

## **ESTIMASI NILAI EKONOMI AIR IRIGASI PADA BUDIDAYA IKAN NILA (*Oreochromis sp.*) FASE PEMIJAHAN DAN FASE PENDEDERAN**

### **INTISARI**

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Air merupakan sumber daya strategis dalam sektor pertanian. Kebutuhan air di sektor pertanian akan semakin meningkat seiring bertambahnya kebutuhan air untuk produksi pangan. Di samping untuk tanaman pangan, air irigasi juga digunakan untuk budidaya ikan konsumsi seperti nila. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menghitung nilai ekonomi air irigasi yang digunakan petani budidaya ikan nila pada fase pemijahan dan pendederan.

Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kelompok petani ikan Mina Raya daerah Kaliwaru, Selomartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Metode pengambilan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan wawancara kepada petani ikan terkait faktor produksi budidaya ikan nila yang penentuan sampelnya dilakukan secara acak sederhana. Dari data penentuan faktor produksi dan hasil usaha tani dilakukan perhitungan biaya usaha tani. Perhitungan nilai ekonomi air irigasi didapatkan dengan metode *Residual Imputation Approach* untuk mencari selisih antara nilai penerimaan dan total biaya produksi.

Berdasarkan analisis usaha tani dan perhitungan nilai ekonomi air irigasi, pendapatan rata-rata budidaya ikan nila fase pemijahan dan fase pendederan adalah Rp. 2.800.000 dan Rp. 7.908.629 dengan total biaya yang dikeluarkan pada fase pemijahan sejumlah Rp. 1.762.539 dan fase pendederan Rp. 5.557.120. Nilai ekonomi air irigasi pada fase pemijahan dengan penambahan air secara kontinu dan secara tidak kontinu adalah Rp. 1.922,50388/m<sup>3</sup> dan Rp. 2.197,15024/m<sup>3</sup>, sedangkan nilai ekonomi air irigasi pada fase pendederan yaitu sebesar Rp. 1.362/m<sup>3</sup>.

Kata kunci: Budidaya ikan nila, nilai ekonomi air irigasi, *Residual Imputation Approach*

**ESTIMATION OF THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF IRRIGATION WATER  
IN NILA (*Oreochromis sp.*) CULTIVATION THE SPAWNING PHASE  
AND NURSERY PHASE**

**ABSTRACT**

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Water is a strategic resource in the agricultural sector. The water requirement in the agricultural sector will increase along with the increasing need for water for food production. In addition to food crops, irrigation water is also used for the cultivation of consumption fish such as nila. The objective of this study was to calculate the economic value of irrigation water used by nila farmers during spawning and nursery period.

This research was conducted in the Mina Raya fishery group, Kaliwaru, Selomartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. The method of collecting data in this study was by interviewing fish farmers related to nila aquaculture production factors in which the sampling was simple random. From the data on the determination of production factors and results of farming, the cost of farming is calculated. The calculation of the economic value of irrigation water is obtained by using the Residual Imputation Approach method to find the difference between the value of revenue and the total cost of production.

Based on the analysis on the economic value of irrigation water, the average income of nila in the spawning phase and the nursery phase were IDR 2,800,000 and IDR 7,908,629, respectively. The total costs incurred in the spawning phase and the nursery phase were IDR 1,762,539 and IDR 5,557,120, respectively. As a result, the economic value of irrigation water in the spawning phase with the continuous and intermittent water supply were IDR 1,922,50388 /m<sup>3</sup> and IDR 2,197,15024 /m<sup>3</sup> respectively, while the economic value of irrigation water in the nursery phase is IDR 1,362 /m<sup>3</sup>.

**Keywords:** Nila cultivation, economic value of irrigation water, Residual Imputation Approach