

Intisari

Benih lele dumbo sangat rentan terhadap serangan ektoparasit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan intensitas serangan ektoparasit pada lele dumbo pada beberapa kecamatan di Kabupaten Sleman. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode studi kasus di empat kecamatan lokasi pembenihan Lele Dumbo di Sleman yaitu, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean dan Berbah. Sampel lele dumbo diambil secara acak sebanyak 40 ekor tiap lokasi. Ektoparasit diperiksa pada sampel lele dumbo, dicatat jumlah dan jenisnya. Prevalensi, dan intensitas ektoparasit dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya ektoparasit pada insang, kulit (mukosa), dan sirip. Jenis ektoparasit yang menyerang pada benih lele dumbo di Kabupaten Sleman adalah *Dactylogyrus sp.*, *Gyrodactylus sp.* dan *Trichodina sp.* Prevalensi *Dactylogyrus sp.* pada benih lele dumbo di Kecamatan Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean, Berbah berturut-turut sebesar 32.5%, 70.0%, 70.0% dan 82.5%. Prevalensi *Gyrodactylus sp.* berturut-turut sebesar 12.5%, 15.0%, 15.0% dan 22.5%. Sedangkan prevalensi *Trichodina sp.* berturut-turut sebesar 37.5%, 57.5%, 75.0% dan 95%. Intensitas *Dactylogyrus sp.* di Kecamatan Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean dan Berbah berturut-turut sebesar 2.77, 5.18, 7.18, dan 7.52 individu/ekor, intensitas *Gyrodactylus sp.* berturut-turut sebesar 1.0, 1.20, 1.67 dan 2.0 individu/ekor. Sedangkan Intensitas *Trichodina sp.* berturut-turut sebesar 11.13, 11.20, 20.13 dan 21.61 individu/ekor.

Kata kunci: intensitas, prevalensi, *Dactylogyrus sp.*, *Gyrodactylus sp.*, *Trichodina sp.*

Abstract

Catfish fry is highly susceptible to ectoparasites infections. This research aimed to identify ectoparasite and to investigate the prevalence and intensity of the infection in the Catfish (*Clarias sp.*). The research was conducted by case study method in four districts in Sleman (Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean, Berbah). Samples were collected based on the simple randomized method with 40 samples in each location. Prevalence and intensity, were investigated and the obtained data were analysed descriptively. The result showed that ectoparasites were found from the gill, mucosa and the body surface. Prevalence of the *Dactylogyrus sp.* in Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean and Berbah were 32.5%, 70.0%, 70.0% and 82.5%, respectively prevalence of *Gyrodactylus sp.* in the four respective locations were 12.5%, 15.0, %, 15,0% and 22.5%. While the prevalence of *Trichodina sp.* were 37.5%, 57.5%, 75.0% and 95%. Intensity of the *Dactylogyrus sp.* in Cangkringan, Ngemplak, Godean and Berbah were 2.77, 5.18, 7.18, and 7.52 individu/fish. Intensity of *Gyrodactylus sp.* in the four respective locations were 1.0, 1.20, 1.67 and 2.0 1-2 individu/fish. While the intensity of *Trichodina sp.* were 11.13, 11.20, 20.13 dan 21.61 individu/fish.

Keyword: intensity, prevalence, *Dactylogyrus sp.*, *Gyrodactylus sp.*, *Trichodina sp.*