Indeks Gonadosomatik dan Struktur Histologis Gonad Ikan Wader Pari (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) Normal dan Cacat Sirip Ekor

Oleh :

Farah Mawar Firdausi

11/316182/BI/8748

INTISARI

Aspek reproduksi pada ikan ekor cacat sirip ekor juga perlu dipelajari sehingga kedepannya dapat dilakukan penanganan khusus yang berkaitan dengan usaha budidaya ikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan indeks gonadosomatik serta struktur histologis gonad ikan wader pari (*Rasbora lateristriata*Breeker, 1854) jantan dan betina pada sirip normal dan sirip ekor cacat sirip ekor. Indeks gonadosomatik didapatkan dari perbandingan antara berat gonad dan berat tubuh tanpa organ dinyatakan dalam persen. Spesimen ditimbang, kemudian dibedah untuk diambil gonadnya. Gonad kemudian ditimbang untuk mengetahui indeks gonadosomatik. Selanjutnya gonad diawetkan menggunakan bouine, kemudian dibuat sediaan histologis dengan metode parafin dengan pewarnaan Hematoksilin-eosin. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatitf dan kuantiatif (*independent t-test*). Hasil yang diperoleh adalah nilai indeks gonadosomatik pada ikan ekor cacat sirip ekor tidak berbeda secara nyata dengan ikan normal baik pada jantan maupun betina. Meskipun ada kecenderungan nilai indeks gonadosomatik beberapa individu jantan dan betina normal lebih tinggi dari ikan cacat sirip ekor. Hasil pengamatan struktur histologis menyatakan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan histologis antara ikan betina ekor cacat sirip ekor dan ikan betina normal karena gonad ikan ekor cacat sirip ekor tetap berkembang normal. Struktur histologis ikan jantan ekor cacat sirip ekor juga tetap berkembang dan tidak berbeda dengan ikan normal. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa ikan ekor cacat sirip ekor tetap mendapatkan energi dan nutrisi yang cukup untuk proses perkembangan gonad.

Kata kunci : Indeks gonadosomatik, Gonad, Struktur Histologis, *Rasbora lateristriata*, ikan ekor cacat sirip ekor.

Gonadosomatic Index and Gonadal Histological Structure of Wader Pari Fish (*Rasbora lateristriata*Bleeker, 1854) Normal and Abnormal Tail Fin

By :

Farah Mawar Firdausi

11/316182/BI/8748

ABSTRACT

Reproduction aspect of abnormal tail fish need to be studied, so for next time this information can be used for special treatment that related to aquaculture fisheries. This research purposed to study the differences in gonadosomatic index and gonadal histological structure of wader pari fish (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) male and female between normal fish tail and abnormal fish tail. Gonadosomatic index is a ratio between gonad weight and body weight without organs and presented in percent. Specimen was measured, then was dissected to be taken the gonad and was measured again for gonadosomatic index calculation. Next step, gonad was fixated using bouine for histological preparation using paraffin method and stained by hematoxilin-eosin. The results were analyzed in qualitatively and quantitatively (independent t-test). The results showed that gonadosomatic index value on abnormal tail was not significantly different the normal fish either male or female. Although, there was a tendency with gonadosomatic index in some normal tail fishes in both male and female were higher than in abnormal tail fish. Meanwhile, the results of histological observation showed that there were no significant differences between female abnormal tail fish and normal tail fish. Gonads in female abnormal tail fish still developed normally. Gonadal histological structure in male abnormal tail fish were well developed and not different with normal tail fish. This results concluded that abnormal tail fish constantly received energy and nutritions that was enough for gonadal development process.

Keyword : Gonadosomatic index, Gonad, Histological Structure, *Rasbora lateristriata,* abnormal tail fish.