



INTISARI

SINTASAN *ELVER* (*Anguilla sp.*) SELAMA PENGANGKUTAN DENGAN SISTEM KERING

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemungkinan *elver* diangkut dengan sistem kering, pengaruh kepadatan terhadap sintasan selama pengangkutan dan pasca pengangkutan 3 hari, dan kepadatan optimum *elver* selama pengangkutan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode eksperimental dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) atau *Completely Randomized Design* (CRD), yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan kepadatan (10, 20, 30, dan 40 ekor/kantong) dengan 3 kali ulangan. *Elver* yang digunakan untuk penelitian berasal dari PT. Iroha Sidat Indonesia dan Balai Pengembangan Teknologi Kelautan dan Perikanan (BPTKP) Cangkringan dengan berat ± 5 gram/ekor dan panjang ± 15 cm/ekor. Percobaan dilakukan dengan media kain basah (*Lacos PE*) dalam bentuk kantong berukuran 20 cm x 20 cm x 2,5 cm. Pengangkutan dilakukan selama 7 jam dari Kota Yogyakarta menuju Kebumen dan kembali ke Yogyakarta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan selama pengangkutan hingga pasca pengangkutan pada kepadatan 10 dan 20 ekor/kantong tidak terjadi kematian. Pada kepadatan 30 dan 40 ekor/kantong, sintasan *elver* selama pengangkutan adalah 94,4% dan 98,3%, pada akhir pasca pengangkutan memiliki sintasan 93,3% dan 94,1%. Hasil analisis varian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat beda nyata ($P < 0,05$) antar perlakuan kepadatan *elver* setelah pengangkutan maupun pasca pengangkutan. Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengangkutan *elver* dapat dilakukan menggunakan sistem kering. Kepadatan *elver* sampai dengan 40 ekor/kantong tidak berpengaruh terhadap sintasan pada saat pengangkutan dan pasca pengangkutan.

Kata kunci : *Anguilla sp.*, *elver*, pengangkutan, sintasan, sistem kering



THE SURVIVAL RATE OF ELVER (*Anguilla sp.*) DURING TRANSPORTATION WITH DRY SYSTEM

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The main goals this research was conducted were to find out the possibility of elvers transportation using dry system, the effect of density to the transportation and during acclimatization, and the optimum density of elvers during transportation. The research methodology which was used here is experimental method with Completely Randomized Design (CRD), consisting four different density treatments (10, 20, 30, and 40 elvers/bag) and repeated for three times. The elvers which were used to research obtained from PT. Iroha Sidat Indonesia and BPTKP Cangkringan with average weight of 5 grams/elver and length of 15 cm/elver. The experiment was done using wet clothes medium (*Lacos PE*) which made be bags form with volume 20 cm x 20 cm x 2,5 cm. The transportation spent 7 hours from Yogyakarta City to Kebumen and back to Yogyakarta again. The result of the research showed that during the transportation to the end of acclimatization, there was no death found in the density of 10 and 20 elvers/bag. However, in the density of 30 and 40 elvers/bag, the survival rates during the transportation were 94.4% and 98.3 % consecutively. At the end of acclimatization, the survival rate in the density of 30 and 40 elvers/bag were 93.3% and 94.1% consecutively. The result of variant analysis showed that there were no big differences ($P < 0.05$) between the elvers density treatments after the transportation as well as acclimatization. Therefore, it can be concluded from the result of this research that elvers transportation can be done with dry system. The density 40 elvers/bag doesn't have much influence to the survival rate during the transportation and acclimatization.

Keywords: *Anguilla sp.*, dry system, elvers, survival rate, transportation