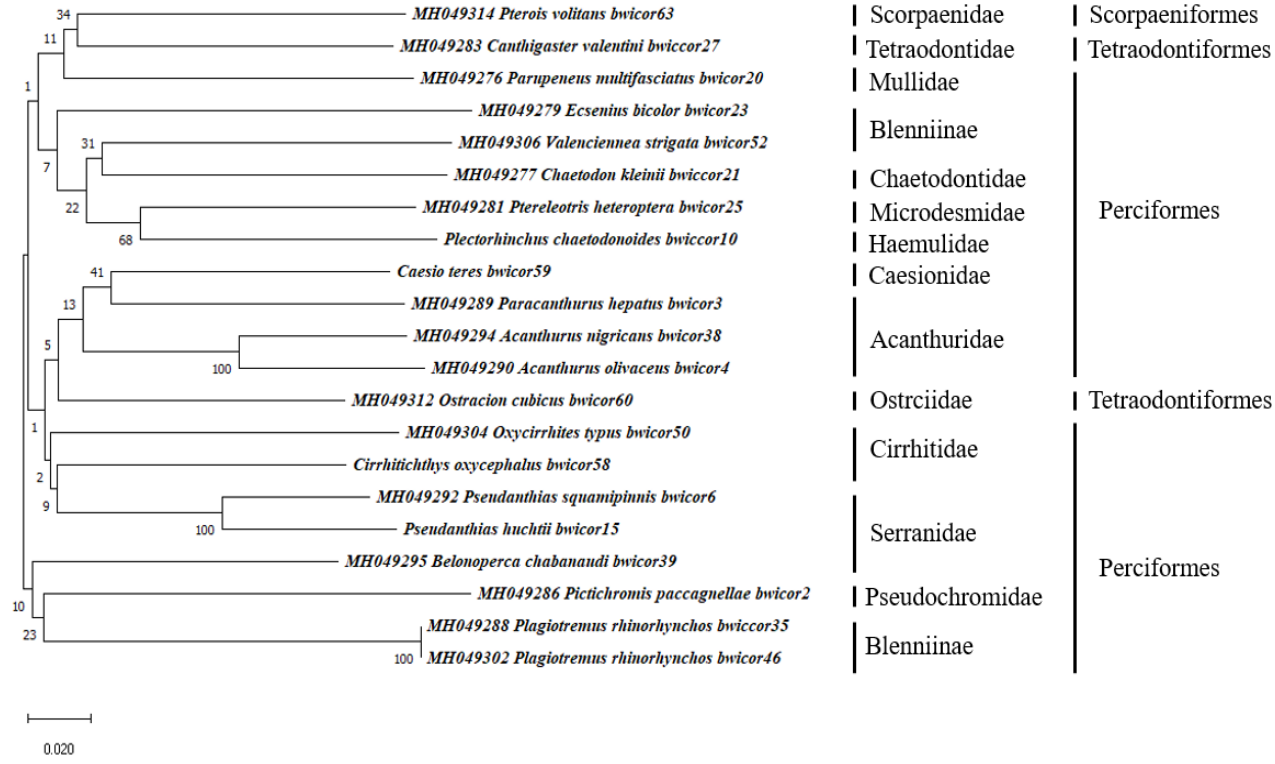


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of a small number of families from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Discussion

The waters of Tabuhan Island are an uninhabited island that is currently an area for nature tourism, besides that this area is also an area for catching reef fish as an essential ornamental fish commodity in Indonesia. Banyuwangi area, which is adjacent to Bali (a famous spot for tourists), becomes a strength in the exploitation of coral, which is quite large. The ornamental fish market in Bali is attractive enough for traditional fishers to make decorative fish as an alternative income source for local and international tourists besides consuming fish that has become a common catch.

The diversity of reef fish requires accurate identification, although there have been many studies of reef fish species, most of the identification is based on morphological information alone. In this study, we identified molecularly as well as listed the sequences produced as sequences from the tropical waters of Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi Indonesia. This information is crucial for the study of molecular biology and other study related to conservation biology in the formulation of policies for the conservation of coastal ecosystems, including coral reef ecosystems.

Previous research on DNA barcoding in reef fish has been done in Indonesia but is very limited. Some researchers have carried out studies in several areas and carried out molecular identification, such as coral fish on Bali's Nusa Penida Island (Twindiko et al. 2013), Fish around Pondok Dadap Harbor, Malang (Andriyono et al. 2019), and several areas in Java and Bali (Andriyono et al. 2020a). With the limited molecular information on reef fish, research on coral fish in Indonesia has become essential.

In this study, several essential species were successfully identified molecularly. In target fishes, the Perciformes order is the dominant fish that becomes the target fish such as the Serranidae, Caesionidae, and Mullidae fishes. In this study, the Serranidae family was represented by *Pseudanthias squamipinnis*, *Pseudanthias huchtii*, and *Belonoperca chabanaudi*. Two species of Pseudanthias are identified as seawater ornamental fish because they have an attractive color.

Pseudanthias squamipinnis fish distribution in the Western Indian Ocean reefs to the Red Sea and Christmas in South Africa (Heemstra and Akhilesh 2012). Also reported, these fish inhabit the waters of northern Japan, southern Australia. Whereas the *Pseudanthias huchtii*, fish has an attractive green color. It has the potential to become a seawater ornamental commodity that has habitat distribution in the Western Central Pacific covering Sulawesi and the Philippines to Vanuatu, to the southern Great Barrier Reef and Palau regions in the Micronesian islands (Myers 1999).

The proportion of major fish compared to target fish in this study was 90%. This value also occurs in almost all studies of reef fish that have a higher composition of major fish than the target fish or indicator fish. Research conducted in Palu Bay waters found a composition of major fish by 54% and only 40% as a target fish. Whereas the study that is currently conducted, only takes ornamental fish samples so that the proportion of major fish is very dominant compared to the target fish, which is only 7.5%. In this study, the Pomacentridae and Pomacathidae groups were identified as many as 7 and 5 species, respectively. This type of fish is fish that has characteristics of maintaining the territory of its habitat so that this group of fish is a permanent resident (resident species) in the coral reef ecosystem.

Whereas Chaetodontidae as indicators of coral reef (Reese 1995), this study found only one species in the Chaetodontidae, namely *Chaetodon kleinii*. Species indicators show that the waters of the Tabuan Island still have the coral cover that allows reef fish to live in this region. The identification of these fish also needs to be carried out further research on the condition of the coral cover of Tabuan Island. Research on coral reefs of the Tabuhan Island shows that the conditions are quite weak, with values below 24.9% (Suprayogi 2017). However, this condition still allows some reef fish to live in this area with conservation activities carried out independently by the community accompanied by several academic institutions and local non-governmental organizations in Banyuwangi, Indonesia (Erwanto and Masluha 2019a).

In the group of fish that have venom, *Pterois volitans* are identified in the Tabuhan Island and become one of the traded species. This lionfish species is a common species traded along with other lionfish species *P. miles* (Lyons et al. 2017). However, several references indicate that *P. volitans* has the potential to be invasive. The researches have demonstrated that *P. volitans* invading the North America region (Whitfield et al. 2002), Florida (Freshwater et al. 2009), and other regions in the Indo-pacific region such as the Atlantic coast of mainland USA, the Western North Atlantic, and the Caribbean Sea (Morris et al. 2011, Schofield 2009). As a native fish in the Indo-Pacific region, The red lionfish (*P. volitans*) plays a role in controlling other reef fish species because of their carnivorous nature (Morris and Akins 2009, Morris et al. 2011). Although, it is mentioned that this species of lionfish is abundant in the Indo-Pacific region (Green and Côté 2009), fishers in Banyuwangi do not exploit this species much because these fish have venom which is quite dangerous to humans (Church and Hodgson 2002).

Conservation strategy

The increase in tourism activities in Banyuwangi also has an impact on increasing tourist visits to Tabuhan Island (Erwanto and Masluha 2019b). This tourist visit can hurt efforts to conserve coral reef ecosystems in this area. Most domestic tourists are not equipped with adequate conservation knowledge so it can have an impact on damage and bring in plastic waste in this area (Barlinti 2020, Mirsalila 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to limit tourism activities in this area as well as to monitor and educate the importance of protecting fishery and marine resources in general. This restriction is adjusted to the ability of the Region to receive visits. The concept of this restriction has been applied in several tourist areas that pay attention to the carrying capacity of the area, such as in the Duyung Island Arcipelago, Riau Archipelago (Mukhlis et al. 2022), Sebesi Island, Lampung (Johan Yar 2016), Karimun Jawa Archipelago, Jawa Tengah (SULISYATI 2016), Dodola Island of Morotai Arciphelago, Maluku Utara (Kismanto Koroy and Mustafa 2018).

Several strategies that need to be implemented with high fish biodiversity include catching environmentally friendly ornamental fish with non-destructive fishing gear, for example set net (Salim et al. 2019), . It is also necessary to pay attention to the number of catches and types of fish caught (Marwadi and Anggoro 2013). Some ornamental fish are not included in the protected category; however, their population continues to decline as the coral reef ecosystem is damaged (Setiawan et al. 2013, Ulfah et al. 2018). Thus, coral reef fish conservation strategies also need to be accompanied by good management of coral reef ecosystems.

The condition of coral reef cover on Tabuhan Island needs to be considered. Activities to increase coral reef cover artificially can be done by transplanting corals (Erwanto and Masluha 2019b). This activity has been successful in several places such as Bali (Nurcahyani 2018), Jakarta (Johan Ofri et al. 2016), Makassar (Kasmi et al. 2021), Bintan (Bukhari and Kurniawan 2021) and Papua (Harianto et al. 2013). With the increasing condition of coral reef cover, it is likely to be followed by an increasing number of reef fish living in this area. It has been proven that coral reefs provide a place for nurturing young fish, spawning, and also foraging. Good environmental support will also have an impact on people who depend on coral reef ecosystems for their lives.

A number of fish associated with coral reefs become the target of fishing catches such as grouper, snapper and napoleon fish. Several studies have shown that grouper species are also very diverse inhabiting coral reef ecosystems (Andriyono et al. 2020b, Jefri et al. 2015). Meanwhile, napoleon fish species even have a very fantastic selling price even though they are currently in a protected status (Miñarro et al. 2016). The knowledge and understanding of the community need to be improved so that the concept of sustainable fisheries can be applied properly. The concept of community-based conservation is deemed more appropriate and can have a significant impact on the sustainability of marine biota in addition to the application of protected areas in the form of National Parks or Marine Protected Areas. The concept of community

based has been applied in a number of regions of Indonesia (Damastuti et al. 2022, Gurney et al. 2016) and is expected to preserve Indonesia's marine water resources for the future.

CONCLUSIONS

The diversity of reef fish resources has a great potential in the Tabuhan Island can be maintained, even though the Banyuwangi is currently developing for tourism industry. In this study, 53 specimens were identified, including 49 species of 3 orders and 17 families. Among the identified families, the most family is Labridae, with 20 species identified. The Labridae that are currently identified consist of three subfamilies namely Corinae, Bodianinae, and Cheilininae; each subfamily has formed a separate clade in phylogenetic tree reconstruction. The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae are separated to develop their respective clades. The Tentraodontiformes were identified as being scattered between *Canthigaster valentine* and *Ostracion cubicus*, which may show polyphyletic properties. We have not got yet the Genbank accession numbers for 18 sequences, on the other hand, a total of 35 COI sequences were successfully deposited in the GenBank database and it became important information for the study of biodiversity and genetic of coral reef fish in Indonesian waters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude for the initiation of collaborative research between Airlangga University (Surabaya) and Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan (Jakarta), Indonesia, Including Adjunt Professor Program with Pukyong National University, Korea. The author also expresses our gratitude to Universitas Airlangga which provide funding for this research based on Research Grant No. 439/UN3.1.12/ PT/2022 on DNA Barcoding fish from inland and marine water ecosystem. The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

Andriyono S, Alam MJ, Kim H-W. 2019. Environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding: Diversity study around the Pondok Dadap fish landing station, Malang, Indonesia. Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity 20. https://doi.org/10.13057/biodiv/d201241

—. 2020a. The Jawa and Bali Island Marine Fish Molecular Identification to Improve 12S rRNA-tRNA Valin-16S rRNA Partial Region Sequences on the GenBank Database. Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences: 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-020-00196-x

Andriyono S, Damora A, A Hidayani A. 2020b. Genetic diversity and phylogenetic reconstruction of grouper (Serranidae) from Sunda Land, Indonesia. Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries 24: 403-415. http://dx.doi.org/10.21608/EJABF.2020.92320

Barlinti MF. 2020. Perancangan coral garden resort dengan pendekatan arsitektur ekologi di pulau Tabuhan, kabupaten BanyuwangiUniversitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim. http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/18586/

Bukhari PR, Kurniawan D. 2021. Optimasi Penggunaan Waktu Pembersihan untuk Suksesi Transplantasi Karang Acropora Millepora di Perairan Malang Rapat, Bintan. Jurnal Kelautan Nasional 16: 145-156. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/jkn.v16i2.8689

Church JE, Hodgson WC. 2002. Adrenergic and cholinergic activity contributes to the cardiovascular effects of lionfish (Pterois volitans) venom. Toxicon 40: 787-796. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(01)00285-9

Damastuti E, de Groot R, Debrot AO, Silvius MJ. 2022. Effectiveness of community-based mangrove management for biodiversity conservation: a case study from Central Java, Indonesia. Trees, Forests and People 7: 100202. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tfp.2022.100202

Damayanti R. 2012. Pemetaan Terumbu Karang di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Menggunakan Citra Satelit Quickbird. Jurnal Kelautan 5: 62-71. https://doi.org/10.21107/jk.v5i1.938

Dhahiyat Y, Sinuhaji D, Hamdani H. 2017. Struktur Komunitas Ikan Karang didaerah Transplantasi Karang Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu [Community Structure of Coral Reef Fish in the Coral Transplantation Area Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu]. Jurnal Iktiologi Indonesia 3: 87-94. https://doi.org/10.32491/jii.v3i2.263

Durand, J. R. (1997). The Java Sea Environment. *Biodynex: Biology, Dynamics, Exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fishes in the Java Sea*. http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers09-05/010017890.pdf

Edgar RC. 2004. MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. Nucleic acids research 32: 1792-1797. https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkh340

Edinger EN, Jompa J, Limmon GV, Widjatmoko W, Risk MJ. 1998. Reef degradation and coral biodiversity in Indonesia: effects of land-based pollution, destructive fishing practices and changes over time. Marine Pollution Bulletin 36: 617-630. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-326X(98)00047-2

Erwanto Z, Masluha U. 2019a. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika 4. http://dx.doi.org/10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

—. 2019b. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat 4. http://dx.doi.org/10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

Freshwater DW, Hines A, Parham S, Wilbur A, Sabaoun M, Woodhead J, Akins L, Purdy B, Whitfield PE, Paris CB. 2009. Mitochondrial control region sequence analyses indicate dispersal from the US East Coast as the source of the invasive Indo-Pacific lionfish Pterois volitans in the Bahamas. Marine Biology 156: 1213-1221. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-009-1163-8

Green S, Côté I. 2009. Record densities of Indo-Pacific lionfish on Bahamian coral reefs. Coral Reefs 28: 107-107. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-008-0446-8

Gurney GG, Cinner JE, Sartin J, Pressey RL, Ban NC, Marshall N, Prabuning D. 2016. Participation in devolved commons management: Multiscale socioeconomic factors related to individuals' participation in community-based management of marine protected areas in Indonesia. Environmental Science & Policy 61: 212-220. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2016.04.015

Halford AR, Thompson AA. 1994. Visual census surveys of reef fish: Australian Institute of Marine Science. https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2875224

Harianto H, Musrin M, Asri A. 2013. Rehabilitasi Terumbu Karang Akibat Pengeboman Dengan Metode Transplantasi Menggunakan Karang Jenis Acropora SP. Pekan Ilmiah Mahasiswa Nasional Program Kreativitas Mahasiswa-Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2013: Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. https://www.neliti.com/publications/169460/

Hebert PD, Cywinska A, Ball SL. 2003. Biological identifications through DNA barcodes. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences 270: 313-321. https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2002.2218

Heemstra PC, Akhilesh K. 2012. A review of the anthiine fish genus Pseudanthias (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species and a key to the species. aqua. International Journal of Ichthyology 18: 121-164. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/33019138.pdf

Hillebrand H, Blasius B, Borer ET, Chase JM, Downing JA, Eriksson BK, Filstrup CT, Harpole WS, Hodapp D, Larsen S. 2018. Biodiversity change is uncoupled from species richness trends: Consequences for conservation and monitoring. Journal of Applied Ecology 55: 169-184. https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.12959

Hutomo M, Moosa MK. 2005. Indonesian marine and coastal biodiversity: Present status. https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/299010.pdf

Jefri E, Zamani NP, Subhan B, Madduppa HH. 2015. Molecular phylogeny inferred from mitochondrial DNA of the grouper Epinephelus spp. in Indonesia collected from local fish market. Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity 16. https://doi.org/10.13057/biodiv/d160221

Johan O, Soedharma D, Suharsono S. 2016. Tingkat Keberhasilan Transplantasi karang batu di Pulau Pari Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta. Jurnal Riset Akuakultur 3: 289-300. http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/jra.3.2.2008.289-300

Johan Y. 2016. Analisis kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekowisata bahari Pulau Sebesi, Provinsi Lampung. Depik 5. https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.5.2.4165

Kasmi M, Makkulawu AR, Usman AF, Kudsiah H. 2021. Aplikasi Teknologi Pengembangan Budidaya Karang Hias Lestari Sebagai Mata Pencaharian Alternatif Di Pulau Barrang Lompo Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Panrita Abdi-Jurnal Pengabdian pada Masyarakat 5: 432-446. https://doi.org/10.20956/pa.v5i3.13893

Kismanto Koroy N, Mustafa M. 2018. Analisis Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang Sebagai Ekowisata Bahari Di Pulau Dodola Kabupaten Pulau Morotai. Jurnal Enggano Vol 3: 52-64. https://doi.org/10.31186/jenggano.3.1.52-64

Lyons TJ, Tuckett QM, Hill JE. 2017. Lower lethal temperatures for two commonly traded species of lionfishes: Implications for establishment beyond Pterois volitans and P. miles. Copeia 105: 630-633. https://doi.org/10.1643/CP-17-612

Marwadi A, Anggoro S. 2013. Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan Hias Ramah Lingkungan Terhadap Tingkat Kerusakan Terumbu Karang Di Gosong Karang Lebar Kepulauan Seribu. Management of Aquatic Resources Journal (MAQUARES) 2: 143-149. https://doi.org/10.14710/marj.v2i3.4209

Miñarro S, Forero GN, Reuter H, van Putten IE. 2016. The role of patron-client relations on the fishing behaviour of artisanal fishermen in the Spermonde Archipelago (Indonesia). Marine policy 69: 73-83. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2016.04.006

Mirsalila R. 2020. Analisis dampak kegiatan Ekowisata terhadap lingkungan di kawasan Konservasi Pantai Bangsring, kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa TimurUIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/43019/

