

INTISARI

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN NaCl DALAM PENGANGKUTAN BENIH LELE DUMBO (*Clarias sp.*) TERHADAP KANDUNGAN GLUKOSA DARAH DAN DENSITAS BAKTERI *Aeromonas spp.*

Pengangkutan ikan merupakan kegiatan dalam akuakultur yang dapat menimbulkan stres terhadap ikan yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya kadar glukosa darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan NaCl terhadap kadar glukosa darah dan *Aeromonas spp.* pada benih lele dumbo (*Clarias sp.*) pada saat pengangkutan. NaCl ditambahkan ke dalam media pengangkutan benih lele dumbo dengan dosis yang berbeda yang dilakukan selama 3 jam. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri atas 3 perlakuan yaitu kontrol, penambahan NaCl 0,45%, dan penambahan NaCl 0,9%. Data kadar glukosa dalam darah dianalisis menggunakan uji Kruskal-Wallis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar glukosa darah benih lele dumbo dengan penambahan NaCl 0,45% dan NaCl 0,9% lebih rendah dibandingkan kontrol ($P < 0,05$). Hasil kultur *Aeromonas spp.* menunjukkan bahwa penambahan NaCl 0,9% lebih efisien dalam menghambat pertumbuhan *Aeromonas spp.* pada kulit/lendir benih lele dumbo dibandingkan penambahan NaCl 0,45%. Pengamatan kualitas air menunjukkan hasil yang terbaik pada perlakuan penambahan NaCl 0,9%.

Kata kunci: *Aeromonas spp.*, *Clarias sp.*, glukosa, NaCl, pengangkutan.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTS OF NaCl IN TRANSPORTATION OF AFRICAN CATFISH (*Clarias sp.*) FINGERLING ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL AND *Aeromonas spp.* BACTERIA DENSITY

Fish transportation is an aquaculture activity that can cause stress in fish by increasing blood glucose levels. This study aims to determine the effects of the addition of NaCl on blood glucose levels and *Aeromonas spp.* on African catfish (*Clarias sp.*) fingerling during transportation. NaCl was added to the transport medium for African catfish fingerling with different doses and fishes were transported for 3 hours. The experimental method used in this study was Completely Randomized Design (CRD) which consisted of 3 treatments, namely control, addition of 0.45% NaCl, and 0.9% NaCl. Blood glucose levels data were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test. The results showed that blood glucose levels of African catfish fingerling with the addition of 0.45% NaCl and 0.9% NaCl were lower than the control ($P < 0.05$). The total of *Aeromonas spp.* showed that the addition of 0.9% NaCl was more efficient in inhibiting the growth of *Aeromonas spp.* on the skin/mucus of African catfish fingerling compared with the addition of 0.45% NaCl. The water quality showed the best results in the addition of 0.9% NaCl treatment.

Keywords: *Aeromonas spp.*, *Clarias sp.*, glucose, NaCl, transportation.