



**UNIT KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT JABATAN
PERIKANAN MALAYSIA
BERITA PERIKANAN HARI INI**

**28 Mei 2024
19 Zulkaedah 1445H**

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Penyu semakin kerap mendarat di negara ini



Menurut DOF, jumlah pendaratan penyu di perairan negara ini meningkat sebanyak 11.17 peratus pada tahun lalu.

Jumlah meningkat, sebanyak 30,375 pendaratan di perairan negara tahun lalu

KUALA LUMPUR

Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia (DOF) merekodkan jumlah pendaratan penyu di perairan negara ini meningkat sebanyak 11.17 peratus pada tahun lepas.

Ketua Pengarahnya, Datuk Adnan Hussain berkata, sebanyak 30,375 pendaratan penyu dicatatkan di perairan Semenanjung, Sabah dan Sarawak pada 2023 berbanding tahun sebelumnya sebanyak 27,324.

Beliau berkata, bentuk muka bumi dan kekurangan ancaman di perairan negara menjadi faktor menyumbang kepada peningkatan berkenaan, selain pelaksanaan program penetasan telur penyu.

"Berdasarkan rekod terkini dari

2017 hingga 2023, secara keseluruhannya trend pendaratan penyu di Malaysia adalah meningkat. Anggaran purata adalah sebanyak 30,000 pendaratan setahun.

"Antara spesies penyu yang banyak dijumpai di perairan kita ialah penyu agar, karah dan lipas. Pihak kami menyasarkan jumlah itu akan terus meningkat pada tahun ini," katanya selepas Program Jendela

Fikir terbitan Bernama Radio di sini pada Isnin.

Adnan berkata, pendaratan penyu belimbing, kali terakhir direkodkan DOF pada 2017 di Rantau Abang, Dungun, Terengganu.

"Puncanya mungkin bilangan populasi penyu belimbing semakin berkurangan dan program kita buat sebelum ini tidak dapat menentukan jantina populasi antara jantan atau betina yang menyebabkan penyu itu tidak dapat membiak di laut," katanya.

Justeru, beliau menyeru semua masyarakat terus bekerjasama dalam memelihara alam sekitar supaya ekosistem pendaratan penyu terus menunjukkan angka positif.

"Masyarakat diharap tidak membuang plastik merata-rata sebab

INFO

- Terdapat 7 spesies penyu di dunia, 4 daripadanya mendarat dan bertelur di pantai Malaysia.
- Penyu belimbing spesies terbesar manakala lipas terkecil.
- Kali terakhir penyu belimbing direkodkan mendarat di Rantau Abang, Dungun pada 2017.
- Terdapat 6 pusat konservasi penyu di Malaysia.

LANGKAH-LANGKAH PEMULIHARAAN

- Jangan makan telur penyu.
- Jangan ganggu penyu yang sedang bertelur.
- Jangan ganggu anak penyu yang menetas merangkak ke laut.
- Jangan beli kraf tangan/cenderamata yang dibuat daripada penyu.
- Jangan buang sampah ke pantai/laut/sungai.
- Jangan buang jaring/pukat ke dalam laut.
- Sokong aktiviti pemuliharaan penyu yang dijalankan di Malaysia.
- Hubungi Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia di talian 03-8888 5019 sekiranya terdapat penyu terdampar.

kalaupun (plastik) terlepas di laut akan menjadi ancaman nyata kepada penyu yang menganggap bahawa itu adalah makanannya iaitu ubur-ubur.

- Bernama



ADNAN



Saiz penyu belimbing boleh mencapai sehingga 2 meter dan beratnya melebihi 500kg. Badannya ditutupi karapasmempunyai tujuh jalur yang menyerupai buah belimbing besi.

Kerajaan negeri Terengganu telah mengharamkan penjualan telur penyu berkuat kuasa 1 Jun 2022.

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Saving our fish from invaders

DOF working with civil society to protect native species in rivers, lakes

By MENG YEW CHOONG
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PUTRAJAYA: Invasive fish species are now found in many urban and even rural rivers here, causing a headache to regulators and conservationists as they struggle to maintain the riverine system in balance.

Practically all urban rivers, such as those in Klang Valley, are found to harbour non-native species that either breed quickly or those that prey on native species.

In other cases, they compete for food, oxygen and space with local species, thus leading to the gradual extinction of local fish, say conservationists.

Most Malaysians would be familiar with the ban on the import and/or release of the dreaded flesh-eating piranha, but the threat to our waterways go way beyond just keeping the piranhas at bay.

According to the Fisheries Department (DOF), an agency under the Agriculture and Food Security Ministry, these invaders include the African catfish, African black tilapia, Siamese (Mekong) catfish and of late, the algae suckermouth catfish (*Hypostomus plecostomus*), popularly known as *ikan bandaraya* or pleco due to its bottom-feeding habits.

