

Intisari

Gurami (*Osphronemus goramy* Lac.) merupakan ikan dengan nilai ekonomis yang tinggi. Serangan ektoparasit pada benih ikan gurami dapat menyebabkan kematian sehingga akan menimbulkan kerugian dalam usaha budidayanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suhu terhadap prevalensi dan intensitas parasit, serta pengaruhnya terhadap kematian benih gurami. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan 4 perlakuan suhu (25 °C, suhu ruang, 28 °C, dan 31 °C) dengan 3 ulangan. Benih gurami dipelihara di akuarium pada kondisi sesuai dengan perlakuan selama pemeliharaan. Air dari kolam dan ikan yang berparasit dimasukkan ke dalam akuarium. Parasit diamati setiap enam hari sekali sampai benih berumur 50 hari dan pada saat mulai ada kematian benih gurami. Pengamatan parasit dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *skin scrapping* dan *wet mount* kemudian diamati di bawah mikroskop. Data prevalensi, intensitas parasit, dan kematian ikan dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif dan analisis statistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis-jenis parasit yang menginfeksi benih gurami adalah *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp., dan *Dactylogyrus* sp. Peningkatan suhu air berpengaruh nyata terhadap penurunan intensitas parasit. Tingkat prevalensi dan intensitas parasit *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* tinggi pada suhu 25 °C dan suhu ruang (26 - 28 °C) mengakibatkan kematian yang tinggi pada benih gurami. Parasit *I. multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp., dan *Dactylogyrus* sp. dapat dikendalikan dengan meningkatkan suhu pemeliharaan hingga 31°C.

Kata kunci: Gurami, intensitas, parasit, prevalensi, suhu

Abstract

Giant gouramy (*Osphronemus goramy* Lac.) is a fish with high economic value. Infection of ectoparasites on the fry of giant gouramy can cause death and economic losses. The aims of this research were to determine the effect of temperature on prevalence and intensity of parasite, and also influence on mortality of giant gouramy. This research was conducted on a randomized complete design with 4 temperature treatments of rearing temperature (25 °C, room temperature, 28 °C and 31 °C) with 3 replications. The fry of giant gouramy were reared in aquaria on treatments condition. Water from infected pond and sick fish were introduced into aquaria. Parasites were observed every six days until the fry aged reached 50 days and at the mortality of fish is happened. Parasites were observed by skin scraping and wet mount, followed by observation under a microscope. The parasites prevalence and intensity, mortality were analyzed by descriptive analysis and statistical analysis. The results showed that several parasites including *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp., and *Dactylogyrus* sp were observed. Increased water temperature significantly affected the decreasing intensity of the parasite. High level of prevalence and intensity of *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* at 25 °C and room temperature (26 - 28 °C) resulted in a high mortality rate of giant gouramy fry. Parasites *I. multifiliis*, *Trichodina* sp can be controlled by increasing the water temperature up to 31 °C.

Keywords: Gouramy, intensity, parasites, prevalence, temperature