

Table of contents

Volume 236

2019

◀ Previous issue Next issue ▶

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Preface

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Conference Photos

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Peer review statement

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Papers

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The Increase in β -carotene Content in *Dunaliella salina* from the Application of Different Light Intensities

N Sugiati, E D Masithah, W Tjahjaningsih and A A Abdillah

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012002 

Ammonia-eliminating potential of *Gracilaria* sp. And zeolite: a preliminary study of the efficient ammonia eliminator in aquatic environment

M R Royan, M H Solim and M B Santanumurti

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012003

Identification of extracellular enzyme-producing bacteria (proteolytic, cellulolytic, and amylolytic) in the sediment of extensive ponds in Tanggulangrejo, Gresik

OA Artha, Sudarno, H Pramono and LA Sari

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012004

Addition of water from the treatment pond of pangasius fillet waste (*Pangasius* sp.) with different concentrations in the cultivation medium due to the population growth of *Daphnia* sp.

H P Alvian, E D Masithah and M H Azhar

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012005

The growth and survival rate in lettuce aquaponic systems (*Latuca sativa*) of eels in various stocking densities of eel (*Monopterus albus*)

N K Portalia, L Sulmartiwi and B S Rahardja

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012006

The prevalence of benedeniasis in humpback grouper (*Cromileptes altivelis*) in floating net cages in Situbondo Regency, East Java, Indonesia

S O Wijaya, S Subekti and Kismiyati

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012007

The prevalence of fungi on groupers (*Epinephelus* sp.) in cage mariculture systems of the northern coast of Surabaya, East Java

E Yuliasuti, R Kusdawarti and Sudarno

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012008

The spectrum of light and nutrients required to increase the production of phycocyanin *Spirulina platensis*

H A Wicaksono, W H Satyantini and E D Masithah

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012009

The growth and survival rate of the larvae of the sunu grouper (*Plectropomus leopardus*) in different temperatures

L Lutfiyah, D S Budi and M F Ulkhaq

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012010

Preservation of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) sperm using 0.9% NaCl and ringer's lactate solution

D S Budi, L A Adawiyah and L Lutfiyah

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012011

Comparison of the efficiency (flash point, freezing point, and viscosity test) of biodiesels from *Sargassum* sp.

M B Santanumurti, M R Royan, S H Samara, S Sigit and M A Alamsjah

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012012

Study of patterns in the relationship of ecdysis with the age of freshwater crayfish *Cherax quadricarinatus* aged 76 Days

A H Fasya

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012013

Maximum density in the *Moina macrocopa* culture able to produce parthenogenesis in female offspring

A S Mubarak, D Jusadi, M Z Junior and M A Suprayudi

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012014

The oxygen content and dissolved oxygen consumption level of white shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei* in the nanobubble cultivation system

D P Galang, A K Ashari, L Sulmatiwi, G Mahasri, Prayogo and LA Sari

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012015

The effect of the epiphytes of *Chaetomorpha crassa* on the total chlorophyll-a and growth of *Gracilaria verrucosa*

A L L Handayani, R J Triastuti and L Sulmartiwi

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012016 

Growth monitoring of koi fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) in natural hatchery techniques in Umbulan, Pasuruan, East Java

F P Putri and N N Dewi

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012017

Dynamic Ratio Correlation of N:P in relation to the Diatom Abundance in the Intensive System of the Vannamei (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) Shrimp Pond

E D Masithah, D D Nindarwi, T Rahma and dan R R Satrya P I

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012018

Dynamic ratio correlation of N:P on the abundance of Bluegreen algae in an intensive system in a white shrimp (*Litopenaeous vannamei*) pond

E D Masithah, D D Nindarwi, A L A Suyoso and D Husin

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012019

Dynamic ratio correlation of N:P toward phytoplankton explosions in intensive systems of white shrimp pond

E D Masithah, D D Nindarwi, D Husin and T Rahma

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012020

Development of water and nutrient management models to improve multitrophic seafarming productivity

J A Surbakti, I A L Dewi, M A Alamsjah and M Lamid

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012021

Pond soil characteristic in reclaimed tidal lowlands and its correlation with the water quality for aquaculture