Morris JA, Akins JL. 2009. Feeding ecology of invasive lionfish (Pterois volitans) in the Bahamian archipelago. Environmental Biology of Fishes 86: 389. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10641-009-9538-8
Morris JA, Shertzer KW, Rice JA. 2011. A stage-based matrix population model of invasive lionfish with implications for control. Biological Invasions 13: 7-12. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-010-9786-8
Mukhlis M, Suryanti A, Nevrita N, Apdillah D. 2022. Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Kawasan Untuk Kegiatan Ekowisata Diving Dan Snorkeling Di Perairan Gugusan Pulau Duyung. Journal of Marine Research 11: 483-494. https://doi.org/10.14710/jmr.v11i3.31702
Myers RF. 1999. Micronesian reef fishes: a comprehensive guide to the coral reef fishes of Micronesia, 3rd revised and expanded edition. *Coral Graphics, Barrigada, Guam, 297*. https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=US201300048984
Nainggolan H, Rahmantya K, Asianto A, Wibowo D, Wahyuni T, Zunianto A, Ksatrya S, Malika R. 2019. Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka Tahun 2018 [Marine and fisheries in figures, 2018]. Jakarta, Ministry Of Marine Affairs And Fishries, Republic Of Indonesia. https://kkp.go.id/setjen/satudata/page/1453-kelautan-dan-perikanan-dalam-angka
Nurcahyani LPAD. 2018. Laju Pertumbuhan dan Tingkat Kelangsungan Hidup Transplantasi Karang Acropora secale di Pantai Serangan dan Pantai Geger, Bali. Journal of Marine and Aquatic Sciences 4: 297-303. https://doi.org/10.24843/jmas.2018.v4.i02.297-303
Purwanto J. 2003. Status and Management of the Java Sea Fisheries. Assessment, Management and Future Directions for Coastal Fisheries in Asian Countries: 793-832. https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=QW2013000093
Putra AE, Akbar M. 2017. Komposisi dan Keanekaragaman Jenis Ikan Karang di Perairan Teluk Palu. AgriSains 18: 77-83. http://jurnal.untad.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/AGRISAINS/article/viewFile/16914/12095
Reese ES. 1995. The use of indicator species to detect change on coral reefs: butterfly fishes of the family Chaetodontidae as indicators for Indo-Pacific coral reefs. A Coral Reef Symposium on practical, reliable, low cost monitoring methods for assessing the biota and habitat condition of coral reefs. https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/416/noaa_416_DS1.pdf#page=21
Salim G, Firdaus M, Alvian MF, Indarjo A, Soejarwo PA, GS AD, Prakoso LY. 2019. Analisis Sosial Ekonomi Dan Keramahan Lingkungan Alat Tangkap Sero (Set Net) Di Perairan Pulau Bangkudulis Kabupaten Tana Tidung, Kalimantan Utara. Buletin Ilmiah Marina Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan 5. http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/marina.v5i2.8112
Schofield PJ. 2009. Geographic extent and chronology of the invasion of non-native lionfish (Pterois volitans [Linnaeus 1758] and P. miles [Bennett 1828]) in the Western North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. Aquatic Invasions 4: 473-479. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a8d7/232c54c8af9ebc24c047f2302cb6412539dc.pdf
Setiawan F, Kusen JD, Kaligis GJ. 2013. Community changes of coral reef fishes in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Aquatic Science & Management 1: 117-123. https://doi.org/10.35800/jasm.1.2.2013.7273
Shanmughavel P. 2007. An overview on biodiversity information in databases. Bioinformation 1: 367. http://dx.doi.org/10.6026/97320630001367
Sulisyati R. 2016. Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang untuk Kesesuaian Wisata Bahari di Taman Nasional KarimunjawaUniversitas Gadjah Mada. http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/97951
Suprayogi I. 2017. Studi Tutupan Terumbu Karang Dengan Metode Line Intercept Transect Di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Banyuwangi JawatimurUniversitas Brawijaya. http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/6621
Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipski A, Kumar S. 2013. MEGA6: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 6.0. Molecular biology and evolution 30: 2725-2729. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst197
Twindiko AF, Wijayanti DP, Ambariyanto A. 2013. Studi Filogenetik Ikan Karang Genus Pseudochromis dan Pictichromis di Perairan Indo-Pasifik. Buletin Oseanografi Marina 2: 29-37. https://doi.org/10.14710/buloma.v2i3.6948
Ulfah M, Yolanda C, Karina S, Purnawan S, Agustina S. 2018. Perbandingan Tutupan Karang Keras Sebelum, Saat dan Sesudah Pemutihan Karang di Perairan Krueng Raya, Aceh Besar. Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis 10: 739-745. https://doi.org/10.29244/jitkt.v10i3.21974
Whitfield PE, Gardner T, Vives SP, Gilligan MR, Courtenay Jr WR, Ray GC, Hare JA. 2002. Biological invasion of the Indo-Pacific lionfish Pterois volitans along the Atlantic coast of North America. Marine Ecology Progress Series 235: 289-297. http://dx.doi.org/10.3354/meps235289
Wibowo K, Adrim M. 2014. Komunitas ikan-ikan karang Teluk Prigi, Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. Zoo Indonesia 22. http://dx.doi.org/10.52508/zi.v22i2.320
Wilkinson C, Chou L, Gomez E, Ridzwan A, Soekarno S, Sudara S. 1995. Status of coral reefs in Southeast Asia: threats and responses. Oceanographic Literature Review 8: 684. https://www.infona.pl/resource/bwmeta1.element.elsevier-b7cf4b64-70c9-38e4-a6b0-2355821bc948
Yuliana E, Boer M, Fahrudin A, Kamal MM, Muttaqin E. 2016. Status stok ikan karang target di kawasan konservasi Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Jurnal penelitian perikanan Indonesia 22: 9-16. http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/jppi.22.1.2016.9-16.

381 **Table 1**. Summary of coral reef fishes identified from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, Indonesia

No.	Sample ID	Order*	Family*	Species name	Habitat distribution **	GenBank accession No.***
1	bwicor1	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus evanidus*	Indo-Pacific: the Red Sea to South Africa	MH049275
2	bwicor44	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*	Indo-Pacific	nr
3	bwicor13	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris gaimard*	Pacific Ocean	MH049269
4	bwicor56	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris pictoides*	Western Pacific	nr
5	bwicor40	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres prosopeion*	Western Pasific	MH049296
6	bwicor31	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres hortulanus*	Indo-Pacific	nr
7	bwicor28	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres chrysus*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
8	bwicor53	Perciformes	Labridae	*Hologymnosus doliatus*	Indo-Pacific, South Africa	MH049307
9	bwicor26	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma lunare*	Indo-Pacific	MH049282
10	bwicor43	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma amblycephalum*	Indo-Pacific	nr
11	bwiccor22	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres melanurus*	Indo-Pacific: Bali, Indonesia, Australia	MH049278
12	bwicor29	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon ornatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049285
13	bwicor42	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon negrosensis*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
14	bwicor24	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus dictynna*	Western Pacific	MH049280
15	bwicor14	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
16	bwicor18	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
17	bwicor8	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus bilunulatus*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
18	bwicor5	Perciformes	Labridae	*Diproctacanthus xanthurus*	Western Central Pacific	MH049291
19	bwicor12	Perciformes	Labridae	*Cirrhilabrus lubbocki*	Western Central Pacific	nr
20	bwicor7	Perciformes	Labridae	*Anampses meleagrides*	Indo-Pacific	nr
21	bwicor16	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049272
22	bwicor9	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
23	bwicor19	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus aruanus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049274
24	bwicor49	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus trimaculatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049303
25	bwicor30	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus reticulatus*	Eastern Central Indian Ocean to Western Pacific	MH049287
26	bwicor51	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chromis retrofasciata*	Western Pasific	MH049305
27	bwicor55	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chrysiptera rollandi*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
28	bwicor3	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Paracanthurus hepatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049289
29	bwicor38	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus nigricans*	Eastern Indian Ocean	MH049294
30	bwicor4	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus olivaceus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049290
31	bwicor61	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	MH049313
32	bwicor32	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	nr
33	bwicor41	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge nox*	Western Pacific	MH049297
34	bwicor45	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge acanthops*	Western Indian Ocean	MH049301
35	bwicor11	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049268
36	bwicor23	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Ecsenius bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049279
37	bwicor35	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049288
38	bwicor46	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049302
39	bwicor52	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Valenciennea strigata*	Indo-Pacific	MH049306
40	bwicor21	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	*Chaetodon kleinii*	Indo-Pacific, Eastern Pacific	MH049277
41	bwicor50	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	*Oxycirrhites typus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049304
42	bwicor58	Perciformes	Cirrhiridae	*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*	Indo-Pacific	nr

43	bwicor25	Perciformes	Microdesmidae	*Ptereleotris heteroptera*	Indo-Pacific	MH049281
44	bwicor20	Perciformes	Mullidae	*Parupeneus multifasciatus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049276
45	bwicor2	Perciformes	Pseudochromidae	*Pictichromis paccagnellae*	Western Pacific, Palau	MH049286
46	bwicor6	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias squamipinnis*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049292
47	bwicor15	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias huchtii*	Western Central Pacific	nr
48	bwicor39	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Belonoperca chabanaudi*	Indo-Pacific	MH049295
49	bwicor10	Perciformes	Haemulidae	*Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
50	bwicor59	Perciformes	Caesionidae	*Caesio teres*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
51	bwicor63	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	*Pterois volitans*	Pacific Ocean	MH049314
52	bwicor60	Tetraodontiformes	Ostraciidae	*Ostracion cubicus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049312
53	bwicor27	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	*Canthigaster valentini*	Indo-Pacific	MH049283

382

383 * WoRMS : http://www.marinespecies.org/

384 ** Fishbase database : https://www.fishbase.se/

385 *** NCBI database : https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

Ensure that the following items are present:

The first corresponding author must be accompanied with contact details:

	Give mark (X)
• E-mail address	v
• Full postal address (incl street name and number (location), city, postal code, state/province, country)	v
• Phone and facsimile numbers (incl country phone code)	v

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:

• Keywords	v
• Running titles	
• All figure captions	v
• All tables (incl title and note/description)	v

Further considerations

• Manuscript has been "spell & grammar-checked" Better, if it is revised by a professional science editor or a native English speaker	v
• References are in the correct format for this journal	v
• All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa	v
• Colored figures are only used if the information in the text may be losing without those images	v
• Charts (graphs and diagrams) are drawn in black and white images; use shading to differentiate	v

COVERING LETTER

Dear **Editor-in-Chief,**

I herewith enclosed a research article,

- [x] The submission has not been previously published, nor is it before another journal for consideration (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
- [x] The submission file is in OpenOffice, Microsoft Word (DOC, not DOCX), or RTF document file format.
- [x] The text is single-spaced; uses a 10-point font; employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses); and all illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.
- [x] The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the Author Guidelines.
- [x] Most of the references come from current scientific journals (c. 80% published in the last 10 years), except for taxonomic papers.
- [x] Where available, DOIs for the references have been provided.
- [x] When available, a certificate for proofreading is included.

SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

Ensure that the following items are present:

The first corresponding author must be accompanied with contact details:

- [x] E-mail address
- [x] Full postal address (incl street name and number (location), city, postal code, state/province, country)
- [x] Phone and facsimile numbers (incl country phone code)

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:

- [x] Keywords
- [x] Running titles
- [x] All figure captions
- [x] All tables (incl title and note/description)

Further considerations

- [x] Manuscript has been "spell & grammar-checked" Better, if it is revised by a professional science editor or a native English speaker
- [x] References are in the correct format for this journal
- [x] All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
- [x] Colored figures are only used if the information in the text may be losing without those images
- [x] Charts (graphs and diagrams) are drawn in black and white images; use shading to differentiate

Title:

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

Author(s) name:

SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA, ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH, MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM, WAHYU ISRONI, NINA NURMALIA DEWI , HYUN WOO KIM, SAPTO ANDRIYONO

Address

(Fill in your institution's name and address, your personal cellular phone and email)

Department of Marine, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga C Campus Jl. Mulyorejo Surabaya East Java, 60115, Indonesia Telp.+62-8232884599 email: sapto.andriyono@fpk.unair.ac.id

For possibility publication on the journal:

(fill in *Biodiversitas* or *Nusantara Bioscience* or *mention the others*)

- [x] Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity
- [ ] Nusantara Bioscience
- [ ] Prosiding Seminar Nasional Masyarakat Biodiversitas Indonesia
- [ ] Asian Journal of Agriculture
- [ ] Asian Journal of Ethnobiology
- [ ] Asian Journal of Forestry
- [ ] Asian Journal of Natural Product Biochemistry
- [ ] Asian Journal of Tropical Biotechnology
- [ ] International Journal of Bonorowo Wetlands
- [ ] Cell Biology and Development
- [ ] Indo Pacific Journal of Ocean Life
- [ ] International Journal of Tropical Drylands

Novelty:

(state your claimed novelty of the findings versus current knowledge)

First report on coral reef fish DNA Barcoding from Tabuhan Island

Statements:

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication to any other journal or any other type of publication (including web hosting) either by me or any of my co-authors.
Author(s) has been read and agree to the Ethical Guidelines.

List of five potential reviewers

(Fill in names of five potential reviewers **that agree to review your manuscpt** and their **email** addresses. He/she should have Scopus ID and come from different institution with the authors; and from at least three different countries)

1. Dr. Aliyah Aliah Hidayani ; aliah@fikp.unhas.ac.id Scopus Author ID: 57188986064
2. Dr. Beginer Subhan; beginersubhan@apps.ipb.ac.id Scopus Author ID: 55991796500
3. Dr. Nur Fadli; nurfadli@unsyiah.ac.id : Scopus Author ID: 9040508900

Place and date:

Surabaya, 15 Agustus 2022

Sincerely yours,

(fill in your name, no need scanned autograph)

SAPTO ANDRIYONO

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA[1], ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH[2], MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM[3] WAHYU ISRONI[4], NINA NURMALIA DEWI[4] , HYUN WOO KIM[2,5] AND SAPTO ANDRIYONO[2♥]

[1]Aquaculture Technology Study Program. Jakarta Technical University of Fisheries, Jl. AUP Pasar Minggu Jakarta Selatan 12520 Jakarta, Indonesia.
[2]Department of Marine, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga C Campus Jl. Mulyorejo Surabaya East Java, 60115, Indonesia
[3]Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Dhaka, Bangladesh
[4]Department of Aquaculture, Fisheries and Marine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.
[5]Department of Marine Biology, School of Fisheries Sciences, Pukyong National University, Busan, South Korea.
♥email: sapto.andriyono@fpk.unair.ac.id

Manuscript received: DD MM 2022 (Date of abstract/manuscript submission). Revision accepted: ..... 2022.

Abstract. Tabuhan Island, one of the mainstays of coastal tourism with the charm of coral reefs, has a fairly high potential for reef fish diversity. Coral reef ecosystems provide suitable habitats for reef fish to spawning ground, feeding ground, and nursery ground which provide suitable nurturing areas. here, studies have been carried out on the diversity of reef fish by molecular approaches. The molecular identification approach provides accuracy in identification to the species level. In this study, samples of reef fish species from Tabuhan Island waters were identified molecularly in the mitochondrial DNA region of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI). The identification results showed that 53 specimens had been identified and some of the themes were registered in the GenBank database to strengthen genetic information of reef fish in the tropical region of Indonesia. A total of 53 specimens were identified spread over 49 species, 3 orders, and 17 families dominated by reef fish groups from Labridae (20 species). The reconstruction of the phylogenetic tree shows that the family collects several species, but some species are classified as paraphyletic. The results of this molecular identification have also succeeded in registering 35 COI sequences in the Genbank database. The mtDNA sequence data is very important and becomes the basis for the genetic conservation resources in coral reef ecosystems

Keywords: diversity, coral reef ecosystem, marine fish, conservation, sustainable

Running title: Sektiana et al. Diversity of the Tabuhan Island

INTRODUCTION

The Java Sea has a group of islands spread throughout the west and east of the Pacific Ocean. It has a coral reef ecosystem that contains diverse species of fishes that provide goods and services to the ecosystem, such as fisheries products like pelagic and ornamental fish (Durand and Petit 1995) and tourism. The Java Sea is included as shallow water between Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi, within 310,000 km^2. The Java Sea contributes about 10.69% of the national marine fisheries production (Nainggolan et al. 2019). An increase in fish consumption and a rise in the human population has increased the demand for fishes thus stimulating the development of fishing in this area (Purwanto 2003). However, the biodiversity in the Indonesian coral reef is threatened by global climate changes, various anthropogenic activities, fisheries, and sedimentation. Furthermore, the biodiversity of the Java Sea has also experienced a tremendous impact from these activities (Purwanto 2003).

Along the waters of the Java Sea, there are several conservation areas in the form of archipelagic areas. In Banten Province, there is Tunda Island which is one of the island's tourist areas (Prameswara and Suryawan 2019). Meanwhile, Central Java has a marine National Park area famous for its high diversity conditions, Karimun Jawa National Park (Hafsaridewi et al. 2018, Yuliana et al. 2020). In East Java, apart from Bawean Island (Riskiani et al. 2019) in Gresik Regency, there is Tabuhan Island in Banyuwangi Regency (Luthfi et al. 2016).

Tabuhan Island is an empty island in the waters of Banyuwangi Regency, precisely included in the administrative area of Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District. The island is about 20 km from the mainland of Bangsing Village in the Bali Strait with an area of about 5 hectares. The uninhabited island is an attractive small island to become one of the marine tourism destinations in the form of tourism activities, air sports, and ornamental fisheries (Damayanti 2012). Research on reef fish has been carried out, but still through a morphological approach (Azhar et al. 2019), a molecular approach has never been done. In connection with the objectives of biodiversity conservation, information on each specimen is needed with data ranging from complete and accurate systematic positions, including the use of molecular approaches in collecting biodiversity information in this area. It is kept as a species nomenclature, including conservation status

(Shanmughavel 2007). The number of species in a community is called species richness. This is the most dominant measure of biodiversity because it can be easily monitored and recorded (Hillebrand et al. 2018).

Biodiversity studies in coral reef areas generally examine macrobenthos (Quimpo et al. 2018), coral reef cover (Annas et al. 2017, Putra Risandi Dwirama et al. 2018) and symbiotic fish species in this essential ecosystem area (Sahetapy et al. 2018). Reef fish are important biota as an indicator of the health of coral reef ecosystems by identifying certain types of fish such as Chaetodontidae (Hamuna et al. 2019). In addition, the number of reef fish is also a target for traditional fishermen because they have a fairly high price such as snapper (Arai et al. 2015) and grouper (Nanami 2021). In addition, the number of endemic fish and protected fish (Cowman et al. 2017, Hobbs et al. 2013) also makes coral reefs an important area for breeding, foraging and raising children. By taking into account the important role of coral reefs, conservation activities for small islands in Indonesia will continue to be carried out.

One of the efforts in the management of conservation areas is the availability of biodiversity data in the Tambuhan Island area. This is important information which can then be used as supporting data in making more appropriate management decisions. In the collection of biodiversity data, currently many molecular approaches have been carried out. This is done to reduce errors and the accuracy of the resulting data. In this report, we summarize DNA barcodes and phylogenetic reconstructions of several reef fish from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi. This information will be very important for further research on the biology of reef fish and other research related to the genetics of coral reef fisheries in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

We have collected 53 fish specimens from the coral reefs in 2019 at Tabuhan Island of Banyuwangi, West Java (8° 3'35.52"S, 114°27'42.08"E), Indonesia (Fig 3. 1). Each specimen was kept in the freezer (at -20^{o}C) in a 96 % ethanol preservation solution. Parts of the body, including the muscles or dorsal fins, were used for further DNA sequence analysis.

Genomic DNA extraction, amplification, and Sequencing

The genomic DNA was extracted from muscles or fins of each fish sample using an Accuprep Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Bioneer, Korea) after homogenization by TissueLyser II (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The purified genomic DNA is eluted in TE buffer, then quantified with Nanodrop (Thermofisher Scientific D1000), and stored at -70 ^{o}C for further analysis.

Fish Cytochrome oxidase I (COI) universal primer pairs BCL (TCA ACY AAT CAY AAA GAT ATY GGC AC) and BCH (ACT TCY GGG TGR CCR AAR AAT CA) (Baldwin et al., 2009) were used in PCR reaction to obtain barcoding sequence for molecular identification (Hebert et al. 2003). The PCR reaction (20 µL) contained 11.2 µL ultrapure water, 1 µL of each primer (0.5µM), 0.2 µL Extaq Hotstart version DNA polymerase (TAKARA, Japan), 2 µL 10x Extaq buffer, 2 µL dNTPs (1µM, TAKARA, Japan), 0.6 % total volume DMSO and 200 ng Genomic DNA as a template. Initial denaturation at the first stage of the PCR was carried out at 94^{o}C for 3 minutes. Next, the primary PCR process includes denaturation (35 cycles of at 94^{o}C for 30 sec), annealing (50^{o}C for 30 sec), and extension (72^{o}C for 45 sec). The last step is the final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. The PCR products were purified using a gel extraction kit (Bioneer, Daejeon, Korea) by following the manufacturer's standard protocol.

DNA Sequence analysis

The COI partial sequences obtained were assembled manually using Chromas ver 2.5.0. The sequences with low quality (QV < 20) were trimmed for further analysis. Species identification of each specimen was conducted by its DNA sequence identity to the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) program (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast). Sequences having both high query coverage (> 99 %) and sequence identity (> 99 %) to the GenBank database were considered as the same species. The morphological identification based on the comprehensive photograph method (Halford and Thompson 1994) was used to reconfirm species with a lower similarity and query coverage of the COI sequences (< 99 %). All new sequences were submitted to the GenBank database to get accession numbers.

The multiple alignments of sequences were conducted using the MUSCLE program (Edgar 2004). Nucleotide composition, transition and transversion bias estimation, overall pairwise distance, and Minimum Evolution (ME) tree reconstruction were calculated using the Kimura two-parameter (K2P) distance model using the MEGA 6.0 program (Tamura et al. 2013). The Neighbour Joining (NJ) algorithm tree was created with 1000 bootstrap replications to provide a graphical representation of the divergence pattern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, molecular identification has been carried out to complete the morphological identification that has been done so far. A total of 53 fish samples showed similarities with the reference BLASTN results with a database on GenBank with a value of 99-100%. Of the 53 samples, only 16 specimens have not yet received the GenBank accession numbers, because the registration process has not been completed (still in process). However, all sequences, included in the resulting phylogenetic tree are grouped into three broad groups, namely Labridae (the most dominant family), Pomacentridae and Pomochantidae, and a small number of other families of Teleostei (small groups of families).

