

## **Acute Physiological Response Of Two Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis sp.*) Strain To Salinity Stress**

### **ABSTRACT**

Tilapia is a euryhaline species, but some fish have varying degrees of tolerance and show stress to changes in salinity. Stress can disrupt the function of the Hypothalamus Pituitary Adrenal Axis (HPA) which results in increased cortisol hormone. The cortisol hormone plays a role in regulating glucose levels so that levels increase when stress occurs. Stress causes an organism's energy needs to increase. This study was conducted to determine the effect of water salinity on stress resistance in tilapia strains. This study was conducted in December 2022 - March 2023 at the DIY Aquaculture Technology Development Center. The materials used in this study were Nilasa "Cangkring" tilapia seeds and tilapia seeds from crossbreeding between three strains of tilapia collected from the Cangkringan DIY BPTPB. The results showed that water salinity treatment affected nonspecific immunity in terms of Total Plasma Protein, Superoxide Dismutase, and Respiratory Burst in two hybrid tilapia. The cortisol value of Nilasa tilapia experienced significant changes ( $P < 0.05$ ) at a salinity of 10 ppt, while the synthetic selection tilapia did not experience changes. In fresh water and 20 ppt salinity, the two types of fish did not show significant differences ( $P > 0.05$ ). Meanwhile, the blood sugar levels of Nilasa tilapia and the synthetic selection results showed significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) in fresh water, but did not differ at salinities of 10 ppt and 20 ppt, except for the synthetic selection tilapia at 20 ppt salinity which experienced significant changes.

Keyword: Cortisol, glucose, salinity, stress, tilapia

## **Respon Fisiologis Akut Dua Strain Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis sp.*) terhadap Paparan Salinitas**

### **INTISARI**

Ikan nila adalah merupakan spesies euryhaline, namun beberapa ikan memiliki berbagai tingkat toleransi dan menunjukkan stres terhadap perubahan salinitas. Stres dapat mengganggu fungsi *Hypothalamus Pituitary Adrenal Axis* (HPA) yang mengakibatkan peningkatan hormon kortisol. Hormon kortisol tersebut berperan dalam regulasi kadar glukosa sehingga kadarnya meningkat saat terjadi stres. Adanya stres menyebabkan kebutuhan energi suatu organisme meningkat. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh salinitas air terhadap ketahanan stres pada *strain* ikan nila. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2022 - Maret 2023 di Balai Pengembangan Teknologi Perikanan Budidaya DIY. Bahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu benih ikan nila Nilasa "Cangkringan" dan benih ikan nila hasil persilangan antara tiga strain ikan nila yang merupakan koleksi dari BPTPB Cangkringan DIY. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan salinitas air memberikan pengaruh terhadap imun non spesifik pada Total Protein Plasma, Superoxide Dismutase dan Ledakan Respirasi di dua ikan nila hibrida. Nilai kortisol ikan nila nilasa mengalami perubahan signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ) pada salinitas 10 ppt, sedangkan ikan nila hasil seleksi sintesis tidak mengalami perubahan. Pada air tawar dan salinitas 20 ppt, kedua jenis ikan tidak menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan ( $P > 0,05$ ). Sementara itu, kadar gula darah ikan nila nilasa dan hasil seleksi sintesis menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ) di air tawar, tetapi tidak berbeda pada salinitas 10 ppt dan 20 ppt, kecuali pada ikan nila hasil seleksi sintesis di salinitas 20 ppt yang mengalami perubahan signifikan.

Kata kunci: Glukosa, kortisol, nila, salinitas, stres