

**TAHAPAN PERKEMBANGAN STRUKTUR INSANG DAN
ARBORESCENT IKAN LELE MUTIARA
(*Clarias gariepinus* Burchell, 1822)**

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INTISARI

Protein merupakan salah satu nutrisi dasar dan penting yang diperlukan tubuh. Ikan lele merupakan salah satu ikan yang mengandung nilai protein tinggi sebesar 15-25%. Galur ikan lele yang menjadi primadona budidaya saat ini adalah Mutiara, yang memiliki keunggulan seperti kemampuan pertumbuhan cepat dan tahan terhadap penyakit. Perkembangan dan pertumbuhan sistem organ ikan lele yang normal, juga merupakan salah satu pendukung keberhasilan dalam budidaya lele. Salah satu sistem organ penting dalam pertumbuhan dan perkembangan ikan lele adalah sistem respirasi yang terdiri dari insang dan *arborescent*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji perkembangan morfologis, anatomis, serta histologis insang dan *arborescent* ikan lele pada tahap larva, juvenil, pra dewasa, dan dewasa. Parameter morfologis dan anatomis insang dan *arborescent* yang diamati dan diukur meliputi topografi, warna, struktur, morfometris tubuh ikan, serta massa insang dan *arborescent*. Sedangkan parameter struktur histologis insang dan *arborescent* akan dipelajari dengan pewarnaan Hematoksin-Eosin (HE) dan *Masson's Trichrome*. Data kuantitatif berupa pengukuran morfometris insang dan *arborescent* ikan lele Mutiara dianalisis menggunakan *oneway ANOVA* ($p \leq 0,05$). Sedangkan data kualitatif berupa gambaran struktur morfologis, anatomis, serta histologis insang dan *arborescent* ikan lele Mutiara dianalisis secara deskriptif komparatif. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan insang berada pada rongga kepala, berbentuk lembaran, dan berwarna merah muda. *Arborescent* terbentuk dari perpanjangan lembaran insang kedua dan keempat, berbentuk organ dendritik, dan berwarna merah muda. Bobot insang dan *arborescent* berbanding lurus dengan penambahan bobot dan panjang tubuh ikan lele Mutiara. Struktur histologis insang memiliki tiga bagian utama yaitu lengkung insang, gerigi insang, dan filamen yang terbagi menjadi lamela primer dan lamela sekunder. Struktur histologis *arborescent* terbuat dari tulang rawan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu struktur morfologis, anatomis, dan histologis insang dan *arborescent* akan semakin kompleks seiring dengan perkembangan ikan lele Mutiara.

Kata kunci: *arborescent*, anatomis, histologis, morfologis, ikan lele Mutiara, insang.

**DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF THE GILL AND ARBORESCENT OF
THE MUTIARA CATFISH
(*Clarias gariepinus* Burchell, 1822)**

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ABSTRACT

Protein is one of the basic and important nutrients that the body needs. A catfish is a fish that contains a high protein value of 15-25%. The catfish strain currently the favorite in cultivation is Mutiara, which has advantages such as the ability to increase and resist disease. Normal development and growth of catfish organ systems is also one of the supporting factors for success in catfish cultivation. One of the important organ systems in the growth and development of catfish is the respiratory system which consists of gills and arborescence. This research examines the morphological, anatomical, and histological development of the gills and arborescents of catfish at the larval, juvenile, pre-adult, and adult stages. The morphological and anatomical parameters of the gills and arborescent observed and measured include topography, color, structure, and morphometrics of the fish body and gill and arborescent masses. Meanwhile, the gill and arborescent histological structure parameters were studied using Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) and Masson's Trichrome staining. Quantitative data in morphometric measurements of the gills and arborescence of Mutiara catfish were analyzed using oneway ANOVA ($p \leq 0.05$). Meanwhile, qualitative data in the form of a description of the morphological, anatomical, and histological structure of the gills and arborescent of the Mutiara catfish were analyzed descriptively comparatively. The results show that the gills are in the head cavity, sheet-shaped, and pink. Arborescent are formed from the extension of the second and fourth-gill sheets, are dendritic organs, and are pink in color. The weight of gills and arborescence is directly proportional to the increase in weight and body length of Mutiara catfish. The histological structure of gills has three main parts: gill arches, gill serrations, and filaments divided into primary and secondary lamellae. The arborescent histological structure is made of cartilage. This study concludes that the morphological, anatomical, and histological structure of the gills and arborescent will be more complex along with the development of Mutiara catfish.

Keywords: *arborescent, anatomical, histological, morphological, Mutiara catfish gills.*