ABSTRACT

Sharks are one of main fisheries commodity that are currently exploited on a large scale because of their high economic value. The identification of sharks has been a difficult one due to the specimen’s similarity in morphology and mostly have had key diagnostic features removed. This study aimed to identify and to review the status of sharks, and also to reconstruct the shark species that were landed at South Java fishing port using molecular approaches. The DNA amplification was using cytochrome oxidase I mitochondrial of locus and 600-700 basepairs. A total of seven species from 59 individuals was identified including Alopias pelagicus, Carcharhinus falciformis, C. sorrah, C. amblyrhynchos, Galeocerdus Cuvier, Atelomycterus marmoratus, and Spyrna lewini. The diversity of shark species landed in Muncar during the last 2 years has been decreased. The identified sharks species in this study sites were about 18% of all Indonesian sharks. The result of this study is expected help the Government to manage shark fisheries in Indonesia.

Keywords: DNA barcoding, Muncar, phylogenetic, sharks, southern Java.