M Fitriani, I Wudtisin, M Kaewnern and R H Susanto

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012022

The dynamics of total organic matter (tom) on sangkuriang catfish (*clarias gariepinus*) farming at upt ptpbp2kp and the effectiveness of freshwater bivalve (*anodonta woodiana*) in reducing the total organic matter with varying density

D Arfiati, C D G Putra, A H Tullah, S W A Permanasari and A W Puspitasari

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Growth and morphological changes in relation to the maturation of male Japanese eel, *Anguilla japonica* injected with human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG) in the different interval in the tropical region

Y T Hee, F F Ching and S Senoo

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Genetic diversity of the endangered species *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith and Smith 1834) in Lombok based on mitochondrial DNA

S Hadi, N P Anggraini, E Muttaqin, B M Simeon, B Subhan and H Madduppa

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OPEN ACCESS 012025

Sex ratio and size at first maturity of razor clam *Solen* sp. in Pamekasan and Surabaya coastal area, East Java, Indonesia

N Trisyani, N I Wijaya and I Yuniar

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OPEN ACCESS 012026

Improving productivity and water quality of catfish, *Clarias* sp. cultured in an aquaponic ebb-tide system using different filtration

E Setiadi, I Taufik, Y R Widyastuti, I Ardi and D Puspaningsih

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OPEN ACCESS 012027

Different substrate of trickling filter on growth, survival rate, and water quality of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) cultivation by using an intensive recirculation system

E Setiadi, I Taufik, Y R Widyastuti, I Ardi and A Saputra

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OPEN ACCESS 012028

Water quality dynamic, production and profitability of catfish, *Clarias* sp. cultured at different design construction of aquaponic

Y R Widyastuti, E Setiadi, I Taufik and L Setijaningsih

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Effect of C:N ratio on the spore production of *Bacillus* sp. indigenous shrimp pond

A Yuniarti, N B Arifin, M Fakhri and A M Hariati

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- OPEN ACCESS** 012030
Comparative Test on Bacteria in the Digestive Tract of Vannamei Shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) at Intensive and Extensive Ponds in Ujungpangkah, Gresik
D Ningrum, M Arief and dan K T Pursetyo
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012031
Growth Performance of Laboratory-Scale *Chaetoceros calcitrans* in Different Containers
M Jannah, M F Ulkhaq, M H Azhar, Suciyono and dan W Soemarjati
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012032
Study of the Dynamic Density and Diversity of Plankton at Different Brackishwater Pond Managements in Gresik, East Java
O Tilahwatih, E D Masithah and dan B S Rahardja
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012033
The Effect of Demineralization Stage of Agar's Solid Waste on the Characterization of Activated Carbon
R Febrianto, Sudarno and R Kusdarwati
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012034
The Dynamic of Density and Diversity of Cyanophyta in Different Pond Bases in Educational Pond of Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Universitas Airlangga
S Z Cahyani, E D Masithah and Prayogo
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012035
Effect of Different Salinity Level within Water Against Growth Rate, Survival Rate (FCR) of Catfish (*Clarias* sp.)
D Prananingtyas, Prayogo and S Rahardja
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-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012036
Molecular identification and phylogenetic reconstruction of two fiddler crabs (*Uca forcipata* and *Uca triangularis*)
S Andriyono, H Pramono and H W Kim
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-
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The molecular identification and phylogenetic reconstruction of Palaemonid and Penaeid shrimp from the southern part of Bangladesh

M J Alam, S Andriyono, A T M Eunos and H W Kim

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012038

Morphometric characteristics of Fur Cockles (*Anadara spp.*) in Wonokromo and Juanda Estuary, Surabaya

P B Pamungkas, K T Pursetyo, J Triastuti and N N Dewi

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012039

Stock status of ark clams (*Anadara spp.*) based on dredge fishing of the east coast of Surabaya, Indonesia

N N Dewi, K T Pursetyo, O P Darmono, F R Fachri, F S Puspitasari and A Damora

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012040

The distribution patterns and biomass of bivalves in Segoro Tambak estuary, Sedati, Sidoarjo, East Java

S H Liyana, L A Sari, N N Dewi, E D Masithah, A M Sahidu and K T Pursetyo

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012041

Inventorization of reef fish on Tabuhan Island, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia

