

GIVING KIND OF DOSE PROBIOTIC VARIETY OF FEED TOWARD GROWTH, SURVIVAL, AND FCR OF MILKFISH (*Chanos chanos*) BY USING POLICULTURE SYSTEM

Tri Rahayu Ningsih¹, Endah Sri Redjeki², Sa'idah Luthfiyah²

1. Student of Aquaculture Study Program, Agricultural Faculty, University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.
2. Lectures Staff, Agricultural Faculty, University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.

Milkfish is a commodity that easy to cultivate and has high interest consumption. However, the technology to support cultivation of milkfish still weak in optimalyze of growth. This research study conducted at traditional fishpond, located in Banyu Urip village, Ujung Pangkah sub district, Gresik regency. Research design of this study is randomized block design (RAK) and analyzed by using analysis of variance (ANOVA). The purpose of this study is to analyze the appropriate dose of growth variable, survival and FCR of milkfish by using policulture system. This study using 4 levels of probiotic and 3 replicates. Treatment P₀ (control), P₁ (8 ml probiotic/kg of feed), P₂ (10 ml probiotic/kg of feed), P₃ (12 ml probiotic/kg of feed). Variables measured is daily growth rate, absolute weight and FCR of milkfish. The result shows that daily growth rate, absolute weight, FCR of milkfish, and SGR seaweed significantly different. Meanwhile, there is no significant different for survival variable. Moreover, the result of LSD_{0.05} suggest that the best treatment for daily growth rate, absolute weight, FCR of milkfish, and SGR seaweed is P₂ (10 ml probiotic/kg of feed). Treatment P₂ (10 ml probiotic/kg of feed) for daily growth 3.22%/day, absolute weight 40.69 gram, FCR 1.42 of milkfish, and SGR seaweed 1.09%/day.

Keywords: milkfish, probiotic, growth, survival, and FCR

PEMBERIAN BERBAGAI DOSIS PROBIOTIK PADA PAKAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN, KELANGSUNGAN HIDUP, DAN FCR IKAN BANDENG (*Chanos chanos*) DENGAN SISTEM POLIKULTUR

Tri Rahayu Ningsih¹, Endah Sri Redjeki², Sa'idah Luthfiah²

1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Akuakultur, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik.
2. Staff Pengajar, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik.

RINGKASAN

Ikan bandeng termasuk komoditas yang mudah dibudidayakan dan sangat diminati konsumen. Teknologi budidaya ikan bandeng terbilang sangat lambat dalam mengoptimalkan pertumbuhan. Penelitian dilaksanakan di tambak tradisional pembudidaya ikan berlokasi di Desa Banyu Urip Kecamatan Ujung Pangkah Kabupaten Gresik. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan merupakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK). Analisis sidik ragam (ANOVA) digunakan untuk melihat perbedaan nyata perlakuan. Uji $BNT_{0,05}$ digunakan untuk mengetahui perlakuan dosis probiotik terbaik. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis dosis yang tepat pada variabel utama laju pertumbuhan harian, bobot mutlak, kelangsungan hidup, FCR ikan bandeng dan variabel penunjang SGR rumput laut. Penelitian menggunakan 4 perlakuan dosis probiotik dan diulang tiga kali. Perlakuan meliputi P₀ (kontrol), P₁ (pemberian probiotik 8 ml/kg pakan), P₂ (pemberian probiotik 10 ml/kg pakan), dan P₃ (pemberian probiotik 12 ml/kg pakan). Pengamatan semua variabel dilakukan per minggu hingga lima minggu. Hasil analisis sidik ragam (ANOVA) menunjukkan perbedaan sangat nyata pada variabel laju pertumbuhan harian, bobot mutlak, FCR ikan bandeng, dan SGR rumput laut. Kelangsungan hidup pada penelitian tidak menunjukkan perbedaan nyata. Perlakuan terbaik ditunjukkan oleh P₂ (pemberian probiotik 10 ml/kg pakan) pada semua variabel kecuali kelangsungan hidup. Hasil perlakuan P₂ menunjukkan laju pertumbuhan harian 3.22%/hari, bobot mutlak sebesar 40.69 gram, FCR sebesar 1.42, dan SGR rumput laut sebesar 1.09%/Hari. Dengan demikian pemberian probiotik P₂ (pemberian probiotik 10 ml/kg pakan) dapat disarankan untuk menekan FCR, dan mendapatkan bobot mutlak terbaik.

Kata Kunci : ikan bandeng, probiotik, pertumbuhan, kelangsungan hidup, dan FCR