

INTISARI

IDENTIFIKASI BAKTERI PATOGEN SISTEMIK PADA BUDIDAYA NILA (*Oreochromis sp.*) DI KALURAHAN BIMOMARTANI KAPANEWON NGEMPLAK KABUPATEN SLEMAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi dan mengidentifikasi bakteri patogen penyebab penyakit pada ikan nila (*Oreochromis sp.*) kolam budidaya di Kalurahan Bimomartani, Kapanewon Ngemplak, Kabupaten Sleman. Sebanyak 10 ikan nila diamati gejala klinis, keberadaan ektoparasit dan isolasi bakteri. Gejala klinis yang ditemukan pada ikan ialah permukaan tubuh ikan pucat, ikan menyendiri, lemas, pergerakan pasif, terdapat luka pendarahan di bagian insang ikan, perut menggembung, hati dan ginjal pucat. Infeksi parasit *Trichodina sp.* prevalensi yang rendah. Sebanyak 6 isolat bakteri berhasil diperoleh. Uji Postulat Koch dilakukan untuk membuktikan bahwa isolat A.g.6 GSP dan A.g.9 GSP merupakan bakteri patogen penyebab penyakit pada ikan nila. Identifikasi bakteri dilakukan secara biokimia dan molekuler menggunakan gen 16s rRNA. Hasil identifikasi isolat A.g.6 GSP merupakan bakteri *Vibrio sp.* dan isolat A.g.9 GSP merupakan bakteri *Enterobacter cloacae*.

Kata kunci : *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Vibrio sp.*, gen 16s rRNA, ikan nila

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF SYSTEMIC PATHOGEN BACTERIA FROM TILAPIA (*Oreochromis* sp.) CULTURED IN BIMOMARTANI VILLAGE NGEMPLAK DISTRICT SLEMAN REGENCY

This research aims to isolate and identify pathogenic bacteria from tilapia (*Oreochromis* sp.) aquaculture ponds in Bimomartani Village, Ngemplak District, Sleman Regency. A total of 10 tilapia fishes were observed for clinical symptoms, presence of ectoparasites and bacterial isolation. Clinical symptoms found in fish are pale skin, fish secluded, limp, passive movement, bleeding wounds on fish gills, bulging stomach, pale liver and kidneys. *Trichodina* sp. infections were found at low prevalence. A total of 6 bacterial isolates were obtained. Koch's Postulate Test proved that A.g.6 GSP and A.g.9 GSP isolates were pathogenic bacteria that cause disease in tilapia. Bacterial identification was carried out biochemically and molecularly using the 16s rRNA gene. The identification showed that the isolate A.g.6 GSP was *Vibrio* sp. and isolate A.g.9 GSP was *Enterobacter cloacae*.

Keywords : *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Vibrio* sp., 16s rRNA gene, tilapia