Suciyono, M A Azhar, M F Ulkhaq and H Kenconoajati

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012042

Dynamic study on the effect of calcium hydroxide and sodium bicarbonate treatment on the N/P ratio and plankton abundance

M R N Tsany, E D Masithah, B S Rahardjo and D D Nindarwi

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012043

Distribution patterns and the biomass of bivalves at Segoro Tambak estuary, Sedati, Sidoarjo, East Java

S H Liyana, L A Sari, N N Dewi, E D Masithah, A M Sahidu and K T Pursetyo

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012044

Optimization of diatom *Hantzschia ostrearia* cultivation in different mediums and nutrients

Supriyanto and Coomes pole



S Arsad, C Stavrakakis, V Turpin, P Rossa, Y Risjani, L A Sari, F S Prasetya and J-L Mouget

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012045

Coastal ecosystem model based on environmental suitability and carrying capacity of the fishpond in Banyuwangi Region, East Java, Indonesia

E W Setyaningrum, Maghdalena, A T K Dewi, M. Yuniartik and E D Masithah

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012046

Development and succession of sessile macrofouling organisms on the artificial structure in the Shallow Coastal Waters of Sabah, Malaysia

M A M Affandy, J Madin, K P Jakobsen and M Auluck

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012047

Fish species difference around the light of metal halide lamps and LED lamps with mini purse seine operation

M A Sofijanto, D Arfiati, T D Lelono and A Muntaha

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012048

Status of coral diseases and compromised health syndromes on Pemuteran shallow reefs, North Bali island

W Karim

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012049

Management options for restoring artificial coral reefs in Indonesia: strengthening in institutional approach

Rudianto and Ahmad Zainul

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012050

Growth of salt-secretor and non-salt secretor mangrove seedlings with varying salinity and their relations to habitat zonation

M Basyuni, Ramayani, A Hayullah, Prayunita, M Hamka, L A Putri and S Baba

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012051

Distribution of *Ctenactis Echinata* and *Fungia Consinna* coral on Mamburit island,

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Sawiya, D Arfiati, Guntur and U Zakiyah

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012052

Diversity species and condition of seagrass ecosystem in Teluk Awur and Prawean Jepara

I Riniatsih, A Ambariyanto, E Yudiati, R Hartati, W Widianingsih and R T Mahendrajaya

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012053

Copper (Cu) and Cadmium (Cd) toxicity on growth, chlorophyll-a and carotenoid content of phytoplankton *Nitzschia* sp

D Hindarti and A.W. Larasati

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012054

Vegetation Characteristic and Micro Environment of Mangrove Rehabilitation Forest at Coastal Areas of East Sinjai, South Sulawesi

H Setiawan

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012055

The Use of Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*) as Phytoremediator for Concentration and Deposits of Heavy Metal Lead (Pb) Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) Gills

A A D Amalia, B S Rahardja and Rr J Triastuti

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012056

The Effectiveness of Heavy Metals Pb, Cd and Zn Reduction in NPK Fertilizer Waste Combined with Biofilters of Seaweed (*Gracillaria* sp.), Blood Clam (*Anadara* sp.), and Zeolite

A R K Sari, R K Harryes, F A Anggraini, M A Alamsyah and dan A Ahadi

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012057

The Effectiveness of Combining *Gracilaria* Sp. Seaweed Biofilter and *Anadara granosa* Shell with Zeolite in the Decrease in the Level of Mercury (Hg) Heavy Metal

J A Spesatri, B S Rahardja and A A Abdillah

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012058

The Effectiveness of Combination of Seaweed (*Gracillaria* sp.), Blood Clam (*Anadara granosa*), and Zeolite as Biofilter in the Reduction of Heavy Metal Copper (Cu)

A A D Amalia, B S Rahardja and Rr J Triastuti

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012059

Bioaccumulation of Cadmium (Cd) Heavy Metal on Seaweed (*Gracilaria* sp.) in Traditional Fishpond of Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo District

O Ardiyansyah, Sudarno and Rosmanida

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012060

Identification of Proteolytic Bacterial Isolates in Sediment Ecosystem of Gunung Anyar Mangrove Forest, Surabaya

