

Intisari

**DAYA TAHAN IKAN MAS (*Cyprinus carpio*) NAJAWA
TERHADAP SALINITAS**

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui daya tahan ikan mas Najawa pada ukuran yang berbeda terhadap salinitas dan mengetahui salinitas maksimal yang mampu ditoleransi oleh ikan mas Najawa. Ikan mas Najawa yang digunakan berasal dari UKBAT Cangkringan. Penelitian dimulai dari aklimatisasi, persiapan wadah, persiapan air, penebaran benih, dan pengamatan parameter penelitian serta kualitas air. Ikan mas Najawa sebanyak 10 ekor dimasukkan dalam media penelitian yang memiliki salinitas 0 ppt, 7 ppt, 14 ppt, dan 21 ppt untuk pengamatan *Lethal Salinity* (LC-50) sedangkan air laut dengan salinitas 36 ppt digunakan untuk pengamatan *Median Survival Time* (ST₅₀) dan *Mean Survival Time* (MST). Parameter daya tahan yang diamati antara lain *Lethal Salinity* (LC-50), *Median Survival Time* (ST₅₀), *Mean Survival Time* (MST) dan kualitas air. Hasil penelitian yang didapat adalah daya tahan ikan mas Najawa ukuran 5-7 cm lebih baik dibandingkan dengan ukuran 3-5 cm dan ikan mas Najawa ukuran 5-7 cm dan 3-5 cm mampu mentoleransi salinitas hingga 14, 86 ppt dan 13, 74 ppt. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa daya tahan ikan mas Najawa dapat dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan ukuran. Hasil penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman untuk penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai salinitas optimal yang dapat digunakan untuk kegiatan budidaya ikan mas Najawa di perairan payau.

Kata kunci : daya tahan, ikan mas, najawa, salinitas, ukuran

Abstract

SALINITY TOLERANCE OF NAJAWA CARP (*Cyprinus carpio*)

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The purpose of this study was to determine the salinity tolerance of Najawa carp at different sizes in relation to salinity and determine maximum salinity which able to be tolerated by the carp. The Najawa carp used came from UKBAT Cangkringan. The study started with the acclimatization, preparation of container, water preparation, seeding, and observations of the study parameters and water quality. Several indices were employed as practical measures of salinity tolerance: (1) *Lethal Salinity* (LC-50), defined as the salinity at which survival falls to 50% 96 hours following direct transfer from freshwater to varying salinities; (2) *Mean Survival Time* (MST), defined as the mean survival time over a 96-hour period, following direct transfer from freshwater to seawater (36 ppt); (3) *Median Survival Time* (ST₅₀), defined as the time at which survival falls to 50% following direct transfer from freshwater to seawater; and (4) water quality. The results showed that the salinity tolerance of Najawa carp size 5-7 cm is better compared to at the size of 3-5 cm and Najawa carp of 5-7 cm and 3-5 cm are able to tolerate salinity up to 14, 86 ppt and 13, 74 ppt respectively. These ontogenetic changes in salinity tolerance were determined to be related to body size. The practical implications of these findings for the culture of carp in brackishwater and seawater are discussed.

Keyword : carp, najawa. resistance, salinity, size