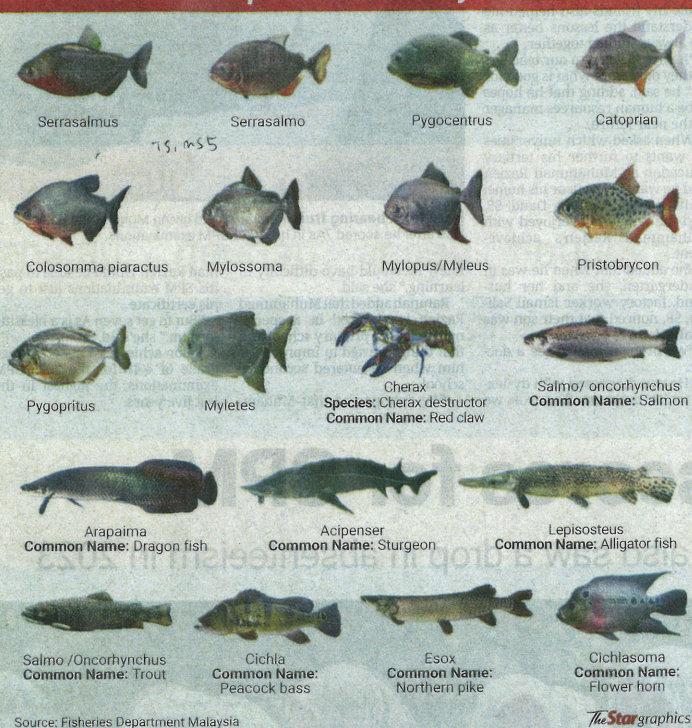
Other species that are not allowed in Malaysia are the painted paven (*Cichla temensis*), also known as speckled peacock bass, the redclaw freshwater crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*) and tropical blue crayfish or *udang kara air tawar* in Malay.

Just this month, DOF updated its list of prohibited species by adding several genus such as *ikan pacu* (*Mylopus*), flower horn (*Cichlasoma*) and *arapaima* (also known as *pirarucu*, or *paiche*) to the list, which was just gazetted early this month.

The gazette is part of the Fisheries (Prohibition of Import, etc., of Fish) Regulations, 1990 and Amendments (2011), which decrees that "no person shall import into, sell, cultivate or keep live fish of the genus as specified in the Schedule to these Regulations except with a written permission of the Director General as defined by the Fisheries Act 1985. The Director General may attach any conditions he deems fit to the written permission. Contravention of this rule or of any condition imposed is declared an offence".

"This move to revise the list is important to safeguard our (inland) waters from invasive fish

Prohibited fish species in Malaysia



species from dominating our major rivers," said Fisheries Department director-general, Datuk Adnan Hussain.

In the larger rivers in states such as Perak, Selangor and Pahang, it can be seen that the Asian redtail catfish or *baung ekor merah* (*Hemibagrus wyckioides*) has wreaked havoc on native fish as they are highly predatory.

Keeping track of invasive alien fish species is not just under the purview of DOF, as there is a National Committee on Invasive Alien Species that keeps tabs on all organisms that may or may not pose a threat to humans, agriculture and the country's economy as a whole.

The scientific information of these organisms of concern are stored in the Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS), which acts as a one-stop repository

for biodiversity information in Malaysia.

Other than tightening the law, DOF is now also more open to collaborating with civil society and NGOs to physically remove these invaders by fishing them out of rivers and lakes.

Just last Sunday, DOF and Aquawalk Sdn Bhd (owner of Aquaria KLCC), organised a community event along Sungai Kuyoh, at a spot next to the National Hockey Stadium in Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur.

The event had a very important stakeholder, Komuniti Pemburu Ikan Bandaraya (Pleco Hunter Community), a group that has been going around removing the *ikan bandaraya* from waterways in the peninsula for the past few years.

The two-hour operation netted around 600 fish weighing about 400kg. Only a few native fish were

found - which were quickly released back into the river - highlighting how badly "colonised" our rivers are, with the dominant species at Sungai Kuyoh being the *ikan bandaraya* and the black tilapia.

In a survey last year, DOF found that six rivers - Sungai Batu, Sungai Gombak, Sungai Jinjang, Sungai Keroh, Sungai Klang and Sungai Kuyoh are dominated by tilapia, along with pleco and African catfish.

"Conservation efforts that year involved releasing some 80,000 fish fries from native species such as *lampiran sungai*, *terbul* and local *baung* to boost their stock in Kuala Lumpur's rivers, DOF will also tighten regulations in other states to improve the management of inland fisheries in Malaysia," said Adnan in an interview with *The Star*.