P B Utomo, Sudarno and B S Rahardja

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012061

The Analysis of Cockle (*Anadara inaequalvis*) Gonad Maturity Level in the Estuary of Banjar Kemuning River, Sedati, Sidoarjo

R F Saputra, E D Masithah and P D Wulansari

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012062

Spatial and Temporal Variation of Biomass Blood Cockle (*Anadara* sp.) in Estuaries Dadapan, Sedati Sub-District, Sidoarjo, East Java

M R Ramadhan, K T Pursetyo, Prayogo and N N Dewi

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012063

Distribution Patterns and Biomass of Bivalve in Juanda and Segoro Tambak Estuary in Sedati, Sidoarjo, East Java

S H Liyana, E D Masithah and A M Sahidu

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012064

Analysis of Cadmium (Cd) Heavy Metal on Sediment and Mangrove Leaves *Avicennia marina* at Mangrove Ecotourism Wonorejo, Surabaya

W C Dermawan, Prayogo and B S Rahardja

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012065

Analysis of Lead (Pb) Value Comparison on Seaweed (*Euचेuma cottonii*) in Bluto and Saronggi Sumenep Marine, Madura, East Java

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012066

The potential addition of lemuru oil to commercial feed to increase the content of EPA and DHA in eels (*Monopterus albus*)

A Imanisa, M B Santanumurti, M Lamid and Agustono

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012067

Effect of lysine in addition to commercial feed on crude protein and the energy digestibility of gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*)

D Setiyawan, S H Samara, Agustono and M A A Arif

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012068

Addition of the papain enzyme to commercial feed against protein retention and feed efficiency in eels (*Anguilla bicolor*)

DA Liono, M Arief, Prayogo and W Isoni

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012069

Combination of papain enzyme and phytase enzyme in commercial feed and the protein and energy retention of tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus*

A Saifulloh, M B Santanumurti, M Lamid and W P Lokapirnasari

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012070

The effect of giving cake artificial feed on the survival rate, and growth of Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) larva in an Installation of Freshwater Culture (IBAT) in Punten, Batu.

I P Zainiyah, Rozi, W H Satyantini and A M Sahidu

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012071

The Utilization of Phytase Enzymes and SEM Analysis in order to increase the Quality of Rice Bran as a Layer and Fish Feed

M Lamid, Anam Al-Arif and S H Warsito

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012072

The dynamic relationship of phytoplankton abundance and diversity in relation to white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) feed consumption in intensive ponds

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012073

Effect of partial replacement of fish meal with *Spirulina platensis* meal in practical diets and culture location on growth, survival, and color enhancement of percula clownfish *Amphiprion percula*

S Hudaidah, B Putri, S H Samara and Y T Adiputra

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012074

The Effect of Different level of Probiotic Addition on Commercial Feed against Digestibility and Efficiency of Nile Tilapia Feed (*Oreochromis Niloticus*)

D Taufik, M Arief and H Kenconoati

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012075

The Effect of Adding Synbiotics Into Commercial Feed Towards Protein Retention and Fat Retention of Dumbo Catfish (*Clarias sp.*)

H Syevidiana, M Arief and I S Hamid

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012076

The Effect of Adding Lysine in Commercial Feed on Growth Rate, Feed Efficiency, and Feed Conversion Ratio to Tambaqui (*Colossoma Macropomum*)

L V D Putra, U Agustono and S H Kenconoati

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012077

The Effect of Coconut Shell Liquid Smoke in Commercial Feed on Total Bacteria of *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa* in the Tilapia's Kidney (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

M Rahmawati, Sudarno and S Subekti

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The Effect of Coconut Shell Liquid Smoke in Commercial Feed Towards Total *Pseudomonasaeruginosa* Bacteria on Gastrointestinal Tract Tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*)

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Antibacterial activity of honey in preserving high-pressure cooked milkfish stored at room temperature

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Bacterial composition in the gastrointestinal tract of *Uca* spp crabs fed on *Avicennia marina* leaf litter

M A B Kareho, E D Masithah and W Tjahjaningsih

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012081

The correlation between ectoparasite infestation and the total plate count of *Vibrio* sp. in pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in ponds

