

PERTUMBUHAN, SINTASAN DAN STRUKTUR HISTOLOGIS INSANG IKAN WADER PARI (*Rosbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) DENGAN PERLAKUAN PEMBERIAN PAKAN MIKROALGA

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Intisari

Ikan wader pari (*Rosbora lateristriata*) merupakan ikan air tawar yang memiliki nilai ekonomis tinggi. Untuk meningkatkan produksi ikan wader pari salah satunya dengan meningkatkan manajemen pakan. Pakan yang baik adalah pakan yang mengandung nutrisi yang cukup bagi kebutuhan ikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan dengan komposisi berbeda terhadap pertumbuhan, sintasan dan struktur histologis insang ikan wader pari. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan sebagai berikut: PI dengan kandungan protein 5,3% sebagai kontrol negatif, PII= 20,23% protein alga, PIII= 5,15% protein alga, PIV= 50,08% protein alga dan PV merupakan kontrol positif pelet komersial merk Takari dengan kandungan protein 31%. Benih ikan wader pari ditebar sebanyak 20 ekor ke dalam tiap-tiap akuarium dan pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 56 hari dengan pemberian pakan setiap 3 kali sehari dan suhu berkisar antara 27-28°C dan pH 7. Parameter yang diamati meliputi laju pertumbuhan, pertambahan berat badan ikan, *Mean Weight Gain* (MWG), *Relative Growth Rate* (RGR), *Specific Growth Rate* (SGR), *Diet Weight Gain* (DWG), Faktor Kondisi (FK), Rasio Konversi Pakan (FCR), Efisiensi Pemanfaatan Pakan (EPP), Rasio Efisiensi Pakan (REP) untuk mengetahui performa pakan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pakan mikroalga memberikan respon pertumbuhan, pertambahan berat, nilai MWG, RGR, SGR, DWG, FK, FCR, EPP dan EPR berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$), namun tidak mempengaruhi perubahan struktur histologis insang dan sintasan ikan wader pari.

Kata Kunci: Wader Pari, Pakan, Alga, Pertumbuhan, Histologis Insang.

GROWTH, SURVIVAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GILLS OF WADER PARI FISH (*Rosbora Lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) WITH MICROALGAE FEEDING TREATMENT

Abstract

Wader pari fish (*Rasbora lateristriata*) has high economical value as popular culinary fish. It has unique and very delicious taste. The demand for fish availability and supply are increasing drastically, nowadays. One among several factors for fish husbandry is fish food management. It is important to provide good quality of food for the fish. The nutrients should be sufficient for the needs of fish, to increase fish production. This study aimed to determine the effect of different composition of fish food, on the growth and survival rate of wader pari fish. Completely randomized design (CRD), was implemented with 5 different treatments and 3 replications for each treatment as follows: P1 with 5.3% protein content, for negative control; PII = 20.23 % of algal protein; PIII = 35.15% of algal protein; and PIV= 50.08% of algal protein respectively. We also use commercial pelet (Takari) for PV which contain 31% of protein as positive control. Wader fish fry were grouped into 15 group for 20 fish into each aquarium and maintained for 56 days. Fish were feed 3 times a day and temperatures ranging between 27-28⁰C and pH 7. The value of mean weight gain (MWG), relative growth rate (RGR), specific growth rate (SGR), diet weight gain (DWG), condition factor (FK), Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR), the efficiency of feed utilization, protein efficiency ratio (EPR), to determine the performance of the feed. Results Showed that respond growth, weight gain, the value of MWG, RGR, SGR, DWG, FK, FCR, EPP, EPR, were significantly different for each treatment group. However the treatment did not affect on histological structure of fish gill and survival rate of the fish.

Keywords: wader pari, food, algae, growth, gills histology