Phylogenetic tree reconstruction of different families:

Labridae

A total of 20 Labridae species were identified, but only nine species received GenBank accession numbers. Registration of other sequences is still in the process of recording on the NCBI database through the online system (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), which is expected to be verified shortly. The Labridae family group is a major fish group in coral reef ecosystems(Dhahiyat et al. 2017, Putra Aswad Eka and Akbar 2017). From the phylogenetic tree (Figure 1), we can see the family Labridae belonging to the order, Cheilininae made a separate clade, while the other clades consist of Bodianinae and Corinae orders.

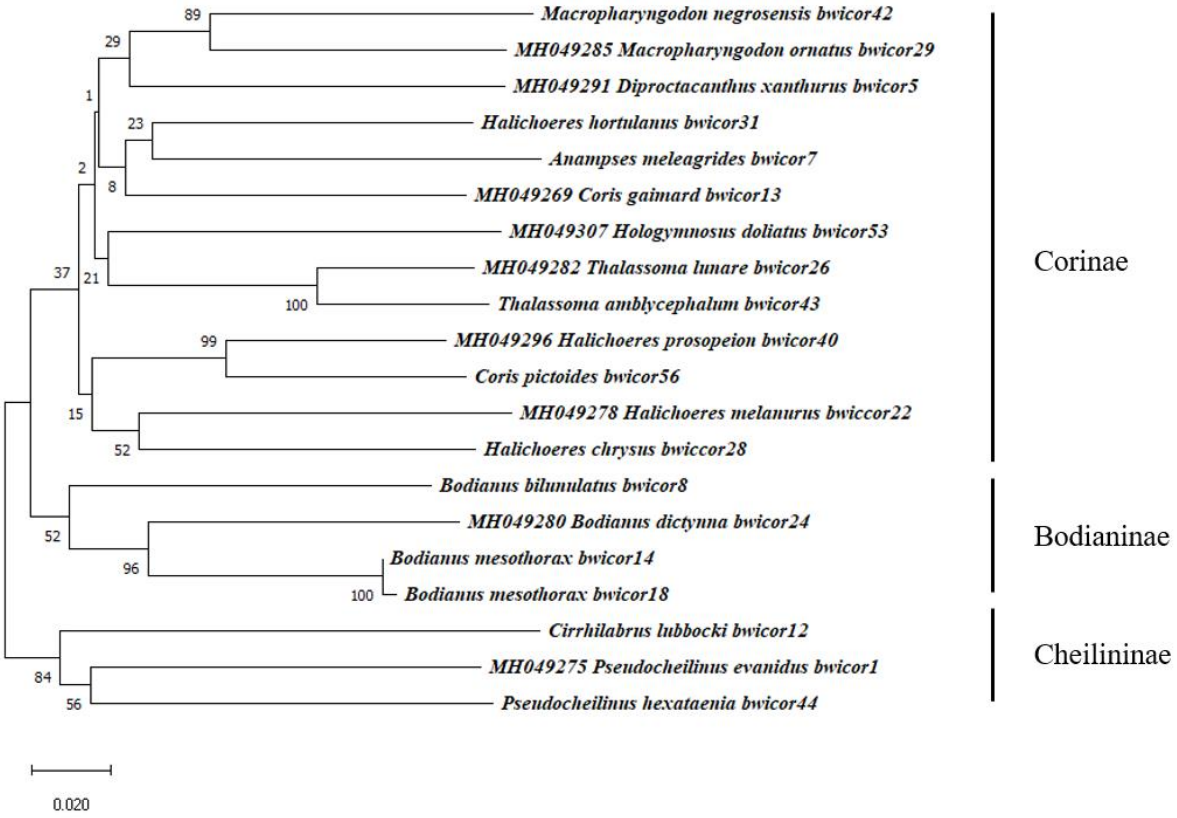


Figure 1. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Labridae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae

The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae families are still included in the major fish groups that make up the coral reef ecosystem. The previous studies in the Trenggalek waters found a large number of fish species under the Pomacentridae family (21 species), while only six species were from the Pomacanthidae family (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). Although the number of species found in this study is not as much as studies conducted in other regions. The analysis of phylogenetic tree reconstruction shows that the Pomacetridae and Pomacanthidae separate families form a distinct clade on the phylogenetic tree produced (Figure 2).

Others

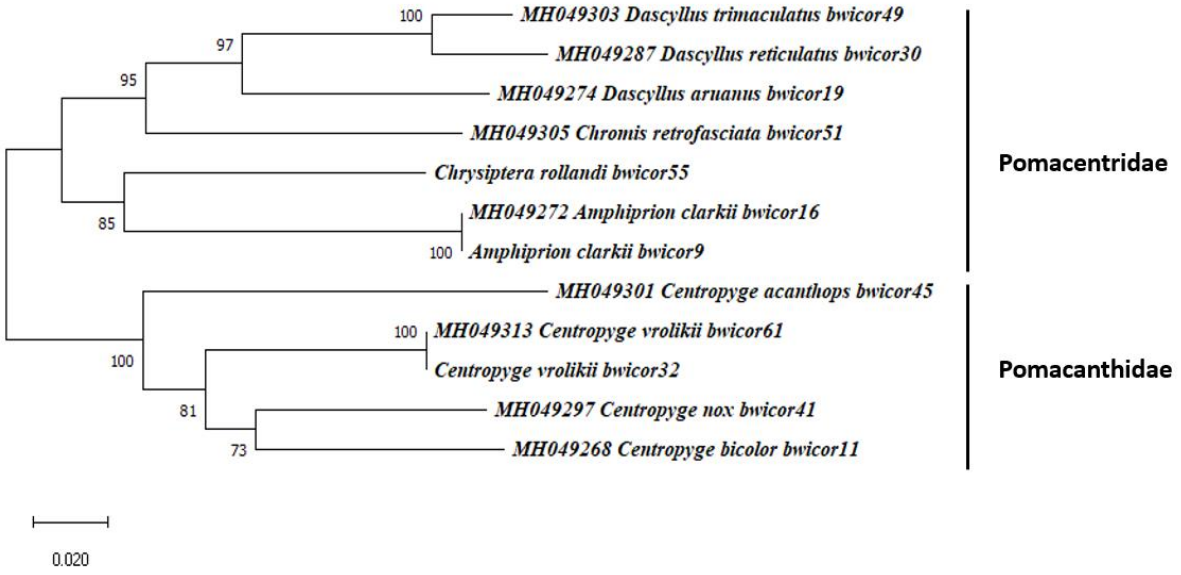


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

The small number of families

Besides the three major families (Labridae, Pomacentridae, and Pomacanthidae), many target fish species those fall into this category are economically essential fishes, such as Caesionidae, Serranidae, and Mullidae. A study of the fish stock of these three groups in the Karimun National Park in Java shows that the Order Serranidae has been exploited beyond its sustainability limit, while the other two families (Caesionidae and Mullidae) are still below their sustainability limit (Yuliana et al. 2016). While from another family, Scorpaeniformes, is a group of seawater ornamental fish species that is quite important and this fish has a poisonous gland that is quite dangerous. Although it has poison glands, some ornamental fish traders make this decorative fish commodity to be quite exclusive. Besides, this group also found an indicator of fish that is the family Chaetodontidae, which is an indicator of coral health. This fish is also found in Trenggalek waters and is an indicator of the coral reef ecosystem in this region, which is also still awake (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). The existence of indicator fish is fundamental because it also reflects the condition of the waters and ecosystems of coral reefs that are still in good condition.

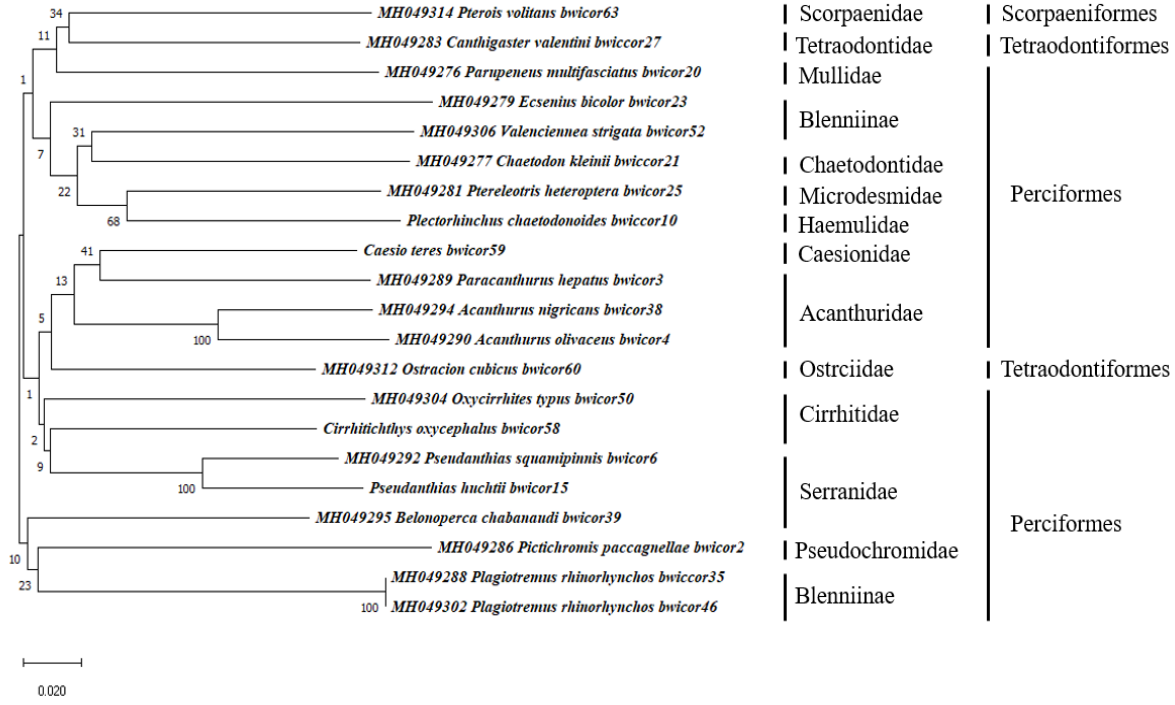


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of a small number of families from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Discussion

The waters of Tabuhan Island are an uninhabited island that is currently an area for nature tourism, besides that this area is also an area for catching reef fish as an essential ornamental fish commodity in Indonesia. Banyuwangi area, which is adjacent to Bali (a famous spot for tourists), becomes a strength in the exploitation of coral, which is quite large. The ornamental fish market in Bali is attractive enough for traditional fishers to make decorative fish as an alternative income source for local and international tourists besides consuming fish that has become a common catch.

The diversity of reef fish requires accurate identification, although there have been many studies of reef fish species, most of the identification is based on morphological information alone. In this study, we identified molecularly as well as listed the sequences produced as sequences from the tropical waters of Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi Indonesia. This information is crucial for the study of molecular biology and other study related to conservation biology in the formulation of policies for the conservation of coastal ecosystems, including coral reef ecosystems.

Previous research on DNA barcoding in reef fish has been done in Indonesia but is very limited. Some researchers have carried out studies in several areas and carried out molecular identification, such as coral fish on Bali's Nusa Penida Island (Twindiko et al. 2013), Fish around Pondok Dadap Harbor, Malang (Andriyono et al. 2019), and several areas in Java and Bali (Andriyono et al. 2020a). With the limited molecular information on reef fish, research on coral fish in Indonesia has become essential.

In this study, several essential species were successfully identified molecularly. In target fishes, the Perciformes order is the dominant fish that becomes the target fish such as the Serranidae, Caesionidae, and Mullidae fishes. In this study, the Serranidae family was represented by *Pseudanthias squamipinnis*, *Pseudanthias huchtii*, and *Belonoperca chabanaudi*. Two species of Pseudanthias are identified as seawater ornamental fish because they have an attractive color. *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* fish distribution in the Western Indian Ocean reefs to the Red Sea and Christmas in South Africa (Heemstra and Akhilesh 2012). Also reported, these fish inhabit the waters of northern Japan, southern Australia. Whereas the *Pseudanthias huchtii*, fish has an attractive green color. It has the potential to become a seawater ornamental commodity that has habitat distribution in the Western Central Pacific covering Sulawesi and the Philippines to Vanuatu, to the southern Great Barrier Reef and Palau regions in the Micronesian islands.

The proportion of major fish compared to target fish in this study was 90%. This value also occurs in almost all studies of reef fish that have a higher composition of major fish than the target fish or indicator fish. Research conducted in Palu Bay waters found a composition of major fish by 54% and only 40% as a target fish. Whereas the study that is currently conducted, only takes ornamental fish samples so that the proportion of major fish is very dominant compared to the target fish, which is only 7.5%. In this study, the Pomacentridae and Pomacathidae groups were identified as many as 7 and 5 species, respectively. This type of fish is fish that has characteristics of maintaining the territory of its habitat so that this group of fish is a permanent resident (resident species) in the coral reef ecosystem.

Whereas Chaetodontidae as indicators of coral reef, this study found only one species in the Chaetodontidae, namely *Chaetodon kleinii*. Species indicators show that the waters of the Tabuan Island still have the coral cover that allows reef fish to live in this region. The identification of these fish also needs to be carried out further research on the condition of the coral cover of Tabuan Island. Research on coral reefs of the Tabuhan Island shows that the conditions are quite weak, with values below 24.9% (Suprayogi 2017). However, this condition still allows some reef fish to live in this area with conservation activities carried out independently by the community accompanied by several academic institutions and local non-governmental organizations in Banyuwangi, Indonesia (Erwanto and Masluha 2019b).

In the group of fish that have venom, *Pterois volitans* are identified in the Tabuhan Island and become one of the traded species. This lionfish species is a common species traded along with other lionfish species *P. miles* (Lyons et al. 2017). However, several references indicate that *P. volitans* has the potential to be invasive. The researches have demonstrated that *P. volitans* invading the North America region, Florida (Freshwater et al. 2009), and other regions in the Indo-pacific region such as the Atlantic coast of mainland USA, the Western North Atlantic, and the Caribbean Sea (Morris et al. 2011, Schofield 2009). As a native fish in the Indo-Pacific region, The red lionfish (*P. volitans*) plays a role in controlling other reef fish species because of their carnivorous nature (Morris et al. 2011). Although, it is mentioned that this species of lionfish is abundant in the Indo-Pacific region (Green and Côté 2009), fishers in Banyuwangi do not exploit this species much because these fish have venom which is quite dangerous to humans.

Conservation strategy

The increase in tourism activities in Banyuwangi also has an impact on increasing tourist visits to Tabuhan Island (Erwanto and Masluha 2019a). This tourist visit can hurt efforts to conserve coral reef ecosystems in this area. Most domestic tourists are not equipped with adequate conservation knowledge so it can have an impact on damage and bring in plastic waste in this area (Barlinti 2020, Mirsalila 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to limit tourism activities in this area as well as to monitor and educate the importance of protecting fishery and marine resources in general. This restriction is adjusted to the ability of the Region to receive visits. The concept of this restriction has been applied in several tourist areas that pay attention to the carrying capacity of the area, such as in the Duyung Island Arcipelago, Riau Archipelago (Mukhlis et al. 2022), Sebesi Island, Lampung (Johan Yar 2016), Karimun Jawa Archipelago, Jawa Tengah (Sulisyati 2016), Dodola Island of Morotai Arciphelago, Maluku Utara (Kismanto Koroy and Mustafa 2018).

Several strategies that need to be implemented with high fish biodiversity include catching environmentally friendly ornamental fish with non-destructive fishing gear, for example set net (Salim et al. 2019), . It is also necessary to pay attention to the number of catches and types of fish caught (Marwadi and Anggoro 2013). Some ornamental fish are not included in the protected category; however, their population continues to decline as the coral reef ecosystem is damaged (Setiawan et al. 2013, Ulfah et al. 2018). Thus, coral reef fish conservation strategies also need to be accompanied by good management of coral reef ecosystems.

The condition of coral reef cover on Tabuhan Island needs to be considered. Activities to increase coral reef cover artificially can be done by transplanting corals (Erwanto and Masluha 2019a). This activity has been successful in several places such as Bali (Nurcahyani 2018), Jakarta (Johan Ofri et al. 2016), Makassar (Kasmi et al. 2021), Bintan (Bukhari and Kurniawan 2021) and Papua (Harianto et al. 2013). With the increasing condition of coral reef cover, it is likely to be followed by an increasing number of reef fish living in this area. It has been proven that coral reefs provide a place for nurturing young fish, spawning, and also foraging. Good environmental support will also have an impact on people who depend on coral reef ecosystems for their lives.

A number of fish associated with coral reefs become the target of fishing catches such as grouper, snapper and napoleon fish. Several studies have shown that grouper species are also very diverse inhabiting coral reef ecosystems (Andriyono et al. 2020b, Jefri et al. 2015). Meanwhile, napoleon fish species even have a very fantastic selling price even though they are currently in a protected status (Miñarro et al. 2016). The knowledge and understanding of the community need to be improved so that the concept of sustainable fisheries can be applied properly. The concept of community-based conservation is deemed more appropriate and can have a significant impact on the sustainability of marine biota in addition to the application of protected areas in the form of National Parks or Marine Protected Areas. The concept of community based has been applied in a number of regions of Indonesia (Damastuti et al. 2022, Gurney et al. 2016) and is expected to preserve Indonesia's marine water resources for the future.

CONCLUSIONS

The diversity of reef fish resources has a great potential in the Tabuhan Island can be maintained, even though the Banyuwangi is currently developing for tourism industry. In this study, 53 specimens were identified, including 49 species of 3 orders and 17 families. Among the identified families, the most family is Labridae, with 20 species identified. The Labridae that are currently identified consist of three subfamilies namely Corinae, Bodianinae, and Cheilininae; each subfamily has formed a separate clade in phylogenetic tree reconstruction. The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae are separated to develop their respective clades. The Tentraodontiformes were identified as being scattered between *Canthigaster valentine* and *Ostracion cubicus*, which may show polyphyletic properties. We have not got yet the Genbank accession numbers for 18 sequences, on the other hand, a total of 35 COI sequences were successfully deposited in the GenBank database and it became important information for the study of biodiversity and genetic of coral reef fish in Indonesian waters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude for the initiation of collaborative research between Airlangga University (Surabaya) and Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan (Jakarta), Indonesia, Including Adjunt Professor Program with Pukyong National University, Korea. The author also expresses our gratitude to Universitas Airlangga which provide funding for this research based on Research Grant No. 439/UN3.1.12/ PT/2022 on DNA Barcoding fish from inland and marine water ecosystem. The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

Andriyono S, Alam MJ, Kim H-W. 2019. Environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding: Diversity study around the Pondok Dadap fish landing station, Malang, Indonesia. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 20. DOI:10.13057/biodiv/d201241

—. 2020a. The Jawa and Bali Island Marine Fish Molecular Identification to Improve 12S rRNA-tRNA Valin-16S rRNA Partial Region Sequences on the GenBank Database. Thalassas: An Inter J Mar Sci: 1-14. DOI:10.1007/s41208-020-00196-x

Andriyono S, Damora A, A Hidayani A. 2020b. Genetic diversity and phylogenetic reconstruction of grouper (Serranidae) from Sunda Land, Indonesia. Egyptian J Aquat Bio Fish 24: 403-415. DOI:10.21608/EJABF.2020.92320.

