

PADAT TEBAR YANG BERBEDA PADA POLIKULTUR BANDENG (ChanosChanos) dan RUMPUT LAUT (*Gracilaria* sp.)

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ABSTRAK

Rumput laut merupakan salah satu komoditas perikanan yang memiliki potensi cukup besar dan komoditas andalan perikanan Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk meningkatkan produksi bandeng dan kualitas rumput laut (*Gracilaria* sp.) melalui pengembangan sistem polikultur. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Maret – Juni 2019 di Karawang, Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan tiga perlakuan dan tiga ulangan. Wadah uji yang digunakan adalah bandeng dengan padat tebar A (jumlah tebar bandeng 3 ekor/petak atau 2.500 ekor/Ha), B (jumlah tebar bandeng 6 ekor/petak atau 5.000 ekor/Ha), dan C (jumlah tebar bandeng 9 ekor/petak atau 7.500 ekor/Ha) dan 900 gram rumput laut atau 1 ton rumput laut/ha. Wadah uji yang digunakan adalah waring berukuran 3 x 3 meter yang diletakkan pada petakan tambak dengan pemotongan dasar tanah. Variabel utama yang dianalisis adalah laju pertumbuhan dan berat akhir bandeng dan rumput laut serta kualitas air (suhu, pH, salinitas, tinggi air, kecerahan, amonia, DO dan nitrat). Laju pertumbuhan bandeng dan rumput laut berbeda pada setiap perlakuan. Pada akhir penelitian, perlakuan B menghasilkan pertumbuhan bandeng dan rumput laut yang tertinggi dibanding perlakuan A dan C. Berdasarkan hasil analisis ANOVA, perlakuan B dapat meningkatkan keuntungan hingga 17% atau Rp. 1.320.000/Ha. Berdasarkan Uji ANOVA tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara perlakuan.

Kata Kunci : Bandeng, *Chanos chanos* polikultur, rumput laut, *Gracilaria* sp. Bandeng, *thallus* dll

PENGUJIAN KETAHANAN WARNA IKAN RAINBOW KURUMOI *Melanotaenia parva* SETELAH PEMBERIAN BERBAGAI JENIS DAN DOSIS KAROTENOID

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ABSTRACT

Colours is the main criteria in Lake Kurumoi rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia parva*). The utilization of carotenoids in fish feed was evaluated but the colour resistance after stopping of fed has never been informed. The main goal of this study is to evaluate the colour resistance of Lake Kuromoi rainbowfish. The study was conducted on fifteen fishes (averages of weight 2.08 ± 0.52 g and total length 5.44 ± 0.39 cm) stocked in 21 aquaria. Fishes were fed by basal diet as control and testing diet of astaxanthin, canthaxanthin, or lutein with dosages 130 or 260 mg kg⁻¹ in feed twice a day by satiation (08.00 and 15.00) during 28 days of period. After rearing, the testing diets were stopped and replaced with basal diet during seven days of period. Sampling was conducted at initial and final of rearing periods and day of 3rd, 5th, and 7th after replacement of feeds. Observations were conducted on colour quality such as lightness (%), chroma (%), Hue (°), a* value (+) for red (-) for green, b* (+) for yellow or (-) for blue, total of carotenoids in muscle, skin, and fin, and percentages of chromatophores covering (%). Results show that the replacement of carotenoids diet to basal diet was significantly effect to colour resistance of fishes. Degradation of colour quality started on day of 3rd after stopping of carotenoids diet. On days of 7th after stopping of carotenoids diet, although the colour quality continuously decreased but it was still higher than initial.

Keywords: carotenoids, colour resistance, *Melanotaenia parva*.

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