

RINGKASAN

MUCHAMAT BASOFI ARIF. Identifikasi dan Predileksi Cacing Ektoparasit pada Ikan Kerapu Tikus (*Chromileptes altivelis*) di Karamba Jaring Apung Balai Besar Perikanan Budidaya Laut Lampung. Dosen Pembimbing Prof. Dr. Hj. Sri Subekti, DEA., drh dan Dr. Rosmanida, M.Kes

Kerapu tikus merupakan ikan yang hidup di terumbu karang, yang dalam dunia internasional dikenal dengan nama *polka-dot groupers* atau *coral reef fishes*. Ikan ini memiliki nilai ekonomis tinggi dan sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan di Indonesia. Kerapu tikus adalah jenis kerapu yang paling mahal. Masalah yang sering menghambat budidaya ikan ini adalah munculnya penyakit, antara lain disebabkan oleh parasit. Penyakit merupakan salah satu faktor kendala dalam kegiatan budidaya yang dikarenakan oleh ketidakseimbangan interaksi antara faktor lingkungan, inang, dan agen penyakit.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis cacing ektoparasit yang menginfestasi ikan kerapu tikus di karamba jaring apung dan untuk mengetahui dimana predileksi cacing ektoparasit yang menyerang ikan kerapu tikus di karamba jaring apung.

Perhitungan jumlah sampel yang diambil mengacu pada Azwar (2010) yang menyatakan bahwa jumlah masing-masing sampel ikan yang diambil sebesar 15% dari jumlah total populasi ikan. Jumlah sampel yang diambil sebanyak 35 ekor dari total populasi ikan kerapu tikus mencapai 235 ekor yang dipelihara pada 2 rakit karamba jaring apung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei. Data hasil penelitian akan disajikan dalam bentuk gambar dan tabel, data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 34 sampel ikan positif terinfestasi cacing ektoparasit. Tiga sampel ikan positif terinfestasi tunggal *Neobenedenia girellae*, sembilan sampel ikan positif terinfestasi tunggal *Haliotrema epinepheli*, dan 22 sampel ikan positif terinfestasi campuran *Neobenedenia girellae* dan *Haliotrema epinepheli*. Sebaran predileksi *Neobenedenia girellae* paling banyak ditemukan dipermukaan tubuh 74%, predileksi sedang ditemukan di bagian kepala sebanyak 22,5%, predileksi jarang di sirip *dorsal* sebanyak 3,5%. Predileksi *Haliotrema epinepheli* hanya ditemukan pada lamella insang dan tidak ditemukan di bagian tubuh yang lain.

SUMMARY

MUCHAMAT BASOFI ARIF. Identification and Predilection of Ectoparasites Worms Humpback Grouper (*Chromileptes altivelis*) from Floating Net Cages in Centers of Marine Aquaculture Lampung. Academic advisor Prof. Dr. Hj. Sri Subekti, DEA., drh and Dr. Rosmanida, M.Kes

Humpback grouper is a fish that lives in coral reefs and is internationally known as *polka-dot groupers* or *coral reef fishes*. These fish have high economic value and potential to be developed in Indonesia. Humpback grouper is the most expensive type of groupers. The problem that often inhibits the fish farming is the emergence of the disease, one among others is caused by a parasite. The disease is one of the problems in cultivation caused by an imbalance of the interaction between environmental factors, host, and disease agents.

The study aimed to identify ectoparasite worms that attacked the humpback grouper in the floating net cages and to determine the predilection of ectoparasite worms that attacked the humpback grouper in the floating net cages.

The calculation of the number of samples taken refers to Azwar (2010) which states that the number of individual fish samples were taken at 15% of the total number of fish populations. Samples are taken as much as 35 tails of the total population of humpback grouper reached 235 tails are maintained on two rafts floating net cages. The method used is a survey method. Data from the research will be presented in the form of figures and tables, the collected data was analyzed descriptively.

The results showed that 34 fish from the samples are infested with ectoparasite worms. Three fishes were infested with single infestation of *Neobenedenia girellae*, nine fishes were infested with single infestation of *Haliotrema epinepheli*, and twenty two were infested with double infestation of *Neobenedenia girellae* and *Haliotrema epinepheli*. The distribution of predilection *Neobenedenia girellae* was mostly found on the surface of the body as much as 74%, while a moderate predilection at the head was as much as 22.5% and a rare predilection in the dorsal fin was as much as 3.5%. Predilection for *Haliotrema epinepheli* was only found in the gills and could not be found in other parts of the body.