Annas RA, Muchlisin ZA, Sarong MA. 2017. Coral reefs condition in Aceh Barat, Indonesia. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 18: 514-519. DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d180210

Arai T, Amalina R, Bachok Z. 2015. Variation in fatty acid composition of the bigeye snapper *Lutjanus lutjanus* collected in coral reef habitats of the Malaysian South China Sea. J Bio Res-Thessaloniki 22: 1-8. DOI: 10.1186/s40709-015-0027-2

Azhar M, Ulkhaq M, Kenconojati H. 2019. Inventorization of reef fish on Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. Pages 012041. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science: IOP Publishing. DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/236/1/012041

Barlinti MF. 2020. Perancangan coral garden resort dengan pendekatan arsitektur ekologi di pulau Tabuhan, kabupaten Banyuwangi Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim. http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/18586/

Bukhari PR, Kurniawan D. 2021. Optimasi Penggunaan Waktu Pembersihan untuk Suksesi Transplantasi Karang Acropora Millepora di Perairan Malang Rapat, Bintan. J Kel Nas. 16: 145-156. DOI:10.15578/jkn.v16i2.8689

Cowman PF, Parravicini V, Kulbicki M, Floeter SR. 2017. The biogeography of tropical reef fishes: endemism and provinciality through time. Bio. Rev. 92: 2112-2130. DOI: 10.1111/brv.12323

Damastuti E, de Groot R, Debrot AO, Silvius MJ. 2022. Effectiveness of community-based mangrove management for biodiversity conservation: a case study from Central Java, Indonesia. Trees, Forests and People 7: 100202. DOI:10.1016/j.tfp.2022.100202

Damayanti R. 2012. Pemetaan Terumbu Karang di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Menggunakan Citra Satelit Quickbird. J Kel 5: 62-71. DOI:10.21107/jk.v5i1.938

Dhahiyat Y, Sinuhaji D, Hamdani H. 2017. Struktur Komunitas Ikan Karang didaerah Transplantasi Karang Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu [Community Structure of Coral Reef Fish in the Coral Transplantation Area Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu]. J Ikt Indo 3: 87-94. DOI:10.32491/jii.v3i2.263

Durand, J. R. 1997. The Java Sea Environment. *Biodynex: Biology, Dynamics, Exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fishes in the Java Sea*. http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers09-05/010017890.pdf

Edgar RC. 2004. MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. Nucleic acids research 32: 1792-1797. DOI:10.1093/nar/gkh340

Erwanto Z, Masluha U. 2019a. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika 4. DOI:10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

—. 2019b. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika: J PengMas 4. DOI: 10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

Freshwater DW, Hines A, Parham S, Wilbur A, Sabaoun M, Woodhead J, Akins L, Purdy B, Whitfield PE, Paris CB. 2009. Mitochondrial control region sequence analyses indicate dispersal from the US East Coast as the source of the invasive Indo-Pacific lionfish Pterois volitans in the Bahamas. Mar Bio 156: 1213-1221. DOI:10.1007/s00227-009-1163-8

Green S, Côté I. 2009. Record densities of Indo-Pacific lionfish on Bahamian coral reefs. Coral Reefs 28: 107-107. DOI:10.1007/s00338-008-0446-8

Gurney GG, Cinner JE, Sartin J, Pressey RL, Ban NC, Marshall N, Prabuning D. 2016. Participation in devolved commons management: Multiscale socioeconomic factors related to individuals' participation in community-based management of marine protected areas in Indonesia. Env Sci & Pol 61: 212-220. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2016.04.015

Hafsaridewi R, Fahrudin A, Sutrisno D, Koeshendrajana S. 2018. Resource management in the Karimunjawa Islands, Central Java of Indonesia, through DPSIR approach. Advances in Environmental Sciences 10: 7-22.

Halford AR, Thompson AA. 1994. Visual census surveys of reef fish: Australian Institute of Marine Science. https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2875224

Hamuna B, Kalor JD, Rachmadani AI. 2019. Assessing the condition of coral reefs and the indicator fish (family: Chaetodontidae) in coastal waters of Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia. European Journal of Ecology 5: 126-132. DOI: 10.2478/eje-2019-0020

Harianto H, Musrin M, Asri A. 2013. Rehabilitasi Terumbu Karang Akibat Pengeboman Dengan Metode Transplantasi Menggunakan Karang Jenis Acropora SP. Pekan Ilmiah Mahasiswa Nasional Program Kreativitas Mahasiswa-Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2013: Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. https://www.neliti.com/publications/169460/

Hebert PD, Cywinska A, Ball SL. 2003. Biological identifications through DNA barcodes. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Bio Sci 270: 313-321. DOI:10.1098/rspb.2002.2218

Heemstra PC, Akhilesh K. 2012. A review of the anthiine fish genus Pseudanthias (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species and a key to the species. aqua. International J Ich 18: 121-164. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/33019138.pdf

Hillebrand H, Blasius B, Borer ET, Chase JM, Downing JA, Eriksson BK, Filstrup CT, Harpole WS, Hodapp D, Larsen S. 2018. Biodiversity change is uncoupled from species richness trends: Consequences for conservation and monitoring. J App Eco 55: 169-184. DOI:10.1111/1365-2664.12959

Hobbs J-PA, Van Herwerden L, Jerry DR, Jones GP, Munday PL. 2013. High genetic diversity in geographically remote populations of endemic and widespread coral reef angelfishes (genus: Centropyge). Diversity 5: 39-50. DOI: 10.3390/d5010039

Hutomo M, Moosa MK. 2005. Indonesian marine and coastal biodiversity: Present status. https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/299010.pdf
Jefri E, Zamani NP, Subhan B, Madduppa HH. 2015. Molecular phylogeny inferred from mitochondrial DNA of the grouper Epinephelus spp. in Indonesia collected from local fish market. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 16. DOI:10.13057/biodiv/d160221
Johan O, Soedharma D, Suharsono S. 2016. Tingkat Keberhasilan Transplantasi karang batu di Pulau Pari Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta. J Ris Akua 3: 289-300. http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/jra.3.2.2008.289-300
Johan Y. 2016. Analisis kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekowisata bahari Pulau Sebesi, Provinsi Lampung. Depik 5. DOI:10.13170/depik.5.2.4165
Kasmi M, Makkulawu AR, Usman AF, Kudsiah H. 2021. Aplikasi Teknologi Pengembangan Budidaya Karang Hias Lestari Sebagai Mata Pencaharian Alternatif Di Pulau Barrang Lompo Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Panrita Abdi-J Peng Mas 5: 432-446. DOI:10.20956/pa.v5i3.13893
Kismanto Koroy N, Mustafa M. 2018. Analisis Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang Sebagai Ekowisata Bahari Di Pulau Dodola Kabupaten Pulau Morotai. J Enggano Vol 3: 52-64. DOI:10.31186/jenggano.3.1.52-64
Luthfi OM, Isdianto A, Sari EJ. 2016. Dominance of Acroporids Coral in Coral Reef of Bali Strait, Indonesia. Proc. Basic Sci 6: 173-178.
Lyons TJ, Tuckett QM, Hill JE. 2017. Lower lethal temperatures for two commonly traded species of lionfishes: Implications for establishment beyond Pterois volitans and P. miles. Copeia 105: 630-633. DOI:10.1643/CP-17-612
Marwadi A, Anggoro S. 2013. Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan Hias Ramah Lingkungan Terhadap Tingkat Kerusakan Terumbu Karang Di Gosong Karang Lebar Kepulauan Seribu. Manag of Aqua Res J (MAQUARES) 2: 143-149. DOI:10.14710/marj.v2i3.4209
Miñarro S, Forero GN, Reuter H, van Putten IE. 2016. The role of patron-client relations on the fishing behaviour of artisanal fishermen in the Spermonde Archipelago (Indonesia). Mar Pol 69: 73-83. DOI:10.1016/j.marpol.2016.04.006
Mirsalila R. 2020. Analisis dampak kegiatan Ekowisata terhadap lingkungan di kawasan Konservasi Pantai Bangsring, kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/43019/
Morris JA, Shertzer KW, Rice JA. 2011. A stage-based matrix population model of invasive lionfish with implications for control. Bio Inv 13: 7-12. DOI:10.1007/s10530-010-9786-8
Mukhlis M, Suryanti A, Nevrita N, Apdillah D. 2022. Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Kawasan Untuk Kegiatan Ekowisata Diving Dan Snorkeling Di Perairan Gugusan Pulau Duyung. J Mar Res 11: 483-494. DOI:10.14710/jmr.v11i3.31702
Nainggolan H, Rahmantya K, Asianto A, Wibowo D, Wahyuni T, Zunianto A, Ksatrya S, Malika R. 2019. Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka Tahun 2018 [Marine and fisheries in figures, 2018]. Jakarta, Ministry Of Marine Affairs And Fishries, RoI. https://kkp.go.id/setjen/satudata/page/1453-kelautan-dan-perikanan-dalam-angka
Nanami A. 2021. Spatial distribution of parrotfishes and groupers in an Okinawan coral reef: size-related associations in relation to habitat characteristics. PeerJ 9: e12134. DOI: 10.7717/peerj.12134
Nurcahyani LPAD. 2018. Laju Pertumbuhan dan Tingkat Kelangsungan Hidup Transplantasi Karang Acropora secale di Pantai Serangan dan Pantai Geger, Bali. J Mar Aqua Sci 4: 297-303. DOI:10.24843/jmas.2018.v4.i02.297-303
Prameswara B, Suryawan IB. 2019. Strategi Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Bahari Pulau Tunda, Kecamatan Tirtayasa, Kabupaten Serang, Provinsi Banten. J Destinasi Par 7: 180-187.
Purwanto J. 2003. Status and Management of the Java Sea Fisheries. Assessment, Management and Future Directions for Coastal Fisheries in Asian Countries: 793-832. https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=QW2013000093
Putra AE, Akbar M. 2017. Komposisi dan Keanekaragaman Jenis Ikan Karang di Perairan Teluk Palu. AgriSains 18: 77-83. http://jurnal.untad.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/AGRISAINS/article/viewFile/16914/12095
Putra RD, Suryanti A, Kurniawan D, Pratomo A, Irawan H, Raja TS, Kurniawan R, Pratama G. 2018. Responses of herbivorous fishes on coral reef cover in outer island Indonesia (Study Case: Natuna Island). Pages 04009. E3S Web of Conferences: EDP Sciences. DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/20184704009
Quimpo TJR, Cabaitan PC, Olavides RDD, Dumalagan Jr EE, Munar J, Siringan FP. 2018. Preliminary observations of macrobenthic invertebrates and megafauna communities in the upper mesophotic coral ecosystems in Apo Reef Natural Park, Philippines. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 66. http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:43FEC92C-1076-49BD-8AD4-B23367077618
Riskiani I, Budimawan B, Bahar A. 2019. The analysis of coral reef fishes abundance based on coral reef condition in marine tourism park of the Kapoposang Islands, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Inter J Env, Agri and Biotech 4: 41-50. DOI: 10.22161/ijeab.4418
Sahetapy D, Retraubun A, Bengen D, Abrahamsz J. 2018. Coral reef fishes of Tuhaha Bay, Saparua Island, Maluku province, Indonesia. International J Fish Aqua Stu 6: 105-109. www.fisheriesjournal.com
Salim G, Firdaus M, Alvian MF, Indarjo A, Soejarwo PA, GS AD, Prakoso LY. 2019. Analisis Sosial Ekonomi Dan Keramahan Lingkungan Alat Tangkap Sero (Set Net) Di Perairan Pulau Bangkudulis Kabupaten Tana Tidung, Kalimantan Utara. Buletin Ilmiah Mar Sos Eko Kel Perikan 5. DOI:10.15578/marina.v5i2.8112

Schofield PJ. 2009. Geographic extent and chronology of the invasion of non-native lionfish (Pterois volitans [Linnaeus 1758] and P. miles [Bennett 1828]) in the Western North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. Aqua Inv 4: 473-479. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a8d7/232c54c8af9ebc24c047f2302cb6412539dc.pdf

Setiawan F, Kusen JD, Kaligis GJ. 2013. Community changes of coral reef fishes in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Aqua Sci & Manag 1: 117-123. DOI:10.35800/jasm.1.2.2013.7273

Shanmughavel P. 2007. An overview on biodiversity information in databases. Bioinformation 1: 367. DOI:10.6026/97320630001367

Sulisyati R. 2016. Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang untuk Kesesuaian Wisata Bahari di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Universitas Gadjah Mada. http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/97951

Suprayogi I. 2017. Studi Tutupan Terumbu Karang Dengan Metode Line Intercept Transect Di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Banyuwangi Jawa Timur. Universitas Brawijaya. http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/6621

Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipski A, Kumar S. 2013. MEGA6: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 6.0. Mol Bio and Evo 30: 2725-2729. DOI:10.1093/molbev/mst197

Twindiko AF, Wijayanti DP, Ambariyanto A. 2013. Studi Filogenetik Ikan Karang Genus Pseudochromis dan Pictichromis di Perairan Indo-Pasifik. Buletin Oseano Mar 2: 29-37. DOI:10.14710/buloma.v2i3.6948

Ulfah M, Yolanda C, Karina S, Purnawan S, Agustina S. 2018. Perbandingan Tutupan Karang Keras Sebelum, Saat dan Sesudah Pemutihan Karang di Perairan Krueng Raya, Aceh Besar. J I Tek Kel Trop 10: 739-745. DOI:10.29244/jitkt.v10i3.21974

Wibowo K, Adrim M. 2014. Komunitas ikan-ikan karang Teluk Prigi, Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. Zoo Indo 22. DOI:10.52508/zi.v22i2.320

Yuliana E, Boer M, Fahrudin A, Kamal MM, Muttaqin E. 2016. Status stok ikan karang target di kawasan konservasi Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. JPenePerikIndo 22:9-16. DOI:10.15578/jppi.22.1.2016.9-16

401 **Table 1**. Summary of coral reef fishes identified from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, Indonesia

No.	Sample ID	Order*	Family*	Species name	Habitat distribution **	GenBank accession No.***
1	bwicor1	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus evanidus*	Indo-Pacific: the Red Sea to South Africa	MH049275
2	bwicor44	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*	Indo-Pacific	nr
3	bwicor13	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris gaimard*	Pacific Ocean	MH049269
4	bwicor56	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris pictoides*	Western Pacific	nr
5	bwicor40	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres prosopeion*	Western Pasific	MH049296
6	bwicor31	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres hortulanus*	Indo-Pacific	nr
7	bwicor28	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres chrysus*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
8	bwicor53	Perciformes	Labridae	*Hologymnosus doliatus*	Indo-Pacific, South Africa	MH049307
9	bwicor26	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma lunare*	Indo-Pacific	MH049282
10	bwicor43	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma amblycephalum*	Indo-Pacific	nr
11	bwiccor22	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres melanurus*	Indo-Pacific: Bali, Indonesia, Australia	MH049278
12	bwicor29	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon ornatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049285
13	bwicor42	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon negrosensis*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
14	bwicor24	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus dictynna*	Western Pacific	MH049280
15	bwicor14	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
16	bwicor18	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
17	bwicor8	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus bilunulatus*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
18	bwicor5	Perciformes	Labridae	*Diproctacanthus xanthurus*	Western Central Pacific	MH049291
19	bwicor12	Perciformes	Labridae	*Cirrhilabrus lubbocki*	Western Central Pacific	nr
20	bwicor7	Perciformes	Labridae	*Anampses meleagrides*	Indo-Pacific	nr
21	bwicor16	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049272
22	bwicor9	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
23	bwicor19	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus aruanus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049274
24	bwicor49	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus trimaculatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049303
25	bwicor30	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus reticulatus*	Eastern Central Indian Ocean to Western Pacific	MH049287
26	bwicor51	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chromis retrofasciata*	Western Pasific	MH049305
27	bwicor55	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chrysiptera rollandi*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
28	bwicor3	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Paracanthurus hepatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049289
29	bwicor38	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus nigricans*	Eastern Indian Ocean	MH049294
30	bwicor4	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus olivaceus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049290
31	bwicor61	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	MH049313
32	bwicor32	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	nr
33	bwicor41	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge nox*	Western Pacific	MH049297
34	bwicor45	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge acanthops*	Western Indian Ocean	MH049301
35	bwicor11	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049268
36	bwicor23	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Ecsenius bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049279
37	bwicor35	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049288
38	bwicor46	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049302
39	bwicor52	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Valenciennea strigata*	Indo-Pacific	MH049306
40	bwicor21	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	*Chaetodon kleinii*	Indo-Pacific, Eastern Pacific	MH049277
41	bwicor50	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	*Oxycirrhites typus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049304
42	bwicor58	Perciformes	Cirrhiridae	*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*	Indo-Pacific	nr

43	bwicor25	Perciformes	Microdesmidae	*Ptereleotris heteroptera*	Indo-Pacific	MH049281
44	bwicor20	Perciformes	Mullidae	*Parupeneus multifasciatus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049276
45	bwicor2	Perciformes	Pseudochromidae	*Pictichromis paccagnellae*	Western Pacific, Palau	MH049286
46	bwicor6	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias squamipinnis*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049292
47	bwicor15	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias huchtii*	Western Central Pacific	nr
48	bwicor39	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Belonoperca chabanaudi*	Indo-Pacific	MH049295
49	bwicor10	Perciformes	Haemulidae	*Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
50	bwicor59	Perciformes	Caesionidae	*Caesio teres*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
51	bwicor63	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	*Pterois volitans*	Pacific Ocean	MH049314
52	bwicor60	Tetraodontiformes	Ostraciidae	*Ostracion cubicus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049312
53	bwicor27	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	*Canthigaster valentini*	Indo-Pacific	MH049283

* WoRMS : http://www.marinespecies.org/

** Fishbase database : https://www.fishbase.se/

*** NCBI database : https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

Ensure that the following items are present:

The first corresponding author must be accompanied with contact details: **Give mark (X)**

• E-mail address	v
• Full postal address (incl street name and number (location), city, postal code, state/province, country)	v
• Phone and facsimile numbers (incl country phone code)	v

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:

• Keywords	v
• Running titles	
• All figure captions	v
• All tables (incl title and note/description)	v

Further considerations

• Manuscript has been "spell & grammar-checked" Better, if it is revised by a professional science editor or a native English speaker	v
• References are in the correct format for this journal	v
• All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa	v
• Colored figures are only used if the information in the text may be losing without those images	v
• Charts (graphs and diagrams) are drawn in black and white images; use shading to differentiate	v

Artikel 5, Lampiran 2

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA Barcoding and Implication on Conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

Abstract. Tabuhan Island, one of the mainstays of coastal tourism with the charm of coral reefs, has a fairly high potential for reef fish diversity. Coral reef ecosystems provide suitable habitats for reef fish to spawning ground, feeding ground, and nursery ground which provide suitable nurturing areas. here, studies have been carried out on the diversity of reef fish by molecular approaches. The molecular identification approach provides accuracy in identification to the species level. In this study, samples of reef fish species from Tabuhan Island waters were identified molecularly in the mitochondrial DNA region of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI). The identification results showed that 53 specimens had been identified and some of the themes were registered in the GenBank database to strengthen genetic information of reef fish in the tropical region of Indonesia. A total of 53 specimens were identified spread over 49 species, 3 orders, and 17 families dominated by reef fish groups from Labridae (20 species). The reconstruction of the phylogenetic tree shows that the family collects several species, but some species are classified as paraphyletic. The results of this molecular identification have also succeeded in registering 35 COI sequences in the Genbank database. The mtDNA sequence data is very important and becomes the basis for the genetic conservation resources in coral reef ecosystems

Keywords: diversity, coral reef ecosystem, marine fish, conservation, sustainable

Running title: Sektiana et al. Diversity of the Tabuhan Island

INTRODUCTION

The Java Sea has a group of islands spread throughout the west and east of the Pacific Ocean. It has a coral reef ecosystem that contains diverse species of fishes that provide goods and services to the ecosystem, such as fisheries products like pelagic and ornamental fish (Durand and Petit 1995) and tourism. The Java Sea is included as shallow water between Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi, within 310,000 km^2. The Java Sea contributes about 10.69% of the national marine fisheries production (Nainggolan et al. 2019). An increase in fish consumption and a rise in the human population has increased the demand for fishes thus stimulating the development of fishing in this area (Purwanto 2003). However, the biodiversity in the Indonesian coral reef is threatened by global climate changes, various anthropogenic activities, fisheries, and sedimentation. Furthermore, the biodiversity of the Java Sea has also experienced a tremendous impact from these activities (Purwanto 2003).

Along the waters of the Java Sea, there are several conservation areas in the form of archipelagic areas. In Banten Province, there is Tunda Island which is one of the island's tourist areas (Prameswara and Suryawan 2019). Meanwhile, Central Java has a marine National Park area famous for its high diversity conditions, Karimun Jawa National Park (Hafsaridewi et al. 2018, Yuliana et al. 2020). In East Java, apart from Bawean Island (Riskiani et al. 2019) in Gresik Regency, there is Tabuhan Island in Banyuwangi Regency (Luthfi et al. 2016).

Tabuhan Island is an empty island in the waters of Banyuwangi Regency, precisely included in the administrative area of Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District. The island is about 20 km from the mainland of Bangsing Village in the Bali Strait with an area of about 5 hectares. The uninhabited island is an attractive small island to become one of the marine tourism destinations in the form of tourism activities, air sports, and ornamental fisheries (Damayanti 2012). Research on reef fish has been carried out, but still through a morphological approach (Azhar et al. 2019), a molecular approach has never been done. In connection with the objectives of biodiversity conservation, information on each specimen is needed with data ranging from complete and accurate systematic positions, including the use of molecular approaches in collecting biodiversity information in this area. It is kept as a species nomenclature, including conservation status

(Shanmughavel 2007). The number of species in a community is called species richness. This is the most dominant measure of biodiversity because it can be easily monitored and recorded (Hillebrand et al. 2018).

Biodiversity studies in coral reef areas generally examine macrobenthos (Quimpo et al. 2018), coral reef cover (Annas et al. 2017, Putra Risandi Dwirama et al. 2018) and symbiotic fish species in this essential ecosystem area (Sahetapy et al. 2018). Reef fish are important biota as an indicator of the health of coral reef ecosystems by identifying certain types of fish such as Chaetodontidae (Hamuna et al. 2019). In addition, the number of reef fish is also a target for traditional fishermen because they have a fairly high price such as snapper (Arai et al. 2015) and grouper (Nanami 2021). In addition, the number of endemic fish and protected fish (Cowman et al. 2017, Hobbs et al. 2013) also makes coral reefs an important area for breeding, foraging and raising children. By taking into account the important role of coral reefs, conservation activities for small islands in Indonesia will continue to be carried out.