"The removal of alien species is

part of efforts to support the global push for biodiversity conservation, and is in line with the 2024 World Biodiversity Day theme 'Be part of the Plan' to protect biodiversity, in particular native fish species."

Meanwhile, Aquaria KLCC is promoting public awareness by having a permanent exhibit to showcase native fish species, along with posters to educate people about invasive species and their deleterious effect on the ecosystem.

"We are currently hosting *Alien Invaders*, an exhibition showcasing several invasive species. It ends in June," said Aquawalk executive director Daryl Foong when met at the fish-catching event.

"It is part of our duty to educate the people about what's native and what's invasive, for the sake of biodiversity," he added.

Sunday's event was also supported by Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Mara and the hockey stadium management.

Komuniti Pemburu Ikan Bandaraya founder Mohamad Haziq A Rahman, 33, said his group started with 10 members and now has more than 300 from all over the peninsula.

His motivation stemmed from the fact that anglers like him were "fed up" when all the fish they could land from the rivers in Selangor, such as Sungai Langat near his home in Banting, consisted of black tilapia and pleco.

"If this situation goes on, the younger generation will not even know what is a native fish species, and may be lulled into thinking that the pleco is native. For our work, which is entirely voluntary, we appreciate all forms of support. In this regard, the endorsement from DOF is very valuable for us," he said when met.

Recognising the limitations of government, Adnan is highly appreciative of the help given by civil society.

"We cannot go it alone in this, we need all the help we can get."

"The public can start by not releasing any of their non-native pet fish into our waterways, be it drains, lakes or rivers. If they are unsure about what to do, they can contact the Fisheries Department for assistance," he said.



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Pinang points

JELLYFISH bobbing around Penang Island must seem like a delectable treat for the green sea turtle or *penyu agar*.

There are many videos of different species of sea turtles devouring slow-moving jellyfish.

And that is why green sea turtles are so important to Penang; our nutrient-rich waters encourage growth of jellyfish populations.

When sea currents are favourable to jellyfish, tens of thousands can be seen in the waters around Penang, endangering beach-goers and even making life difficult for other inhabitants of the sea.

Migratory green sea turtles are vital to controlling Penang's jellyfish population.

Some jellyfish stings can be agonising. The venom comes from specialised cells called nematocysts inside their tentacles. Each tentacle can contain thousands of nematocysts.

Penang has had many cases of tourists and locals being stung by jellyfish while wading along shallow waters.

In March last year, a family picnic in Batu Ferringhi beach became an ordeal when two brothers, aged 13 and 16, were stung by jellyfish while just sitting in knee deep water.

The teenagers spent a few days in hospital after experiencing breathing difficulties and chest pains.

Sea turtles are protected from the jellyfish sting thanks to their hard shell.

They also have a special, thick layer

How turtles reduce threat from jellyfish

Reptiles help keep Penang seas safer from venomous stings



Green sea turtle making its way to sea at Pantai Kerachut, Penang. — Filepic

from throat to stomach called papillae that shields them from venom when eating jellyfish.

The turtle's only weak spot might be its eyes, but those too are protected by twin eyelids — a tough external one and a transparent inner layer — a trait shared by many other reptiles.

Last year, Penang Fisheries Department recorded 25 female turtle landings.

In 2019, fishermen found a huge female loggerhead turtle weighing 60kg entangled in a ghost net, which is an abandoned fishing net floating around at sea.

It was found near Pulau Kendi, a rocky isle about 4km south of Penang island.

After fishermen cut it free of the ghost net, they saw that it was too weak to swim and simply floated motionless.

So they brought it on board their boat and took it to the Fisheries Department.

What was amazing is that loggerhead turtles have never been recorded landing in Penang.

The species is endangered and usually found in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian

oceans and Mediterranean Sea, but not in Malaysia.

This particular turtle was likely drawn to Pulau Kendi due to the abundance of food there.

Both green and hawksbill turtles land to lay their eggs on Penang beaches.

Simply put, the more turtles we have, the safer Penang seas are from jellyfish.

But there is a problem: a plastic bag floating at sea can really look like a delicious jellyfish to a turtle.

Dead turtles are found around the world with plastic bags jammed inside their bellies. Sometimes, plastic straws too.

The next piece of plastic you throw away might be a turtle's cause of death. Most of us already know about the environmental dangers of plastic and the need to cut down on its usage every way we can.

The simple actions we can do include carrying reusable bags when shopping, bringing your own containers when buying food, and cleaning and separating plastic waste from household rubbish and sending it for recycling.

Universiti Sains Malaysia's Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies director Prof Datuk Dr Aileen Tan confirmed jellyfish infestations control would be better with a healthy population of turtles in our waters.

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SELAIN bertani, Rosli Rashid juga menceburi bidang penternakan ikan keli dan ikan sepat.



