Intisari

Tawes merupakan salah satu jenis ikan air tawar asli Indonesia. Keberadaan tawes di alam saat ini mengalami penurunan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dosis pakan berbeda terhadap pertumbuhan dan sintasan Tawes Jois (*Puntius javanicus, Bleeker 1855*) pada tahap pendederan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan tiga perlakuan dan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan yang digunakan adalah dosis pakan 6 %, 8%, dan 10%. Benih tawes yang digunakan merupakan tawes Jois berasal dari BBI Kecamatan Bejiharjo dengan ukuran 3-4 cm. Benih Tawes Jois dipelihara dalam bak fiber berukuran 55 x 55 x 60 cm^3 dengan kepadatan 30 ekor/bak. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kolam Percobaan Departemen Perikanan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada. Pemberian pakan dilakukan setiap tiga kali sehari, pagi, siang, dan sore hari. Monitoring kualitas air dilakukan setiap dua minggu sekali. Parameter yang diamati dalam penelitian, yaitu pertumbuhan mutlak, pertumbuhan spesifik, sintasan, FCR, dan kualitas air. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dosis pakan berbeda memberikan pengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan dan FCR benih tawes Jois. Pemberian pakan dengan dosis 10% dapat menghasilkan pertumbuhan spesifik dan pertumbuhan mutlak tertinggi pada tawes Jois.

Kata kunci : dosis, FCR, kualitas air, pertumbuhan, tawes Jois.

Abstract

Java barb is a type of freshwater fish native in Indonesia. The presence of Java barb in nature is currently experiencing a decline. This research aims to determine the effect of different feed doses on the growth and survival of Jois Java barb (*Puntius javanicus Bleeker, 1855*) in the nursery stage. The research method used was a Completely Randomized Design with three treatments and three replications. The treatments used included 6% feed dose, 8%, and 10%. Java barb fry used is Jois Java barb derived from BBI Bejiharjo with a size of 3-4 cm. Jois Java barb frys are kept in a fiber tub measuring 55 x 55 x 60 cm^3 with a density of 30 head / tub. This research was conducted in the Experimental Pool of the Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University. Feeding is carried out every three times a day, morning, afternoon, and evening. Water quality monitoring is done every two weeks. The parameters observed in the study were absolute growth, specific growth, survival rate, FCR, and water quality. The results showed that different feed doses gave significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on growth and FCR of Jois Java barb frys. Feeding with a dose of 10% can produce specific growth and absolute growth with the highest value in Jois Java barb.

Keywords: dose, FCR, water quality, growth, Jois Java barb.