One of the efforts in the management of conservation areas is the availability of biodiversity data in the Tambuhan Island area. This is important information which can then be used as supporting data in making more appropriate management decisions. In the collection of biodiversity data, currently many molecular approaches have been carried out. This is done to reduce errors and the accuracy of the resulting data. In this report, we summarize DNA barcodes and phylogenetic reconstructions of several reef fish from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi. This information will be very important for further research on the biology of reef fish and other research related to the genetics of coral reef fisheries in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

We have collected 53 fish specimens from the coral reefs in 2019 at Tabuhan Island of Banyuwangi, West Java (8° 3'35.52"S, 114°27'42.08"E), Indonesia (Fig 3. 1). Each specimen was kept in the freezer (at -20ºC) in a 96 % ethanol preservation solution. Parts of the body, including the muscles or dorsal fins, were used for further DNA sequence analysis.

Genomic DNA extraction, amplification, and Sequencing

The genomic DNA was extracted from muscles or fins of each fish sample using an Accuprep Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Bioneer, Korea) after homogenization by TissueLyser II (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The purified genomic DNA is eluted in TE buffer, then quantified with Nanodrop (Thermofisher Scientific D1000), and stored at -70 ºC for further analysis.

Fish Cytochrome oxidase I (COI) universal primer pairs BCL (TCA ACY AAT CAY AAA GAT ATY GGC AC) and BCH (ACT TCY GGG TGR CCR AAR AAT CA) (Baldwin et al., 2009) were used in PCR reaction to obtain barcoding sequence for molecular identification (Hebert et al. 2003). The PCR reaction (20 µL) contained 11.2 µL ultrapure water, 1 µL of each primer (0.5µM), 0.2 µL Extaq Hotstart version DNA polymerase (TAKARA, Japan), 2 µL 10x Extaq buffer, 2 µL dNTPs (1µM, TAKARA, Japan), 0.6 % total volume DMSO and 200 ng Genomic DNA as a template. Initial denaturation at the first stage of the PCR was carried out at 94ºC for 3 minutes. Next, the primary PCR process includes denaturation (35 cycles of at 94ºC for 30 sec), annealing (50ºC for 30 sec), and extension (72ºC for 45 sec). The last step is the final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. The PCR products were purified using a gel extraction kit (Bioneer, Daejeon, Korea) by following the manufacturer's standard protocol.

DNA Sequence analysis

The COI partial sequences obtained were assembled manually using Chromas ver 2.5.0. The sequences with low quality (QV < 20) were trimmed for further analysis. Species identification of each specimen was conducted by its DNA sequence identity to the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) program (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast). Sequences having both high query coverage (> 99 %) and sequence identity (> 99 %) to the GenBank database were considered as the same species. The morphological identification based on the comprehensive photograph method (Halford and Thompson 1994) was used to reconfirm species with a lower similarity and query coverage of the COI sequences (< 99 %). All new sequences were submitted to the GenBank database to get accession numbers.

The multiple alignments of sequences were conducted using the MUSCLE program (Edgar 2004). Nucleotide composition, transition and transversion bias estimation, overall pairwise distance, and Minimum Evolution (ME) tree reconstruction were calculated using the Kimura two-parameter (K2P) distance model using the MEGA 6.0 program (Tamura et al. 2013). The Neighbour Joining (NJ) algorithm tree was created with 1000 bootstrap replications to provide a graphical representation of the divergence pattern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, molecular identification has been carried out to complete the morphological identification that has been done so far. A total of 53 fish samples showed similarities with the reference BLASTN results with a database on GenBank with a value of 99-100%. Of the 53 samples, only 16 specimens have not yet received the GenBank accession numbers, because the registration process has not been completed (still in process). However, all sequences, included in the resulting phylogenetic tree are grouped into three broad groups, namely Labridae (the most dominant family), Pomacentridae and Pomochantidae, and a small number of other families of Teleostei (small groups of families).

Phylogenetic tree reconstruction of different families

Labridae

A total of 20 Labridae species were identified, but only nine species received GenBank accession numbers. Registration of other sequences is still in the process of recording on the NCBI database through the online system (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), which is expected to be verified shortly. The Labridae family group is a major fish group in coral reef ecosystems(Dhahiyat et al. 2017, Putra Aswad Eka and Akbar 2017). From the phylogenetic tree (Figure 1), we can see the family Labridae belonging to the order, Cheilininae made a separate clade, while the other clades consist of Bodianinae and Corinae orders.

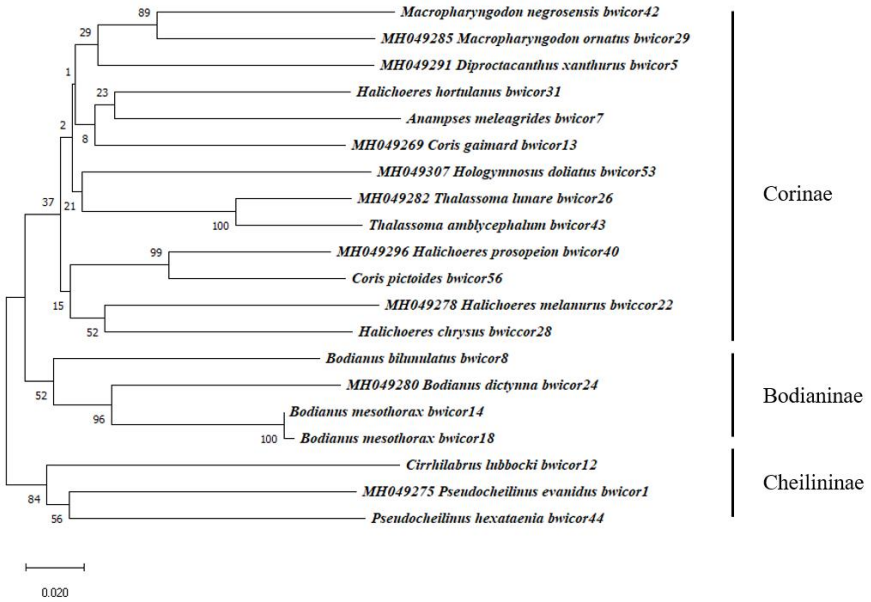


Figure 1. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Labridae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae

The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae families are still included in the major fish groups that make up the coral reef ecosystem. The previous studies in the Trenggalek waters found a large number of fish species under the Pomacentridae family (21 species), while only six species were from the Pomacanthidae family (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). Although the number of species found in this study is not as much as studies conducted in other regions. The analysis of phylogenetic tree reconstruction shows that the Pomacetridae and Pomacanthidae separate families form a distinct clade on the phylogenetic tree produced (Figure 2).

Commented [W11]: There is no explanation in the discussion

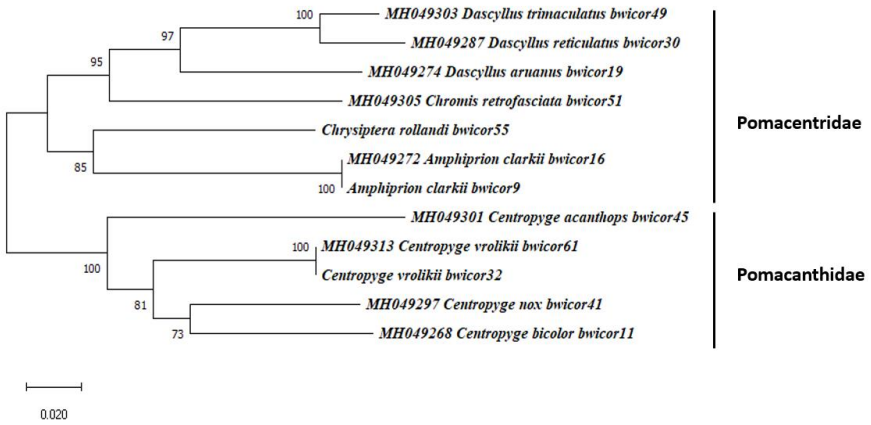


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

The small number of families

Besides the three major families (Labridae, Pomacentridae, and Pomacanthidae), many target fish species those fall into this category are economically essential fishes, such as Caesionidae, Serranidae, and Mullidae. A study of the fish stock of these three groups in the Karimun National Park in Java shows that the Order Serranidae has been exploited beyond its sustainability limit, while the other two families (Caesionidae and Mullidae) are still below their sustainability limit (Yuliana et al. 2016). While from another family, Scorpaeniformes, is a group of seawater ornamental fish species that is quite important and this fish has a poisonous gland that is quite dangerous. Although it has poison glands, some ornamental fish traders make this decorative fish commodity to be quite exclusive. Besides, this group also found an indicator of fish that is the family Chaetodontidae, which is an indicator of coral health. This fish is also found in Trenggalek waters and is an indicator of the coral reef ecosystem in this region, which is also still awake (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). The existence of indicator fish is fundamental because it also reflects the condition of the waters and ecosystems of coral reefs that are still in good condition.

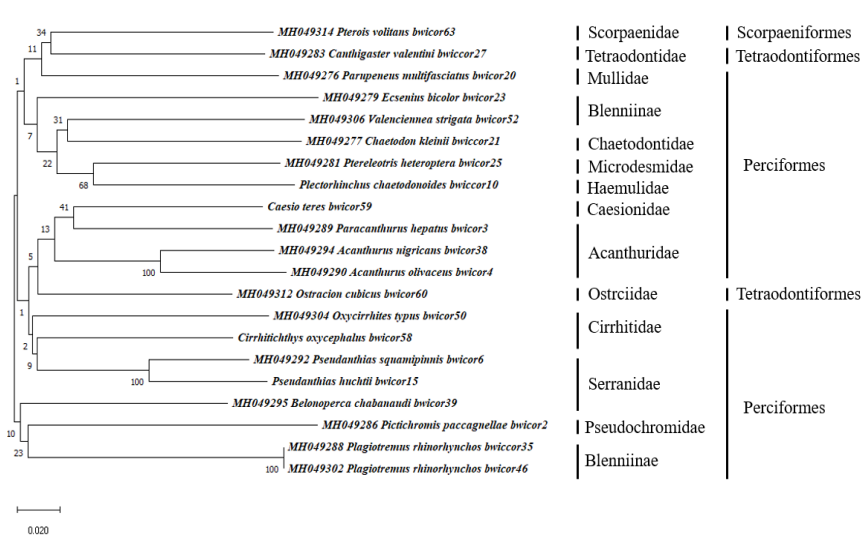


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of a small number of families from Tabuhan Island using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Commented [W12]: Blenniinae or Blennidae?

Discussion

Diversity

The waters of Tabuhan Island are an uninhabited island that is currently an area for nature tourism, besides that this area is also an area for catching reef fish as an essential ornamental fish commodity in Indonesia. Banyuwangi area, which is adjacent to Bali (a famous spot for tourists), becomes a strength in the exploitation of coral, which is quite large. The ornamental fish market in Bali is attractive enough for traditional fishers to make decorative fish as an alternative income source for local and international tourists besides consuming fish that has become a common catch.

The diversity of reef fish requires accurate identification, although there have been many studies of reef fish species, most of the identification is based on morphological information alone. In this study, we identified molecularly as well as listed the sequences produced as sequences from the tropical waters of Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi Indonesia. This information is crucial for the study of molecular biology and other study related to conservation biology in the formulation of policies for the conservation of coastal ecosystems, including coral reef ecosystems.

Previous research on DNA barcoding in reef fish has been done in Indonesia but is very limited. Some researchers have carried out studies in several areas and carried out molecular identification, such as coral fish on Bali's Nusa Penida Island (Twindiko et al. 2013), Fish around Pondok Dadap Harbor, Malang (Andriyono et al. 2019), and several areas in Java and Bali (Andriyono et al. 2020a). With the limited molecular information on reef fish, research on coral fish in Indonesia has become essential.

In this study, several essential species were successfully identified molecularly. In target fishes, the Perciformes order is the dominant fish that becomes the target fish such as the Serranidae, Caesionidae, and Mullidae fishes. In this study, the Serranidae family was represented by *Pseudanthias squamipinnis*, *Pseudanthias huchtii*, and *Belonoperca chabanaudi*. Two species of Pseudanthias are identified as seawater ornamental fish because they have an attractive color. *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* fish distribution in the Western Indian Ocean reefs to the Red Sea and Christmas in South Africa (Heemstra and Akhilesh 2012). Also reported, these fish inhabit the waters of northern Japan, southern Australia. Whereas the *Pseudanthias huchtii*, fish has an attractive green color. It has the potential to become a seawater ornamental commodity that has habitat distribution in the Western Central Pacific covering Sulawesi and the Philippines to Vanuatu, to the southern Great Barrier Reef and Palau regions in the Micronesian islands.

The proportion of major fish compared to target fish in this study was 90%. This value also occurs in almost all studies of reef fish that have a higher composition of major fish than the target fish or indicator fish. Research conducted in Palu Bay waters found a composition of major fish by 54% and only 40% as a target fish. Whereas the study that is currently conducted, only takes ornamental fish samples so that the proportion of major fish is very dominant compared to the target fish, which is only 7.5%. In this study, the Pomacentridae and Pomacathidae groups were identified as many as 7 and 5 species, respectively. This type of fish is fish that has characteristics of maintaining the territory of its habitat so that this group of fish is a permanent resident (resident species) in the coral reef ecosystem.

Whereas Chaetodontidae as indicators of coral reef, this study found only one species in the Chaetodontidae, namely *Chaetodon kleinii*. Species indicators show that the waters of the Tabuan Island still have the coral cover that allows reef fish to live in this region. The identification of these fish also needs to be carried out further research on the condition of the coral cover of Tabuan Island. Research on coral reefs of the Tabuhan Island shows that the conditions are quite weak, with values below 24.9% (Suprayogi 2017). However, this condition still allows some reef fish to live in this area with conservation activities carried out independently by the community accompanied by several academic institutions and local non-governmental organizations in Banyuwangi, Indonesia (Erwanto and Masluha 2019b).

In the group of fish that have venom, *Pterois volitans* are identified in the Tabuhan Island and become one of the traded species. This lionfish species is a common species traded along with other lionfish species *P. miles* (Lyons et al. 2017). However, several references indicate that *P. volitans* has the potential to be invasive. The researches have demonstrated that *P. volitans* invading the North America region, Florida (Freshwater et al. 2009), and other regions in the Indo-pacific region such as the Atlantic coast of mainland USA, the Western North Atlantic, and the Caribbean Sea (Morris et al. 2011, Schofield 2009). As a native fish in the Indo-Pacific region, The red lionfish (*P. volitans*) plays a role in controlling other reef fish species because of their carnivorous nature (Morris et al. 2011). Although, it is mentioned that this species of lionfish is abundant in the Indo-Pacific region (Green and Côté 2009), fishers in Banyuwangi do not exploit this species much because these fish have venom which is quite dangerous to humans.

Conservation strategy

The increase in tourism activities in Banyuwangi also has an impact on increasing tourist visits to Tabuhan Island (Erwanto and Masluha 2019a). This tourist visit can hurt efforts to conserve coral reef ecosystems in this area. Most domestic tourists are not equipped with adequate conservation knowledge so it can have an impact on damage and bring in plastic waste in this area (Barlinti 2020, Mirsalila 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to limit tourism activities in this area as well as to monitor and educate the importance of protecting fishery and marine resources in general. This restriction is adjusted to the ability of the Region to receive visits. The concept of this restriction has been applied in several tourist

Commented [W13]: In this study, target fish from the Acanthuridae family were also found, although in small numbers

Commented [W14]: How about Belonoperca chabanaudi? Does it include ornamental fish? Any reports of its spread?

Commented [W15]: Blennidae and Labridae are also included as major fish

Commented [W16]: belonging to the family Scorpaenidae.

areas that pay attention to the carrying capacity of the area, such as in the Duyung Island Arcipelago, Riau Archipelago (Mukhlis et al. 2022), Sebesi Island, Lampung (Johan Yar 2016), Karimun Jawa Archipelago, Jawa Tengah (Sulisyati 2016), Dodola Island of Morotai Arciphelago, Maluku Utara (Kismanto Koroy and Mustafa 2018).

Several strategies that need to be implemented with high fish biodiversity include catching environmentally friendly ornamental fish with non-destructive fishing gear, for example set net (Salim et al. 2019), . It is also necessary to pay attention to the number of catches and types of fish caught (Marwadi and Anggoro 2013). Some ornamental fish are not included in the protected category; however, their population continues to decline as the coral reef ecosystem is damaged (Setiawan et al. 2013, Ulfah et al. 2018). Thus, coral reef fish conservation strategies also need to be accompanied by good management of coral reef ecosystems.

The condition of coral reef cover on Tabuhan Island needs to be considered. Activities to increase coral reef cover artificially can be done by transplanting corals (Erwanto and Masluha 2019a). This activity has been successful in several places such as Bali (Nurcahyani 2018), Jakarta (Johan Ofri et al. 2016), Makassar (Kasmi et al. 2021), Bintan (Bukhari and Kurniawan 2021) and Papua (Harianto et al. 2013). With the increasing condition of coral reef cover, it is likely to be followed by an increasing number of reef fish living in this area. It has been proven that coral reefs provide a place for nurturing young fish, spawning, and also foraging. Good environmental support will also have an impact on people who depend on coral reef ecosystems for their lives.

A number of fish associated with coral reefs become the target of fishing catches such as grouper, snapper and napoleon fish. Several studies have shown that grouper species are also very diverse inhabiting coral reef ecosystems (Andriyono et al. 2020b, Jefri et al. 2015). Meanwhile, napoleon fish species even have a very fantastic selling price even though they are currently in a protected status (Miñarro et al. 2016). The knowledge and understanding of the community need to be improved so that the concept of sustainable fisheries can be applied properly. The concept of community-based conservation is deemed more appropriate and can have a significant impact on the sustainability of marine biota in addition to the application of protected areas in the form of National Parks or Marine Protected Areas. The concept of community based has been applied in a number of regions of Indonesia (Damastuti et al. 2022, Gurney et al. 2016) and is expected to preserve Indonesia's marine water resources for the future.

In conclusion, the diversity of reef fish resources has a great potential in the Tabuhan Island can be maintained, even though the Banyuwangi is currently developing for tourism industry. In this study, 53 specimens were identified, including 49 species of 3 orders and 17 families. Among the identified families, the most family is Labridae, with 20 species identified. The Labridae that are currently identified consist of three subfamilies namely Corinae, Bodianinae, and Cheilininae; each subfamily has formed a separate clade in phylogenetic tree reconstruction. The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae are separated to develop their respective clades. The Tentraodontiformes were identified as being scattered between *Canthigaster valentine* and *Ostracion cubicus*, which may show polyphyletic properties. We have not got yet the Genbank accession numbers for 18 sequences, on the other hand, a total of 35 COI sequences were successfully deposited in the GenBank database and it became important information for the study of biodiversity and genetic of coral reef fish in Indonesian waters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude for the initiation of collaborative research between Airlangga University (Surabaya) and Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan (Jakarta), Indonesia, Including Adjunt Professor Program with Pukyong National University, Korea. The author also expresses our gratitude to Universitas Airlangga which provide funding for this research based on Research Grant No. 439/UN3.1.12/ PT/2022 on DNA Barcoding fish from inland and marine water ecosystem. The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

Andriyono S, Alam MJ, Kim H-W. 2019. Environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding: Diversity study around the Pondok Dadap fish landing station, Malang, Indonesia. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 20. DOI:10.13057/biodiv/d201241

—. 2020a. The Jawa and Bali Island Marine Fish Molecular Identification to Improve 12S rRNA-tRNA Valin-16S rRNA Partial Region Sequences on the GenBank Database. Thalassas: An Inter J Mar Sci: 1-14. DOI:10.1007/s41208-020-00196-x

Andriyono S, Damora A, A Hidayani A. 2020b. Genetic diversity and phylogenetic reconstruction of grouper (Serranidae) from Sunda Land, Indonesia. Egyptian J Aquat Bio Fish 24: 403-415. DOI:10.21608/EJABF.2020.92320.