BERJAYA menternak ratusan ikan keli untuk pasaran sekitar Shah Alam, Selangor.

Cacat penglihatan tidak halang Rosli bertani di tengah kota

Oleh **ABDUL RAZAK IDRIS**
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WALAU PUN dianggap sebagai Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) disebabkan buta di sebelah mata kanan, ia tidak menjadi tembok penghalang untuk Rosli Rashid menjadi petani di tengah bandar raya Shah Alam. Rosli, 56, yang tinggal di Pangsapuri Nilam Sari Seksyen 7 dekat sini menegaskan, menjadi OKU bukanlah lesen untuk dirinya bersikap meminta-minta dan mengeluh tentang kekurangan fizikal yang ada.

Sejak tamat sekolah selepas menduduki Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM), beliau tetap tabah berusaha walaupun dengan penglihatan yang terhad dengan memegang prinsip hidup, alah bisa tegal biasa.

"Memang kekurangan diri menyebabkan ramai yang mengata macam-macam, namun saya bersabar kerana saya masih mempunyai tulang empat kerat dan sehingga kini saya telah bekerja dalam pelbagai sektor sejak 30 tahun lalu.

"Semasa sekolah rendah dan menengah lagi saya sudah bekerja menjadi penjaja bangunan, menoreh dan membina rumah. Hidup dalam keluarga yang diuji dengan perpisahan orang tua memantapkan saya pada usia



ROSLI (kanan) turut mengusahakan penternakan madu kelulut yang dipasarkan sekitar lembah Klang.

muda," katanya ketika ditemui di Lie Lenggong Nursery Kebun Komuniti dalam sesi lawatan Pengarah Jabatan Pembangunan Komuniti MBSA, Shahrin Ahmad baru-baru ini.

Minat menceburi bidang pertanian tercetus selepas beliau berhenti kerja di sebuah kilang lima tahun lalu di bandar raya ini.

Selepas tempoh Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) bagi mengekang pandemik Covid-19 pada awal tahun 2020 beliau mulai aktif membantu mana-mana pihak perseorangan yang ingin membersihkan kebun dan menjual hasil tani mereka.

Lelaki asal Lenggong Perak itu memberitahu, penglibatan aktifnya dalam bidang yang akrab dengan tanah tersebut semakin bertambah. Kekurangan diri dijadikan sumber motivasi untuk mula mengusahakan tanah berhampiran kawasan perindustrian Seksyen 7, Shah Alam.

Rosli berkata, pada mulanya tanah kosong tersebut ditanam paku sebelum beliau menanam sayur keladi, nanas, pisang, pokok herba dan terbaharu tebu.

"Kemudian saya menternak ikan keli dan ikan sepat setelah mendapat bantuan

Klang.

Jelasnya lagi, buat masa ini dia mempunyai 10 lot lebah madu kelulut dan sedang mencari modal untuk menambah lot lebah madu kelulut tersebut.

"Segala usaha menternak lebah madu kelulut, menternak ikan dan membina prasarana di sini turut dibantu Jabatan Kebajikan Malaysia (JKM), Teraju Ekonomi Asnaf (Teras) dan Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (MBSA) yang memberi permit untuk kebun komuniti wujud di kawasan ini," ujarnya yang turut melahirkan rasa syukur lantaran sering dijemput JKJ untuk mengikuti kursus kemahiran dan pertanian sehingga mampu berikar sebagai usahawan tani.

Petani bandar ini mampu menjana pendapatan sehingga RM2000 hingga RM3000 sebulan.

Bapa empat anak berusia antara 20 hingga 27 tahun itu berkata, walaupun menerima elan JKJ RM450 sebulan sebagai OKU hasil daripada kebunnya dapat menampung perbelanjaan harian keluarga.

Orang ramai yang berhasrat untuk membeli ikan keli, madu kelulut dan sayur-sayuran boleh datang ke Lie Lenggong Nursery yang terletak di Jalan Lengkok Keluli 1, Taman Perindustrian Bukit Raja Selatan, Shah Alam setiap hari bermula pukul 9 pagi hingga pukul 6 petang kecuali Jumaat.

Jabatan Perikanan.

"Hasil usaha tersebut, saya berjaya menghasilkan ratusan keli untuk pasaran sekitar bandar raya ini.

"Menternak ikan keli nampak mudah, namun memerlukan penjagaan rapi air dan makanan yang perlu diberi mengikut waktu tertentu," katanya yang dibantu isteri Jamaah Abdul Manan, 57.

Rosli yang pernah menunaikan umrah beberapa tahun lalu bersama keluarga berkata, usaha taninya semakin berkembang dengan penternakan madu kelulut yang dibotolkan dan dipasarkan di sekitar Lembah