

Intisari

Penelitian ini telah dilakukan untuk mengetahui teknik dan kelayakan usaha pembesaran bandeng di tambak Desa Margomulyo Kecamatan Tayu Kabupaten Pati. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Lokasi pengambilan sampel petambak ditentukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 30 petambak secara *random sampling* dari populasi sebanyak 97 petambak. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan teknik pembesaran bandeng dilakukan dengan sistem budidaya tradisional plus dan masih menggantungkan pada pakan alami. Persiapan tambak meliputi pemberian saponin 10 kg/ha dan pemupukan dengan urea, TSP, organik kandang, campuran urea dan TSP atau organik kandang dan urea untuk menumbuhkan pakan alami. Penebaran benih nener sebanyak 0,8 ekor/m² sedangkan gelondongan 0,9 ekor/m². Pengelolaan air meliputi pergantian air sekitar 10 % sebanyak 6 kali/siklus dan pemupukan susulan dengan urea dan TSP. Pakan buatan mulai diberikan ketika bandeng berumur 3 bulan dengan jumlah total pakan sebanyak 594 kg/ha. Lama pemeliharaan nener sampai panen selama 5 bulan dengan sintasan 67 % sedangkan gelondongan selama 4 bulan dengan sintasan 87%, produksi bandeng 960 kg/ha/siklus dan keduanya memiliki nisbah koversi pakan (FCR) 0,7. Pendapatan yang diterima Rp 6.013.783 ha/siklus dengan Nilai *Return Cost Ratio (R/C) Ratio* 1,6, titik impas atau *Break Event Point (BEP)* produksi 293 kg/ha, dan BEP harga Rp 9.980/kg. Usaha tersebut termasuk menguntungkan dan layak diusahakan.

Kata kunci : analisis teknik, analisis usaha, pembesaran bandeng, sistem tradisional plus

Abstract

This research aimed to know the technical and business feasibility of milkfish growing in ponds at Margomulyo Village, Tayu district, Pati Regency. The method used is descriptive method. The sampling location of farmers is determined by purposive sampling method. The number of respondents was 30 farmers in random sampling from the population of 97 farmers. Data collection was done by observation and interview. The results showed that growing technical of milkfish was the traditional plus cultivation system and depend on natural feed. The preparation of ponds covers giving saponin 10 kg/ha and fertilization with urea, TSP, organic fertilizer, mix urea and TSP, or organic and urea to grow natural feed. Stocking of milkfish was 0.8 fry/m² or 0.9 fingerlings/m². Water management includes 10 % water exchange at 6 times/cycle and fertilization follow up with urea and TSP. Artificial feed was started giving when milkfish was 3 months old with total feed was 594 kg/ha. The growing of milkfish fry until harvest was 5 months with survival rate 67 % and 4 month with survival rate 87 % for fingerlings, production was 960 kg/ha/cycle and both have (FCR) 0,7. Revenue received was Rp 6.013.783 ha/cycle, with Return Cost Ratio (R/C) was 1.6, Break Event Point (BEP) of production 293 kg/ha, and BEP of price Rp 9.980/kg. This indicates that the milkfish growing was profitable and feasible to be ran.

Key words: technical analysis, business feasibilty, milkfish growing, traditional plus system