Annas RA, Muchlisin ZA, Sarong MA. 2017. Coral reefs condition in Aceh Barat, Indonesia. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 18: 514-519. DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d180210

Arai T, Amalina R, Bachok Z. 2015. Variation in fatty acid composition of the bigeye snapper *Lutjanus lutjanus* collected in coral reef habitats of the Malaysian South China Sea. J Bio Res-Thessaloniki 22: 1-8. DOI: 10.1186/s40709-015-0027-2

Azhar M, Ulkhaq M, Kenconojati H. 2019. Inventorization of reef fish on Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. Pages 012041. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science: IOP Publishing. DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/236/1/012041

Barlinti MF. 2020. Perancangan coral garden resort dengan pendekatan arsitektur ekologi di pulau Tabuhan, kabupaten Banyuwangi Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim. http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/18586/

Bukhari PR, Kurniawan D. 2021. Optimasi Penggunaan Waktu Pembersihan untuk Suksesi Transplantasi Karang Acropora Millepora di Perairan Malang Rapat, Bintan. J Kel Nas. 16: 145-156. DOI:10.15578/jkn.v16i2.8689

Cowman PF, Parravicini V, Kulbicki M, Floeter SR. 2017. The biogeography of tropical reef fishes: endemism and provinciality through time. Bio. Rev. 92: 2112-2130. DOI: 10.1111/brv.12323

Damastuti E, de Groot R, Debrot AO, Silvius MJ. 2022. Effectiveness of community-based mangrove management for biodiversity conservation: a case study from Central Java, Indonesia. Trees, Forests and People 7: 100202. DOI:10.1016/j.tfp.2022.100202

Damayanti R. 2012. Pemetaan Terumbu Karang di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Menggunakan Citra Satelit Quickbird. J Kel 5: 62-71. DOI:10.21107/jk.v5i1.938

Dhahiyat Y, Sinuhaji D, Hamdani H. 2017. Struktur Komunitas Ikan Karang didaerah Transplantasi Karang Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu [Community Structure of Coral Reef Fish in the Coral Transplantation Area Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu]. J Ikt Indo 3: 87-94. DOI:10.32491/jii.v3i2.263

Durand, J. R. 1997. The Java Sea Environment. *Biodynex: Biology, Dynamics, Exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fishes in the Java Sea*. http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers09-05/010017890.pdf

Edgar RC. 2004. MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. Nucleic acids research 32: 1792-1797. DOI:10.1093/nar/gkh340

Erwanto Z, Masluha U. 2019a. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika 4. DOI:10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

—. 2019b. Teknologi Konservasi Artificial Temple Reef Sebagai Pengendali Abrasi Pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J-Dinamika: J PengMas 4. DOI: 10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078

Freshwater DW, Hines A, Parham S, Wilbur A, Sabaoun M, Woodhead J, Akins L, Purdy B, Whitfield PE, Paris CB. 2009. Mitochondrial control region sequence analyses indicate dispersal from the US East Coast as the source of the invasive Indo-Pacific lionfish Pterois volitans in the Bahamas. Mar Bio 156: 1213-1221. DOI:10.1007/s00227-009-1163-8

Green S, Côté I. 2009. Record densities of Indo-Pacific lionfish on Bahamian coral reefs. Coral Reefs 28: 107-107. DOI:10.1007/s00338-008-0446-8

Gurney GG, Cinner JE, Sartin J, Pressey RL, Ban NC, Marshall N, Prabuning D. 2016. Participation in devolved commons management: Multiscale socioeconomic factors related to individuals' participation in community-based management of marine protected areas in Indonesia. Env Sci & Pol 61: 212-220. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2016.04.015

Hafsaridewi R, Fahrudin A, Sutrisno D, Koeshendrajana S. 2018. Resource management in the Karimunjawa Islands, Central Java of Indonesia, through DPSIR approach. Advances in Environmental Sciences 10: 7-22.

Halford AR, Thompson AA. 1994. Visual census surveys of reef fish: Australian Institute of Marine Science. https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2875224

Hamuna B, Kalor JD, Rachmadani AI. 2019. Assessing the condition of coral reefs and the indicator fish (family: Chaetodontidae) in coastal waters of Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia. European Journal of Ecology 5: 126-132. DOI: 10.2478/eje-2019-0020

Harianto H, Musrin M, Asri A. 2013. Rehabilitasi Terumbu Karang Akibat Pengeboman Dengan Metode Transplantasi Menggunakan Karang Jenis Acropora SP. Pekan Ilmiah Mahasiswa Nasional Program Kreativitas Mahasiswa-Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2013: Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. https://www.neliti.com/publications/169460/

Hebert PD, Cywinska A, Ball SL. 2003. Biological identifications through DNA barcodes. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Bio Sci 270: 313-321. DOI:10.1098/rspb.2002.2218

Heemstra PC, Akhilesh K. 2012. A review of the anthiine fish genus Pseudanthias (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species and a key to the species. aqua. International J Ich 18: 121-164. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/33019138.pdf

Hillebrand H, Blasius B, Borer ET, Chase JM, Downing JA, Eriksson BK, Filstrup CT, Harpole WS, Hodapp D, Larsen S. 2018. Biodiversity change is uncoupled from species richness trends: Consequences for conservation and monitoring. J App Eco 55: 169-184. DOI:10.1111/1365-2664.12959

Hobbs J-PA, Van Herwerden L, Jerry DR, Jones GP, Munday PL. 2013. High genetic diversity in geographically remote populations of endemic and widespread coral reef angelfishes (genus: Centropyge). Diversity 5: 39-50. DOI: 10.3390/d5010039

Hutomo M, Moosa MK. 2005. Indonesian marine and coastal biodiversity: Present status. https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/299010.pdf

Jefri E, Zamani NP, Subhan B, Madduppa HH. 2015. Molecular phylogeny inferred from mitochondrial DNA of the grouper Epinephelus spp. in Indonesia collected from local fish market. Biodiversitas J Bio Div 16. DOI:10.13057/biodiv/d160221

Johan O, Soedharma D, Suharsono S. 2016. Tingkat Keberhasilan Transplantasi karang batu di Pulau Pari Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta. J Ris Akua 3: 289-300. http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/jra.3.2.2008.289-300

Johan Y. 2016. Analisis kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekowisata bahari Pulau Sebesi, Provinsi Lampung. Depik 5. DOI:10.13170/depik.5.2.4165

Kasmi M, Makkulawu AR, Usman AF, Kudsiah H. 2021. Aplikasi Teknologi Pengembangan Budidaya Karang Hias Lestari Sebagai Mata Pencaharian Alternatif Di Pulau Barrang Lompo Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Panrita Abdi-J Peng Mas 5: 432-446. DOI:10.20956/pa.v5i3.13893

Kismanto Koroy N, Mustafa M. 2018. Analisis Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang Sebagai Ekowisata Bahari Di Pulau Dodola Kabupaten Pulau Morotai. J Enggano Vol 3: 52-64. DOI:10.31186/jenggano.3.1.52-64

Luthfi OM, Isdianto A, Sari EJ. 2016. Dominance of Acroporids Coral in Coral Reef of Bali Strait, Indonesia. Proc. Basic Sci 6: 173-178.

Lyons TJ, Tuckett QM, Hill JE. 2017. Lower lethal temperatures for two commonly traded species of lionfishes: Implications for establishment beyond Pterois volitans and P. miles. Copeia 105: 630-633. DOI:10.1643/CP-17-612

Marwadi A, Anggoro S. 2013. Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan Hias Ramah Lingkungan Terhadap Tingkat Kerusakan Terumbu Karang Di Gosong Karang Lebar Kepulauan Seribu. Manag of Aqua Res J (MAQUARES) 2: 143-149. DOI:10.14710/marj.v2i3.4209

Miñarro S, Forero GN, Reuter H, van Putten IE. 2016. The role of patron-client relations on the fishing behaviour of artisanal fishermen in the Spermonde Archipelago (Indonesia). Mar Pol 69: 73-83. DOI:10.1016/j.marpol.2016.04.006

Mirsalila R. 2020. Analisis dampak kegiatan Ekowisata terhadap lingkungan di kawasan Konservasi Pantai Bangsring, kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/43019/

Morris JA, Shertzer KW, Rice JA. 2011. A stage-based matrix population model of invasive lionfish with implications for control. Bio Inv 13: 7-12. DOI:10.1007/s10530-010-9786-8

Mukhlis M, Suryanti A, Nevrita N, Apdillah D. 2022. Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Kawasan Untuk Kegiatan Ekowisata Diving Dan Snorkeling Di Perairan Gugusan Pulau Duyung. J Mar Res 11: 483-494. DOI:10.14710/jmr.v11i3.31702

Nainggolan H, Rahmantya K, Asianto A, Wibowo D, Wahyuni T, Zunianto A, Ksatrya S, Malika R. 2019. Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka Tahun 2018 [Marine and fisheries in figures, 2018]. Jakarta, Ministry Of Marine Affairs And Fishries, RoI. https://kkp.go.id/setjen/satudata/page/1453-kelautan-dan-perikanan-dalam-angka

Nanami A. 2021. Spatial distribution of parrotfishes and groupers in an Okinawan coral reef: size-related associations in relation to habitat characteristics. PeerJ 9: e12134. DOI: 10.7717/peerj.12134

Nurcahyani LPAD. 2018. Laju Pertumbuhan dan Tingkat Kelangsungan Hidup Transplantasi Karang Acropora secale di Pantai Serangan dan Pantai Geger, Bali. J Mar Aqua Sci 4: 297-303. DOI:10.24843/jmas.2018.v4.i02.297-303

Prameswara B, Suryawan IB. 2019. Strategi Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Bahari Pulau Tunda, Kecamatan Tirtayasa, Kabupaten Serang, Provinsi Banten. J Destinasi Par 7: 180-187.

Purwanto J. 2003. Status and Management of the Java Sea Fisheries. Assessment, Management and Future Directions for Coastal Fisheries in Asian Countries: 793-832. https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=QW2013000093

Putra AE, Akbar M. 2017. Komposisi dan Keanekaragaman Jenis Ikan Karang di Perairan Teluk Palu. AgriSains 18: 77-83. http://jurnal.untad.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/AGRISAINS/article/viewFile/16914/12095

Putra RD, Suryanti A, Kurniawan D, Pratomo A, Irawan H, Raja TS, Kurniawan R, Pratama G. 2018. Responses of herbivorous fishes on coral reef cover in outer island Indonesia (Study Case: Natuna Island). Pages 04009. E3S Web of Conferences: EDP Sciences. DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/20184704009

Quimpo TJR, Cabaitan PC, Olavides RDD, Dumalagan Jr EE, Munar J, Siringan FP. 2018. Preliminary observations of macrobenthic invertebrates and megafauna communities in the upper mesophotic coral ecosystems in Apo Reef Natural Park, Philippines. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 66. http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:43FEC92C-1076-49BD-8AD4-B23367077618

Riskiani I, Budimawan B, Bahar A. 2019. The analysis of coral reef fishes abundance based on coral reef condition in marine tourism park of the Kapoposang Islands, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Inter J Env, Agri and Biotech 4: 41-50. DOI: 10.22161/ijeab.4418

Sahetapy D, Retraubun A, Bengen D, Abrahamsz J. 2018. Coral reef fishes of Tuhaha Bay, Saparua Island, Maluku province, Indonesia. International J Fish Aqua Stu 6: 105-109. www.fisheriesjournal.com

Salim G, Firdaus M, Alvian MF, Indarjo A, Soejarwo PA, GS AD, Prakoso LY. 2019. Analisis Sosial Ekonomi Dan Keramahan Lingkungan Alat Tangkap Sero (Set Net) Di Perairan Pulau Bangkudulis Kabupaten Tana Tidung, Kalimantan Utara. Buletin Ilmiah Mar Sos Eko Kel Perikan 5. DOI:10.15578/marina.v5i2.8112

Schofield PJ. 2009. Geographic extent and chronology of the invasion of non-native lionfish (Pterois volitans [Linnaeus 1758] and P. miles [Bennett 1828]) in the Western North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. Aqua Inv 4: 473-479. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a8d7/232c54c8af9ebc24c047f2302cb6412539dc.pdf

Setiawan F, Kusen JD, Kaligis GJ. 2013. Community changes of coral reef fishes in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Aqua Sci & Manag 1: 117-123. DOI:10.35800/jasm.1.2.2013.7273

Shanmughavel P. 2007. An overview on biodiversity information in databases. Bioinformation 1: 367. DOI:10.6026/97320630001367

Sulisyati R. 2016. Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang untuk Kesesuaian Wisata Bahari di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Universitas Gadjah Mada. http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/97951

Suprayogi I. 2017. Studi Tutupan Terumbu Karang Dengan Metode Line Intercept Transect Di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Banyuwangi Jawa Timur. Universitas Brawijaya. http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/6621

Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipski A, Kumar S. 2013. MEGA6: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 6.0. Mol Bio and Evo 30: 2725-2729. DOI:10.1093/molbev/mst197

Twindiko AF, Wijayanti DP, Ambariyanto A. 2013. Studi Filogenetik Ikan Karang Genus Pseudochromis dan Pictichromis di Perairan Indo-Pasifik. Buletin Oseano Mar 2: 29-37. DOI:10.14710/buloma.v2i3.6948

Ulfah M, Yolanda C, Karina S, Purnawan S, Agustina S. 2018. Perbandingan Tutupan Karang Keras Sebelum, Saat dan Sesudah Pemutihan Karang di Perairan Krueng Raya, Aceh Besar. J I Tek Kel Trop 10: 739-745. DOI:10.29244/jitkt.v10i3.21974

Wibowo K, Adrim M. 2014. Komunitas ikan-ikan karang Teluk Prigi, Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. Zoo Indo 22. DOI:10.52508/zi.v22i2.320

Yuliana E, Boer M, Fahrudin A, Kamal MM, Muttaqin E. 2016. Status stok ikan karang target di kawasan konservasi Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. JPenePerikIndo 22:9-16. DOI:10.15578/jppi.22.1.2016.9-16

Table 1. Summary of coral reef fishes identified from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, Indonesia

No.	Sample ID	Order*	Family*	Species name	Habitat distribution **	GenBank accession No.***
1	bwicor1	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus evanidus*	Indo-Pacific: the Red Sea to South Africa	MH049275
2	bwicor44	Perciformes	Labridae	*Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*	Indo-Pacific	nr
3	bwicor13	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris gaimard*	Pacific Ocean	MH049269
4	bwicor56	Perciformes	Labridae	*Coris pictoides*	Western Pacific	nr
5	bwicor40	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres prosopeion*	Western Pasific	MH049296
6	bwicor31	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres hortulanus*	Indo-Pacific	nr
7	bwicor28	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres chrysus*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
8	bwicor53	Perciformes	Labridae	*Hologymnosus doliatus*	Indo-Pacific, South Africa	MH049307
9	bwicor26	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma lunare*	Indo-Pacific	MH049282
10	bwicor43	Perciformes	Labridae	*Thalassoma amblycephalum*	Indo-Pacific	nr
11	bwiccor22	Perciformes	Labridae	*Halichoeres melanurus*	Indo-Pacific: Bali, Indonesia, Australia	MH049278
12	bwicor29	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon ornatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049285
13	bwicor42	Perciformes	Labridae	*Macropharyngodon negrosensis*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
14	bwicor24	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus dictynna*	Western Pacific	MH049280
15	bwicor14	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
16	bwicor18	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Western Pacific	nr
17	bwicor8	Perciformes	Labridae	*Bodianus bilunulatus*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
18	bwicor5	Perciformes	Labridae	*Diproctacanthus xanthurus*	Western Central Pacific	MH049291
19	bwicor12	Perciformes	Labridae	*Cirrhilabrus lubbocki*	Western Central Pacific	nr
20	bwicor7	Perciformes	Labridae	*Anampses meleagrides*	Indo-Pacific	nr
21	bwicor16	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049272
22	bwicor9	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
23	bwicor19	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus aruanus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049274
24	bwicor49	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus trimaculatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049303
25	bwicor30	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Dascyllus reticulatus*	Eastern Central Indian Ocean to Western Pacific	MH049287
26	bwicor51	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chromis retrofasciata*	Western Pasific	MH049305
27	bwicor55	Perciformes	Pomacentridae	*Chrysiptera rollandi*	Eastern Indian Ocean	nr
28	bwicor3	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Paracanthurus hepatus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049289
29	bwicor38	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus nigricans*	Eastern Indian Ocean	MH049294
30	bwicor4	Perciformes	Acanturidae	*Acanthurus olivaceus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049290
31	bwicor61	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	MH049313
32	bwicor32	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Western Pacific	nr
33	bwicor41	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge nox*	Western Pacific	MH049297
34	bwicor45	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge acanthops*	Western Indian Ocean	MH049301
35	bwicor11	Perciformes	Pomacanthidae	*Centropyge bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049268
36	bwicor23	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Ecsenius bicolor*	Indo-Pacific	MH049279
37	bwicor35	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049288
38	bwicor46	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Indo-Pacific	MH049302
39	bwicor52	Perciformes	Blennidae	*Valenciennea strigata*	Indo-Pacific	MH049306
40	bwicor21	Perciformes	Chaetodontidae	*Chaetodon kleinii*	Indo-Pacific, Eastern Pacific	MH049277
41	bwicor50	Perciformes	Cirrhitidae	*Oxycirrhites typus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049304

42	bwicor58	Perciformes	Cirrhiridae	*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*	Indo-Pacific	nr
43	bwicor25	Perciformes	Microdesmidae	*Ptereleotris heteroptera*	Indo-Pacific	MH049281
44	bwicor20	Perciformes	Mullidae	*Parupeneus multifasciatus*	Pacific Ocean	MH049276
45	bwicor2	Perciformes	Pseudochromidae	*Pictichromis paccagnellae*	Western Pacific, Palau	MH049286
46	bwicor6	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias squamipinnis*	Indo-West Pacific	MH049292
47	bwicor15	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Pseudanthias huchtii*	Western Central Pacific	nr
48	bwicor39	Perciformes	Serranidae	*Belonoperca chabanaudi*	Indo-Pacific	MH049295
49	bwicor10	Perciformes	Haemulidae	*Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
50	bwicor59	Perciformes	Caesionidae	*Caesio teres*	Indo-West Pacific	nr
51	bwicor63	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	*Pterois volitans*	Pacific Ocean	MH049314
52	bwicor60	Tetraodontiformes	Ostraciidae	*Ostracion cubicus*	Indo-Pacific	MH049312
53	bwicor27	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	*Canthigaster valentini*	Indo-Pacific	MH049283

* WoRMS : http://www.marinespecies.org/

** Fishbase database : https://www.fishbase.se/

*** NCBI database : https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

403

BIODIVERSITAS
Volume 23, Number 9, September 2022
Pages: 4844-4851

ISSN: 1412-033X
E-ISSN: 2085-4722
DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d230953

Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA barcoding and implication on conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

SINAR PAGI SEKTIANA[1], ANNUR AHADI ABDILLAH[2], MD. JOBAIDUL ALAM[3], WAHYU ISRONI[4], NINA NURMALIA DEWI[4], HYUN WOO KIM[2,5], SAPTO ANDRIYONO[2,♥]

[1]Aquaculture Technology Program, Politeknik Ahli Usaha Perikanan. Jl. AUP Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan 12520, Jakarta, Indonesia
[2]Department of Marine, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Universitas Airlangga. Jl. Mulyorejo, Kampus C, Surabaya 60115, East Java, Indonesia. Tel.: +62-31-5911451, ♥email: sapto.andriyono@fpk.unair.ac.id
[3]Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. Dhaka, Bangladesh
[4]Department of Aquaculture, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Universitas Airlangga. Jl. Mulyorejo, Kampus C, Surabaya 60115, East Java, Indonesia
[5]Department of Marine Biology, School of Fisheries Sciences, Pukyong National University. Busan, South Korea

Manuscript received: 15 August 2022. Revision accepted: 15 September 2022.

Abstract. *Sektiana SP, Abdillah AA, Alam JM, Isroni W, Dewi NM, Kim HW, Androyono S. 2022. Diversity of the Tabuhan Island coral reef fish revealed by DNA barcoding and implication on conservation strategy in Banyuwangi, Indonesia. Biodiversitas 23: 4844-4851.* Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, Indonesia, is one of the mainstays of coastal tourism with the charm of coral reefs and has a fairly high potential for reef fish diversity. Coral reef ecosystems provide suitable habitats for reef fish to spawning ground, feeding ground, and nursery ground which provide suitable nurturing areas. Here, studies have been carried out on the diversity of reef fish by molecular approaches. The molecular identification approach provides accuracy in identification to the species level. In this study, samples of reef fish species from Tabuhan Island waters were identified molecularly in the mitochondrial DNA region of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI). The identification results showed that 53 specimens had been identified, and some of the themes were registered in the GenBank database to strengthen the genetic information of reef fish in the tropical region of Indonesia. A total of 53 specimens were identified, spread over 49 species, 3 orders, and 17 families dominated by reef fish groups from Labridae (20 species). The phylogenetic tree reconstruction shows that the family collects several species, but some species are classified as paraphyletic. The results of this molecular identification have also succeeded in registering 35 COI sequences in the Genbank database. The mtDNA sequence data is very important and becomes the basis for the genetic conservation resources in coral reef ecosystems.

