



SUMMARY

ASIH SARASWATI. Hatching Management of Monosex Nile tilapia with Hybridizations between GESIT Nile tilapia and Nirwana Nile tilapia in Department of Freshwater Aquaculture Development, Sukabumi, West Java. Lecturer of Counselor, Dr. Gunanti Mahasri, Ir., M.Si.

Aquaculture which is one of economic sector in fisheries field need to develop furthermore to fulfill people needed of fish which is always increased in every years. One of profitable and potential commodities is Nile tilapia.

The purpose of this fieldwork practice are to increase knowledge and skills of hatching Management of Monosex Nile tilapia with Hybridizations between GESIT Nile tilapia and Nirwana Nile tilapia in Department of Freshwater Aquaculture Development, Sukabumi, West Java, and also to know about the obstacles or the problems happen and the solutions of that hatching management. The benefit of this fieldwork practice is that the student would get the knowledge and also skill on hatching management.

This Fieldwork practice was implemented on Department of Freshwater Aquaculture Development, Sukabumi, of West Java on January 16 until February 16, 2012. The method that used on this fieldwork practice was descriptive method. This is allowing us to take the data by observations, interview, study of literature and direct practice by ourselves.

This Nile tilapia hybridizations were did by government department of freshwater aquaculture. The spawning processes do as Standard Operational Procedure which it is certificated. Spawning processes was did naturally on a pond which is has 784 m² wide. The brood stock that used are YY male GESIT, as result of genetic manipulation, and normal XX female Nirwana.

The number of broodstock which is spread on a pond are 850 fish and it has 1:8 ratio of sex. With 4.000-4.400 eggs/kg fish, the larva that can produced per month were 200.000 larva. Measurable water quality of spawning ponds are 27-28°C for temperature, 6-7 for acidity, 3-4 mg/L for dissolved oxygen, and 31-38 mg/L for dissolved carbon dioxide.

Food that gives for broodstock is floating food which is contains 30-32 % of protein and 26-28 % protein for the larva. The survival rate for GMT could

reach 96 %. The main pest of this aquaculture processes is snail. Those snails are being oxygen competitors for the fish. The preventions was did by locate kind of mesh box on the inlet of the pond. The cure of this pest was did by cleaning the pond everyday before feeding the fish. The parasites that need to be watched is *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*. This ectoparasites can causes white spot diseases. When the fish infected with *Ich* diseases so that the fish would be dipped at salt water.