

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas air buangan tambak *biocrete* dan tambak *lining* pada budidaya intensif udang vaname di kawasan pesisir Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei untuk mengamati kualitas air buangan tambak. Pengamatan berbasis petakan dilakukan pada dua model tambak yang berbeda, yaitu satu petak tambak *biocrete* dan satu petak tambak *lining*. Pengambilan sampel kualitas air buangan dilakukan pada bagian outlet tambak. Pengambilan sampel kualitas air buangan dilakukan setiap dua minggu sekali pada saat dilakukan pergantian air tambak. Berdasarkan standar baku air buangan tambak menurut Kepmen KP Nomor 28 Tahun 2004, parameter salinitas, suhu, pH, DO, dan BOD-5 yang dihasilkan dari air buangan tambak *lining* dan tambak *biocrete* pada budidaya intensif udang vaname masih dikategorikan layak. Sementara itu, parameter kekeruhan, TSS, dan fosfat dikategorikan tidak layak. Berdasarkan indeks kualitas air (WQI), air buangan dari kedua tambak tersebut tergolong tidak sesuai, dengan nilai WQI bagi tambak *lining* sebesar 1.230 dan tambak *biocrete* sebesar 748. Meskipun demikian, secara keseluruhan air buangan tambak *biocrete* lebih baik daripada tambak *lining*.

Kata kunci : Kualitas air, air buangan tambak, tambak *biocrete*, tambak *lining*, udang vaname

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the quality of waste water in biocrete and lining ponds in intensive cultivation of vaname shrimp in the coastal area of Bantul Regency. This study used a survey method to observe the quality of pond wastewater. Map-based observations were carried out on two different pond models, namely one biocrete pond and one lining pond plot. Wastewater quality sampling is carried out at the pond outlet. Wastewater quality sampling is carried out every two weeks at the time of replacing pond water. Based on the standard of pond wastewater according to Kepmen KP Number 28 of 2004, the parameters of salinity, temperature, pH, DO, and BOD-5 generated from the waste water of lining ponds and biocrete ponds in intensive vannamei shrimp culture are still categorized as feasible. Meanwhile, the turbidity, TSS, and phosphate parameters were categorized as not feasible. Based on the water quality index (WQI), the waste water from the two ponds is classified as unsuitable, with the WQI value for the lining ponds of 1,230 and for the biocrete ponds of 748. However, overall the wastewater from the biocrete ponds is better than for the lining ponds.

Keywords: water quality, pond wastewater, biocrete pond, lining pond, white shrimp