Keywords: Conservation, coral reef ecosystem, diversity, marine fish, sustainable

INTRODUCTION

The Java Sea, Indonesia, has a group of islands spread throughout the west and east of the Pacific Ocean. It has a coral reef ecosystem that contains diverse species of fishes that provide goods and services to the ecosystem, such as fisheries products like pelagic and ornamental fish (Durand 1997) and tourism. The Java Sea is included as shallow water between Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi, within 310,000 km^2. The Java Sea contributes about 10.69% of the national marine fisheries production (Nainggolan et al. 2019). An increase in fish consumption and a rise in the human population have increased fish demand, thus stimulating the development of fishing in this area (Purwanto 2003). However, the biodiversity in the Indonesian coral reef is threatened by global climate changes, various anthropogenic activities, fisheries, and sedimentation. Furthermore, the biodiversity of the Java Sea has also experienced a tremendous impact from these activities (Purwanto 2003).

Along the waters of the Java Sea, there are several conservation areas in the form of archipelagic areas. For example, in Banten Province, Tunda Island is one of the island's tourist areas (Prameswara and Suryawan 2019). Meanwhile, Central Java has a marine National Park area famous for its high diversity conditions, Karimun Jawa National Park (Hafsaridewi et al. 2018). In East Java, apart from Bawean Island (Riskiani et al. 2019) in Gresik District, there is Tabuhan Island in Banyuwangi District (Luthfi et al. 2016).

Tabuhan Island is an empty island in the waters of Banyuwangi District, precisely included in the administrative area of Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo Sub-district. The island is about 20 km from the mainland of Bangsing Village in the Bali Strait, with an area of about 5 hectares. The uninhabited island is an attractive small island to become one of the marine tourism destinations in the form of tourism activities, air sports, and ornamental fisheries (Damayanti 2012). Research on reef fish has been carried out, but a molecular approach has never been done through a morphological approach (Azhar et al. 2019). In connection with the objectives of biodiversity conservation, information on each specimen is needed with data ranging from complete and accurate systematic positions, including the use of molecular approaches in collecting biodiversity information in this area. It is kept as a species

nomenclature, including conservation status (Shanmughavel 2007). The number of species in a community is called species richness. This is the most dominant measure of biodiversity because it can be easily monitored and recorded (Hillebrand et al. 2018).

Biodiversity studies in coral reef areas generally examine macrobenthos (Quimpo et al. 2018), coral reef cover (Annas et al. 2017; Putra et al. 2018) and symbiotic fish species in this essential ecosystem area (Sahetapy et al. 2018). Furthermore, reef fish are important biota as an indicator of the health of coral reef ecosystems by identifying certain types of fish such as Chaetodontidae (Hamuna et al. 2019). In addition, the number of reef fish is also a target for traditional fishermen because they have a fairly high price, such as snapper (Arai et al. 2015) and grouper (Nanami 2021). In addition, the number of endemic fish and protected fish (Hobbs et al. 2013; Cowman et al. 2017) also makes coral reefs an important area for breeding, foraging, and raising children. Therefore, conservation activities for small islands in Indonesia will continue to be carried out by taking into account the important role of coral reefs.

One of the efforts in managing conservation areas is the availability of biodiversity data in the Tambuhan Island area. This important information can then be used as supporting data in making more appropriate management decisions. In the collection of biodiversity data, currently, many molecular approaches have been carried out. This is done to reduce errors and the accuracy of the resulting data. This report summarizes DNA barcodes and phylogenetic reconstructions of several reef fish from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi. This information will be very important for further research on the biology of reef fish and other research related to the genetics of coral reef fisheries in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

We have collected 53 fish specimens from the coral reefs in 2019 at Tabuhan Island of Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia (8°3'35.52"S, 114°27'42.08"E). Each specimen was kept in the freezer (at -20°C) in a 96% ethanol preservation solution. Parts of the body, including the muscles or dorsal fins, were used for further DNA sequence analysis.

Genomic DNA extraction, amplification, and sequencing

The genomic DNA was extracted from muscles or fins of each fish sample using an Accuprep Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Bioneer, Korea) after homogenization by TissueLyser II (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The purified genomic DNA is eluted in TE buffer, then quantified with Nanodrop (Thermofisher Scientific D1000), and stored at -70°C for further analysis.

Fish Cytochrome oxidase I (COI) universal primer pairs BCL (TCA ACY AAT CAY AAA GAT ATY GGC AC) and BCH (ACT TCY GGG TGR CCR AAR AAT CA) (Baldwin et al. 2009) were used in PCR reaction to obtain barcoding sequence for molecular identification (Hebert et al. 2003). The PCR reaction (20 µL) contained 11.2 µL ultrapure water, 1 µL of each primer (0.5 µM), 0.2 µL Extaq Hotstart version DNA polymerase (TAKARA, Japan), 2 µL 10x Extaq buffer, 2 µL dNTPs (1 µM, TAKARA, Japan), 0.6% total volume DMSO and 200 ng Genomic DNA as a template. Initial denaturation at the first stage of the PCR was carried out at 94°C for 3 minutes. Next, the primary PCR process includes denaturation (35 cycles at 94°C for 30 sec), annealing (50°C for 30 sec), and extension (72°C for 45 sec). The last step is the final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. The PCR products were purified using a gel extraction kit (Bioneer, Daejeon, Korea) by following the manufacturer's standard protocol.

DNA sequence analysis

The COI partial sequences obtained were assembled manually using Chromas ver 2.5.0. The low-quality sequences (QV < 20) were trimmed for further analysis. Species identification of each specimen was conducted by its DNA sequence identity to the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) program (http: //www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast). Sequences having both high query coverage (> 99%) and sequence identity (> 99%) to the GenBank database were considered as the same species. The morphological identification based on the comprehensive photograph method (Halford and Thompson 1994) was used to reconfirm species with a lower similarity and query coverage of the COI sequences (< 99%). All new sequences were submitted to the GenBank database to get accession numbers.

The multiple alignments of sequences were conducted using the MUSCLE program (Edgar 2004). Nucleotide composition, transition and transversion bias estimation, overall pairwise distance, and Minimum Evolution (ME) tree reconstruction were calculated using the Kimura two-parameter (K2P) distance model using the MEGA 6.0 program (Tamura et al. 2013). The Neighbour Joining (NJ) algorithm tree was created with 1000 bootstrap replications to provide a graphical representation of the divergence pattern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, molecular identification has been carried out to complete the morphological identification that has been done so far. A total of 53 fish samples showed similarities with the reference BLASTN results with a database on GenBank with a value of 99-100%. Of the 53 samples, only 16 specimens have not yet received the GenBank accession numbers, because the registration process has not been completed (still in process). However, all sequences, included in the resulting phylogenetic tree are grouped into three broad groups, namely Labridae (the most dominant family), Pomacentridae and Pomochantidae, and a small number of other families of Teleostei (small groups of families).

Phylogenetic tree reconstruction of different families

Labridae

A total of 20 Labridae species were identified, but only nine species received GenBank accession numbers. Registration of other sequences is still in the process of recording on the NCBI database through the online system (https: //www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), which is expected to be verified shortly. The Labridae family group is a major fish group in coral reef ecosystems (Dhahiyat et al. 2017; Putra and Akbar 2017). From the phylogenetic tree (Figure 1), we can see the family Labridae belonging to the order, Cheilininae made a separate clade, while the other clades consist of Bodianinae and Corinae orders.

Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae

The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae families are still included in the major fish groups that make up the coral reef ecosystem. The previous studies in the Trenggalek waters found a large number of fish species under the Pomacentridae family (21 species), while only six species were from the Pomacanthidae family (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). Although the number of species found in this study is not as much as studies conducted in other regions. The analysis of phylogenetic tree reconstruction shows that the Pomacetridae and Pomacanthidae separate families form a distinct clade on the phylogenetic tree produced (Figure 2).

The small number of families

Besides the three major families (Labridae, Pomacentridae, and Pomacanthidae), many target fish species those fall into this category are economically essential fishes, such as Caesionidae, Serranidae, and Mullidae (Figure 3). A study of the fish stock of these three groups in the Karimun National Park in Java shows that the Order Serranidae has been exploited beyond its sustainability limit, while the other two families (Caesionidae and Mullidae) are still below their sustainability limit (Yuliana et al. 2016). While from another family, Scorpaeniformes, is a group of seawater ornamental fish species that is quite important and this fish has a poisonous gland that is quite dangerous. Although it has poison glands, some ornamental fish traders make this decorative fish commodity to be quite exclusive. Besides, this group also found an indicator of fish which is the family Chaetodontidae, which is an indicator of coral health. This fish is also found in Trenggalek waters and is an indicator of the coral reef ecosystem in this region, which is also still awake (Wibowo and Adrim 2014). The existence of indicator fish is fundamental because it also reflects the condition of the waters and ecosystems of coral reefs that are still in good condition.

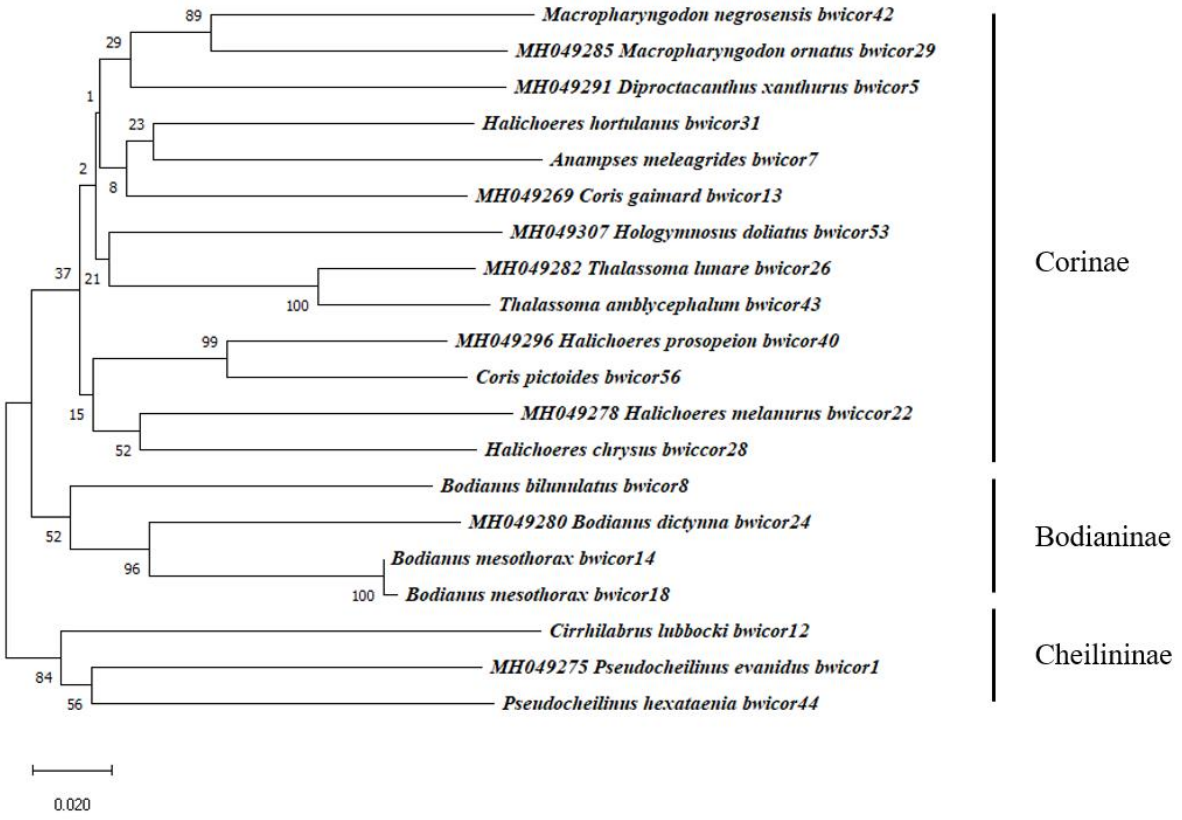


Figure 1. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Labridae from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi District, Indonesia, using Neighbour Joining algorithm

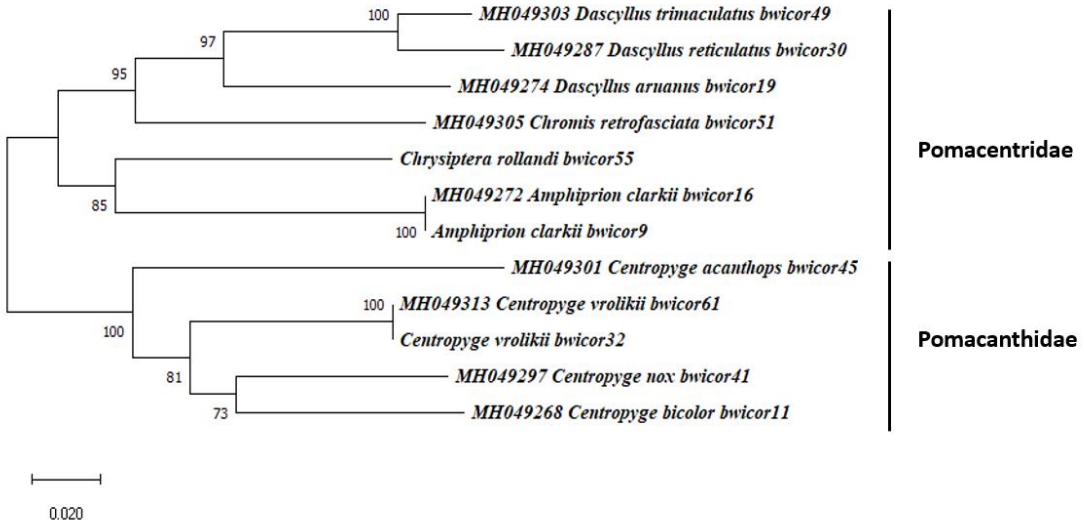


Figure 2. Phylogenetic reconstruction of Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi District, Indonesia, using Neighbour Joining algorithm

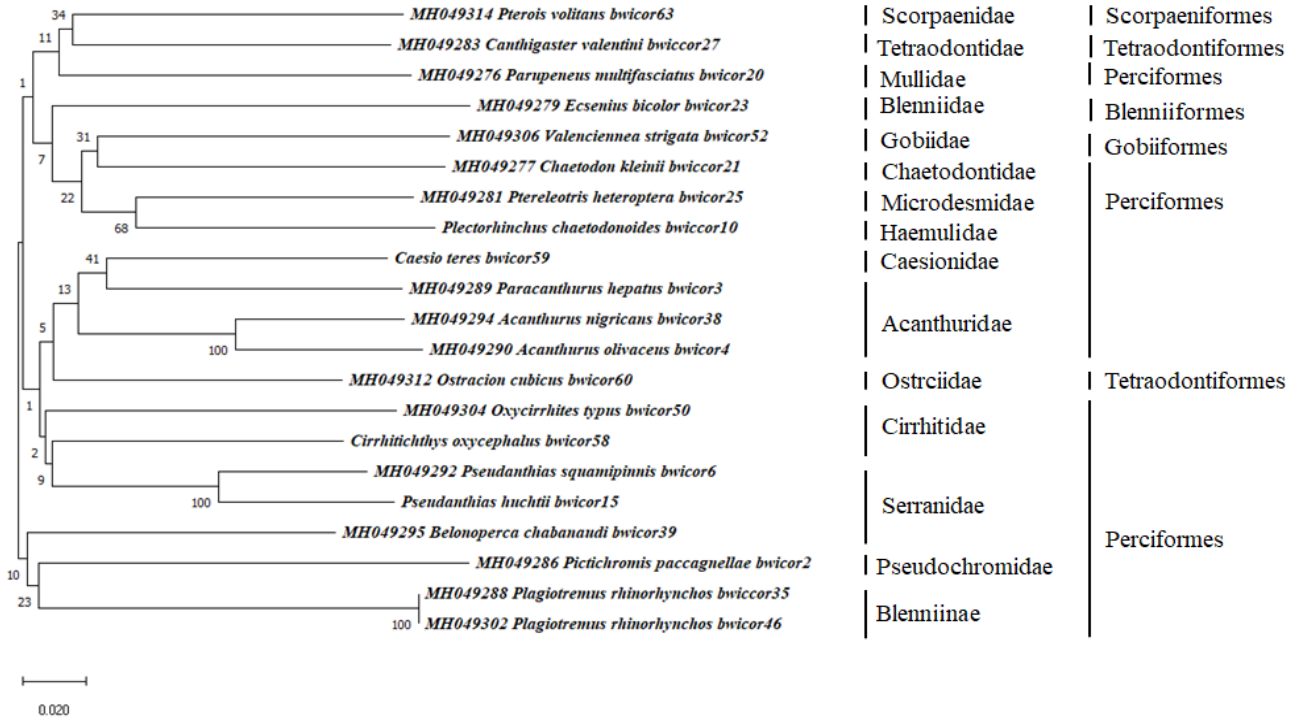


Figure 3. Phylogenetic reconstruction of a small number of families from Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi District, Indonesia, using Neighbour Joining algorithm

Discussion

Diversity

The waters of Tabuhan Island are an uninhabited island that is currently an area for nature tourism, besides that, this area is also an area for catching reef fish as an essential ornamental fish commodity in Indonesia. Banyuwangi area, which is adjacent to Bali (a famous spot for tourists), becomes a strength in exploiting coral, which is quite large. The ornamental fish market in Bali is attractive enough for traditional fishers to make decorative fish as an alternative income source for local and international tourists besides consuming fish that has become a common catch.

The diversity of reef fish requires accurate identification, although there have been many studies of reef fish species, most of the identification is based on morphological information alone. In this study, we

identified molecularly as well as listed the sequences produced as sequences from the tropical waters of Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, Indonesia. This information is crucial for the study of molecular biology and other studies related to conservation biology in formulating policies for the conservation of coastal ecosystems, including coral reef ecosystems.

Previous research on DNA barcoding in reef fish has been done in Indonesia but is very limited. However, some researchers have carried out studies in several areas and carried out molecular identification, such as coral fish on Bali's Nusa Penida Island (Twindiko et al. 2013), Fish around Pondok Dadap Harbor, Malang (Andriyono et al. 2019), and several areas in Java and Bali (Andriyono et al. 2020a). With the limited molecular information on reef fish, research on coral fish in Indonesia has become essential.

The Labridae family is the most dominant group of marine ornamental fish. The results of this study obtained 20 samples identified in this family. Previous research found the Labridae Family as the group most often found in coral reef ecosystems (Sulisyati et al. 2016). This group of fish also has the habit of schooling and grazing together throughout their life cycle. In groups, Labridae fish are generally found on branching coral species (Edrus and Hadi 2020). In this study, several essential species were successfully identified molecularly. In target fishes, the Perciformes order is the dominant fish that becomes the target fish, such as the Serranidae, Caesionidae, Acanthuridae and Mullidae fishes. In this study, the Serranidae family was represented by *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Peters, 1855), *Pseudanthias huchtii* (Bleeker, 1857), and *Belonoperca chabanaudi* (Fowler & Bean, 1930). Two species of Pseudanthias are identified as seawater ornamental fish because they have an attractive color. The *P. squamipinnis* fish is distribution in the Western Indian Ocean reefs to the Red Sea and Christmas in South Africa (Heemstra and Akhilesh 2012). Also reported, these fish inhabit the waters of Northern Japan and Southern Australia. In comparison, the *P. huchtii* fish has an attractive green color. It has the potential to become a seawater ornamental commodity that has habitat distribution in the Western Central Pacific, covering Sulawesi and the Philippines to Vanuatu, to the southern Great Barrier Reef and Palau regions in the Micronesian islands. Besides, *B. chabanaudi* has been reported to inhabit the Indo-Pacific region, including Japan (Randall and Schraml 2010). Very limited reports regarding species *B. chabanaudi* as commercial ornamental fish, but he has nice color and size suitable and potential as ornamental fish.

The proportion of major fish compared to target fish in this study was 90%, including Blennidae and Labridae. This value also occurs in almost all studies of reef fish with a higher composition of major fish than the target fish or indicator fish. For example, research conducted in Palu Bay waters found a composition of major fish of 54% and only 40% as target fish. The study currently conducted only takes ornamental fish samples, so the proportion of major fish is dominant compared to the target fish, which is only 7.5%. In this study, the Pomacentridae and Pomacathidae groups were identified as many as 7 and 5 species, respectively. This type of fish is fish that has characteristics of maintaining the territory of its habitat so that this group of fish is a permanent resident (resident species) in the coral reef ecosystem.

Whereas Chaetodontidae as indicators of coral reefs, this study found only one species in the Chaetodontidae, namely *Chaetodon kleinii* (Bloch, 1790). Species indicators show that the waters of Tabuan Island still have the coral cover that allows reef fish to live in this region. The identification of these fish also needs to be carried out further research on the condition of the coral cover of Tabuan Island. Research on coral reefs of Tabuhan Island shows that the conditions are quite weak, with values below 24.9% (Suprayogi 2017). However, this condition still allows some reef fish to live in this area, with conservation activities carried out independently by the community accompanied by several academic institutions and local non-governmental organizations in Banyuwangi, Indonesia (Erwanto and Masluha 2019).

In the group of fish that have venom, *Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Scorpaenidae) are identified in Tabuhan Island and become one of the traded species. This lionfish species is a common species traded along with other lionfish species, *P. miles* (Lyons et al. 2017). However, several references indicate that *P. volitans* has the potential to be invasive. The researches have demonstrated that *P. volitans* invaded the North America region, Florida (Freshwater et al. 2009), and other regions in the Indo-pacific region such as the Atlantic coast of mainland USA, the Western North Atlantic, and the Caribbean Sea (Schofield 2009; Morris et al. 2011). As a native fish in the Indo-Pacific region, The red lionfish (*P. volitans*) controls other reef fish species because of their carnivorous nature (Morris et al. 2011). Although, it is mentioned that this lionfish species is abundant in the Indo-Pacific region (Green and Côté 2009), fishers in Banyuwangi do not exploit this species much because they have venom, which is quite dangerous to humans.

Conservation strategy

The increase in tourism activities in Banyuwangi also impacts increasing tourist visits to Tabuhan Island (Erwanto and Masluha 2019). This tourist visit can hurt efforts to conserve coral reef ecosystems in this area. In addition, most domestic tourists are not equipped with adequate conservation knowledge, which can impact damage and bring in plastic waste in this area (Barlinti 2020; Mirsalila 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to limit tourism activities in this area as well as to monitor and educate the importance of protecting fishery and marine resources in general. This restriction is adjusted to the ability of the region to receive visits. The concept of this restriction has been applied in several tourist areas that pay attention to the carrying capacity of the area, such as in the Duyung Island Arcipelago, Riau Archipelago (Mukhlis et al. 2022), Sebesi Island, Lampung (Johan 2016), Karimun Jawa Archipelago, Jawa Tengah (Sulisyati 2016), Dodola

Island of Morotai Arciphelago, Maluku Utara (Koroy et al. 2018).

Several strategies that need to be implemented with high fish biodiversity include catching environmentally friendly ornamental fish with non-destructive fishing gear, for example set net (Salim et al. 2019). It is also necessary to pay attention to the number and types of fish caught (Marwadi and Anggoro 2013). Some ornamental fish are not included in the protected category; however, their population continues to decline as the coral reef ecosystem is damaged (Setiawan et al. 2013; Ulfah et al. 2018). Thus, coral reef fish conservation strategies must also be accompanied by good management of coral reef ecosystems.

The condition of coral reef cover on Tabuhan Island needs to be considered. Activities to increase coral reef cover artificially can be done by transplanting corals (Erwanto and Masluha 2019). This activity has been successful in several places such as Bali (Nurcahyani 2018), Jakarta (Johan et al. 2016), Makassar (Kasmi et al. 2021), Bintan (Bukhari and Kurniawan 2021) and Papua (Harianto et al. 2013). With the increasing condition of coral reef cover, it is likely to be followed by an increasing number of reef fish living in this area. It has been proven that coral reefs provide a place for nurturing young fish, spawning, and foraging. Good environmental support will also impact people who depend on coral reef ecosystems for their lives.

Several fish associated with coral reefs become the target of fishing catches, such as grouper, snapper, and napoleon fish. Several studies have shown that grouper species are also very diverse inhabiting coral reef ecosystems (Jefri et al. 2015; Andriyono et al. 2020b). Meanwhile, napoleon fish species even have a very fantastic selling price even though they are currently in a protected status (Miñarro et al. 2016). The knowledge and understanding of the community need to be improved so that the concept of sustainable fisheries can be applied properly. The concept of community-based conservation is deemed more appropriate and can have a significant impact on the sustainability of marine biota in addition to the application of protected areas in the form of National Parks or Marine Protected Areas. The concept of a community-based has been applied in several regions of Indonesia (Gurney et al. 2016; Damastuti et al. 2022) and is expected to preserve Indonesia's marine water resources for the future.

In conclusion, the diversity of reef fish resources has great potential in Tabuhan Island can be maintained, even though the Banyuwangi is currently developing for the tourism industry. This study, 53 specimens were identified, including 49 species of 3 orders and 17 families. Among the identified families, the most family is Labridae, with 20 species identified. The Labridae currently identified consist of three subfamilies, namely Corinae, Bodianinae, and Cheilininae; each subfamily has formed a separate clade in phylogenetic tree reconstruction. The Pomacentridae and Pomacanthidae are separated to develop their respective clades. The Tentraodontiformes were scattered between *Canthigaster valentini* (Bleeker, 1853) and *Ostracion cubicus* (Linnaeus, 1758), which may show polyphyletic properties. We have not yet received the Genbank accession numbers for 18 sequences. On the other hand, a total of 35 COI sequences were successfully deposited in the GenBank database and became important information for studying the biodiversity and genetics of coral reef fish in Indonesian waters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude for initiating collaborative research between Universitas Airlangga (Surabaya) and Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan (Jakarta), Indonesia, including Adjunct Professor Program with Pukyong National University, Korea. The author also expresses our gratitude to Universitas Airlangga, which provided funding for this research based on Research Grant No. 439/UN3.1.12/ PT/2022 on DNA Barcoding fish from inland and marine water ecosystem. Therefore, the authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

Andriyono S, Alam MJ, Kim H-W. 2019. Environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding: Diversity study around the Pondok Dadap fish landing station, Malang, Indonesia. Biodiversitas 20 (12): 3772-3781. DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d201241.

Andriyono S, Alam MJ, Kim H-W. 2020a. The Java and Bali Island marine fish molecular identification to improve 12S rRNA-tRNA Valin-16S rRNA partial region sequences on the GenBank Database. Thalassas: An Intl J Mar Sci 36: 1-14. DOI: 10.1007/s41208-020-00196-x.

Andriyono S, Damora A, Hidayani A. 2020b. Genetic diversity and phylogenetic reconstruction of grouper (Serranidae) from Sunda Land, Indonesia. Egypt J Aquat Bio Fish 24: 403-415. DOI: 10.21608/EJABF.2020.92320.

Annas RA, Muchlisin ZA, Sarong MA. 2017. Coral reefs condition in Aceh Barat, Indonesia. Biodiversitas 18: 514-519. DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d180210.

Arai T, Amalina R, Bachok Z. 2015. Variation in fatty acid composition of the bigeye snapper *Lutjanus lutjanus* collected in coral reef habitats of the Malaysian South China Sea. J Biol Res-Thessaloniki 22: 1-8. DOI: 10.1186/s40709-015-0027-2.

Azhar M, Ulkhaq M, Kenconojati H. 2019. Inventorization of reef fish on Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci 236: 012041. DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/236/1/012041.

Barlinti MF. 2020. Perancangan Coral Garden Resort dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Ekologi Di Pulau Tabuhan, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. [Thesis]. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. [Indonesian]

Bukhari PR, Kurniawan D. 2021. Optimasi penggunaan waktu pembersihan untuk suksesi transplantasi karang *Acropora millepora* di Perairan Malang Rapat, Bintan. J Kel Nas 16: 145-156. DOI: 10.15578/jkn.v16i2.8689. [Indonesian]

Cowman PF, Parravicini V, Kulbicki M, Floeter SR. 2017. The biogeography of tropical reef fishes: Endemism and provinciality through time. Biol Rev 92: 2112-2130. DOI: 10.1111/brv.12323.

Damastuti E, de Groot R, Debrot AO, Silvius MJ. 2022. Effectiveness of community-based mangrove management for biodiversity conservation: A case study from Central Java, Indonesia. Trees For People 7: 100202. DOI: 10.1016/j.tfp.2022.100202.

Damayanti R. 2012. Pemetaan terumbu karang di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Kabupaten Banyuwangi menggunakan Citra Satelit Quickbird. J Kel 5: 62-71. DOI: 10.21107/jk.v5i1.938. [Indonesian]

Dhahiyat Y, Sinuhaji D, Hamdani H. 2017. Struktur komunitas ikan karang didaerah transplantasi karang Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu

[Community Structure of Coral Reef Fish in the Coral Transplantation Area Pulau Pari, Kepulauan Seribu]. J Ikt Indones 3: 87-94. DOI: 10.32491/jii.v3i2.263. [Indonesian]

Durand JR. 1997. The Java Sea Environment. Biodynex: Biology, Dynamics, Exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fishes in the Java Sea. http: //horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers09-05/010017890.pdf.

Edgar RC. 2004. MUSCLE: Multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. Nucleic Acids Res 32: 1792-1797. DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkh340.

Edrus IN, Hadi TA. 2020. Struktur komunitas ikan karang di perairan pesisir Kendari Sulawesi Tenggara. J Penelitian Perikanan Indonesia 26 (2): 59-73. DOI: 10.15578/jppi.26.2.2020.59-73. [Indonesian]

Erwanto Z, Masluha U. 2019a. Teknologi konservasi artificial temple reef sebagai pengendali abrasi pesisir Pulau Tabuhan Desa Bangsring Kecamatan Wongsorejo Banyuwangi. J Dinamika 4: 103-109. DOI: 10.25047/j-dinamika.v4i1.1078. [Indonesian]

Freshwater DW, Hines A, Parham S, Wilbur A, Sabaoun M, Woodhead J, Akins L, Purdy B, Whitfield PE, Paris CB. 2009. Mitochondrial control region sequence analyses indicate dispersal from the US East Coast as the source of the invasive Indo-Pacific lionfish *Pterois volitans* in the Bahamas. Mar Biol 156: 1213-1221. DOI: 10.1007/s00227-009-1163-8.

Green S, Côté I. 2009. Record densities of Indo-Pacific lionfish on Bahamian coral reefs. Coral Reefs 28: 107-107. DOI: 10.1007/s00338-008-0446-8.

Gurney GG, Cinner JE, Sartin J, Pressey RL, Ban NC, Marshall N, Prabuning D. 2016. Participation in devolved commons management: Multiscale socioeconomic factors related to individuals' participation in community-based management of marine protected areas in Indonesia. Environ Sci Pol 61: 212-220. DOI: 10.1016/j.envsci.2016.04.015.

Hafsaridewi R, Fahrudin A, Sutrisno D, Koeshendrajana S. 2018. Resource management in the Karimunjawa Islands, Central Java of Indonesia, through DPSIR approach. Adv Environ Sci 10: 7-22.

Halford AR, Thompson AA. 1994. Visual Census Surveys of reef Fish. Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville.

Hamuna B, Kalor JD, Rachmadani AI. 2019. Assessing the condition of coral reefs and the indicator fish (Family: Chaetodontidae) in coastal waters of Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia. Eur J Ecol 5: 126-132. DOI: 10.2478/eje-2019-0020.

Harianto H, Musrin M, Asri A. 2013. Rehabilitasi Terumbu Karang Akibat Pengeboman Dengan Metode Transplantasi Menggunakan Karang Jenis *Acropora* sp. Pekan Ilmiah Mahasiswa Nasional Program Kreativitas Mahasiswa-Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2013: Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. https: //www.neliti.com/publications/169460/ . [Indonesian]

Hebert PD, Cywinska A, Ball SL. 2003. Biological identifications through DNA barcodes. Proc Royal Soc B Biol Sci 270: 313-321. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2002.2218.

Heemstra PC, Akhilesh K. 2012. A review of the anthiine fish genus *Pseudanthias* (Perciformes: Serranidae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species and a key to the species. Aqua Intl J Ichthyol 18: 121-164.

Hillebrand H, Blasius B, Borer ET, Chase JM, Downing JA, Eriksson BK, Filstrup CT, Harpole WS, Hodapp D, Larsen S. 2018. Biodiversity change is uncoupled from species richness trends: Consequences for conservation and monitoring. J Appl Ecol 55: 169-184. DOI: 10.1111/1365-2664.12959.

Hobbs J-PA, Van Herwerden L, Jerry DR, Jones GP, Munday PL. 2013. High genetic diversity in geographically remote populations of endemic and widespread coral reef angelfishes (genus: *Centropyge*). Diversity 5: 39-50. DOI: 10.3390/d5010039.

Jefri E, Zamani NP, Subhan B, Madduppa HH. 2015. Molecular phylogeny inferred from mitochondrial DNA of the grouper Epinephelus spp. in Indonesia collected from local fish market. Biodiversitas 16 (2): 254-263. DOI: 10.13057/biodiv/d160221.

Johan O, Soedharma D, Suharsono S. 2016. Tingkat keberhasilan transplantasi karang batu di Pulau Pari Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta. J Ris Akua 3: 289-300. DOI: 10.15578/jra.3.2.2008.289-300. [Indonesian]

Johan Y. 2016. Analisis kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekowisata bahari Pulau Sebesi, Provinsi Lampung. Depik 5 (2): 41-47. DOI: 10.13170/depik.5.2.4165. [Indonesian]

Kasmi M, Makkulawu AR, Usman AF, Kudsiah H. 2021. Aplikasi teknologi pengembangan budidaya karang hias lestari sebagai mata pencaharian alternatif di Pulau Barrang Lompo Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Panrita Abdi-J Peng Mas 5: 432-446. DOI: 10.20956/pa.v5i3.13893. [Indonesian]

Koroy K, Nurafni, Mustafa M. 2018. Analisis kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekosistem terumbu karang sebagai ekowisata bahari di Pulau Dodola Kabupaten Pulau Morotai. J Enggano 3: 52-64. DOI: 10.31186/jenggano.3.1.52-64. [Indonesian]

Luthfi OM, Isdianto A, Sari EJ. 2016. Dominance of Acroporids coral in coral reef of Bali Strait, Indonesia. Proc Basic Sci 6: 173-178.

Lyons TJ, Tuckett QM, Hill JE. 2017. Lower lethal temperatures for two commonly traded species of lionfishes: Implications for establishment beyond *Pterois volitans* and *P. miles*. Copeia 105: 630-633. DOI: 10.1643/CP-17-612.

Marwadi A, Anggoro S. 2013. Pengaruh penggunaan alat tangkap ikan hias ramah lingkungan terhadap tingkat kerusakan terumbu karang di Gosong Karang Lebar Kepulauan Seribu. Manag of Aqua Res J (MAQUARES) 2: 143-149. DOI: 10.14710/marj.v2i3.4209. [Indonesian]

Miñarro S, Forero GN, Reuter H, van Putten IE. 2016. The role of patron-client relations on the fishing behaviour of artisanal fishermen in the Spermonde Archipelago (Indonesia). Mar Pol 69: 73-83. DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2016.04.006.

Mirsalila R. 2020. Analisis Dampak Kegiatan Ekowisata terhadap Lingkungan di Kawasan Konservasi Pantai Bangsring, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur. [Skripsi]. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Surabaya. http: //digilib.uinsby.ac.id/43019/[Indonesian]

Morris JA, Shertzer KW, Rice JA. 2011. A stage-based matrix population model of invasive lionfish with implications for control. Biol Inv 13: 7-12. DOI: 10.1007/s10530-010-9786-8.

Mukhlis M, Suryanti A, Nevrita N, Apdillah D. 2022. Kesesuaian dan daya dukung kawasan untuk kegiatan ekowisata diving dan snorkeling di Perairan Gugusan Pulau Duyung. J Mar Res 11: 483-494. DOI: 10.14710/jmr.v11i3.31702. [Indonesian]

Nainggolan H, Rahmantya K, Asianto A, Wibowo D, Wahyuni T, Zunianto A, Ksatrya S, Malika R. 2019. Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka Tahun 2018 [Marine and Fisheries in Figures, 2018]. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishries, RoI, Jakarta. [Indonesian]

Nanami A. 2021. Spatial distribution of parrotfishes and groupers in an Okinawan coral reef: size-related associations in relation to habitat characteristics. PeerJ 9: e12134. DOI: 10.7717/peerj.12134.

Nurcahyani LPAD. 2018. Laju pertumbuhan dan tingkat kelangsungan hidup transplantasi karang *Acropora secale* di Pantai Serangan dan Pantai Geger, Bali. J Mar Aqua Sci 4: 297-303. DOI: 10.24843/jmas.2018.v4.i02.297-303. [Indonesian]

Prameswara B, Suryawan IB. 2019. Strategi pengembangan potensi wisata bahari Pulau Tunda, Kecamatan Tirtayasa, Kabupaten Serang, Provinsi Banten. J Destinasi Par 7: 180-187. DOI: 10.24843/JDEPAR.2019.v07.i01.p27. [Indonesian]

Purwanto J. 2003. Status and Management of the Java Sea Fisheries. Assessment, Management and Future Directions for Coastal Fisheries in Asian Countries: 793-832. https: //agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=QW2013000093.

Putra AE, Akbar M. 2017. Komposisi dan keanekaragaman jenis ikan karang di Perairan Teluk Palu. AgriSains 18: 77-83. DOI: 10.15578/bawal.1.3.2006.83-87. [Indonesian]

Putra RD, Suryanti A, Kurniawan D, Pratomo A, Irawan H, Raja TS, Kurniawan R, Pratama G. 2018. Responses of herbivorous fishes on coral reef cover in outer island Indonesia (Study Case: Natuna Island). E3S Web Conf EDP Sci 47: 1-18. DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/20184704009.

Quimpo TJR, Cabaitan PC, Olavides RDD, Dumalagan Jr EE, Munar J, Siringan FP. 2018. Preliminary observations of macrobenthic invertebrates and megafauna communities in the upper mesophotic coral ecosystems in Apo Reef Natural Park, Philippines. Raffles Bull Zool 66: 1-11.

Randall JE, Schraml E. 2010. Notes on soapfishes (Serranidae: Grammistinae), with a pictorial review of the genus *Pogonoperca*. Aqua Intl J Ichthyol 16 (1): 1-7.

Riskiani I, Budimawan B, Bahar A. 2019. The analysis of coral reef fishes abundance based on coral reef condition in marine tourism park of the Kapoposang Islands, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Intl J Env Agric Biotech 4: 41-50. DOI: 10.22161/ijeab.4418.

Sahetapy D, Retraubun A, Bengen D, Abrahamsz J. 2018. Coral reef fishes of Tuhaha Bay, Saparua Island, Maluku Province, Indonesia. Intl J Fish Aqua Stu 6: 105-109.

Salim G, Firdaus M, Alvian MF, Indarjo A, Soejarwo PA, GS AD, Prakoso LY. 2019. Analisis sosial ekonomi dan keramahan lingkungan alat tangkap sero (set net) di Perairan Pulau Bangkudulis Kabupaten Tana Tidung, Kalimantan Utara. Buletin Ilmiah Mar Sos Eko Kel Perikan 5. DOI: 10.15578/marina.v5i2.8112. [Indonesian]

Schofield PJ. 2009. Geographic extent and chronology of the invasion of non-native lionfish (*Pterois volitans* [Linnaeus 1758] and *P. miles* [Bennett 1828]) in the Western North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. Aqua Inv 4: 473-479. DOI: 10.3391/ai.2009.4.3.5.

Setiawan F, Kusen JD, Kaligis GJ. 2013. Community changes of coral reef fishes in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Aquac Sci Manag 1: 117-123. DOI: 10.35800/jasm.1.2.2013.7273.

Shanmughavel P. 2007. An overview on biodiversity information in databases. Bioinformation 1: 367. DOI: 10.6026/97320630001367.

Sulisyati R, Poedjirahajoe E, Faida LRW, Fandeli C. 2016. Optimalisasi zona pemanfaatan wisata Taman Nasional Karimunjawa melalui komunitas ikan karang. J Manusia dan Lingkungan 23 (2): 224-232. DOI: 10.22146/jml.18794. [Indonesian]

Sulisyati R. 2016. Daya Dukung Ekosistem Terumbu Karang untuk Kesesuaian Wisata Bahari di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. [Disertasi]. Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. [Indonesian]

Suprayogi I. 2017. Studi Tutupan Terumbu Karang Dengan Metode Line Intercept Transect Di Perairan Pulau Tabuhan Banyuwangi Jawa Timur. [Thesis]. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. [Indonesian]

Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipski A, Kumar S. 2013. MEGA6: Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 6.0. Mol Biol Evol 30: 2725-2729. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/mst197.

Twindiko AF, Wijayanti DP, Ambariyanto A. 2013. Studi filogenetik ikan karang genus *Pseudochromis* dan *Pictichromis* di Perairan Indo-Pasifik. Buletin Oseano Mar 2: 29-37. DOI: 10.14710/buloma.v2i3.6948. [Indonesian]

Ulfah M, Yolanda C, Karina S, Purnawan S, Agustina S. 2018. Perbandingan tutupan karang keras sebelum, saat dan sesudah pemutihan karang di Perairan Krueng Raya, Aceh Besar. J I Tek Kel Trop 10: 739-745. DOI: 10.29244/jitkt.v10i3.21974. [Indonesian]

Wibowo K, Adrim M. 2014. Komunitas ikan-ikan karang Teluk Prigi, Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. Zoo Indones 22. DOI: 10.52508/zi.v22i2.320. [Indonesian]

Yuliana E, Boer M, Fahrudin A, Kamal MM, Muttaqin E. 2016. Status stok ikan karang target di kawasan konservasi Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. J Penel Perikanan Indones 22: 9-16. DOI: 10.15578/jppi.22.1.2016.9-16. [Indonesian]