G Mahasri, Rozi, A T Mukti, W H Satyantini and N M Usuman

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In vitro study of an ethanolic extract of coffea leaves to inhibit freshwater pathogenic bacteria

H Kenconoajati, MF Ulkhaq, DS Budi and MH Azhar

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012083

The effect of noni fruits (*Morinda citrifolia*) with different ripeness stages against the total erythrocytes and leukocytes of comet goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) infested by *Argulus*

E Setyaningsih, Kismiyati and S Subekti

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012084

The protection capacity of the crude and whole protein spores of *Myxobolus koi* as an immunostimulant material development in goldfish (*Cyprinus carpio*) for preventing Myxobolus

G Mahasri, M Yusuf, R Woro and M B Santanumurti

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012085

Identification of white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) in pacific white shrimps (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) from ponds postexposure to immunogenic membrane proteins (*Zoothamnium penaei*)

P A Wiradana, G Mahasri, R E R Sari, U C Marwiyah and R Prihadhana

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Gills and swimming leg histopathologies in pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) from ponds exposed to the immunogenic membrane proteins of *Zoothamnium penaei*

R E R Sari, G Mahasri, P A Wiradana and U C Marwiyah

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012087

Total plate count and identification of vibrio in pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) from ponds and in those exposed to immunogenic protein membrane *Zoothamnium penaei*

U C Marwiyah, G Mahasri, R E Ratnasari and P A Wiradana

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012088

Effectiveness of *Nitrobacter* on the specific growth rate, survival rate and feed conversion ratio of dumbo catfish *Clarias* sp. with density differences in the aquaponic system

A S Taragusti, M B Santanumurti, B S Rahardja and Prayogo

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012089

The erythrocyte and leucocyte profile of saline tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) in a cultivation system with nanobubbles

M Gunanti, P D Wulansari and K Kinzella

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012090

The prevalence and intensity of ectoparasites infecting vanname shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) reared in different ponds

N Nurlatiffah, Kismiyati and MF Ulkhaq

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012091

Protozoan parasites of Vannamei Shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in farmed fish from Pasuruan, Indonesia

U Hafidloh and P D W Sari

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012092

Growth of *Bacillus* sp. and *Flavobacterium* sp. in culture media with the addition of liquid whey tofu waste

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Treatment of *Chlorella sp.* extract on heat shock cluster (HSC) response from the tissue and bloodcells proliferation of *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus-lanceolatus* infected by *Viral Nervous Necrosis*

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Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and metallothionein (MT) *Tubifex tubifex* at the acute mercury exposure

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Antifungal activity of marine sponges (Class Demospongiae) collected from Biak, Indonesia

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Antibacterial activities of *Physalis angulata* herb extract on white feces diseases (WFD) in *Litopenaeus shrimp vannamei*

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The Effects of Mercury Chloride (Hgcl₂) on the Changes in Hematology and Blood Sugar Level in Carps (*Cyprinus carpio*)

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Change in Two-Spot Catfish Histopathological Liver (*Mystus nigriceps*) Accumulated with Heavy Metal Cadmium (Cd) in Ketingan Estuary, Sidoarjo - East Java, Indonesia

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Effectiveness of Pepaya Leaf Extract (*Carica Papaya L.*) to Control Ectoparasite *Argulus* on Common Carp (*Cyprinus Carpio*)

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Prevalence and Intensity of Ectoparasites of Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) in Ponds with Low, Medium and High Stocking Density

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Texture profile of the bread produced from composite flour *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* flour (BGF) and wheat flour

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The potential of seaweed waste (*gracilaria* sp. and *eucheuma cottonii*) as a medium density fiberboard (mdf)-based pot material for better water use efficiency in tomato plants

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Kappa and iota carrageenan combination of *Kappaphycus alvarezii* and *Eucheuma spinosum* as a gelatin substitute in ice cream raw material product
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Detection of antibiotic-resistant *Salmonella* sp. in the seafood products of Surabaya local market
H Pramono, A Kurniawan, N Andika, T F Putra, M A R Hazwin, S Utari, A P Kurniawan, E D Masithah and A M Sahidu
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The effect of kappa-carrageenan fortification on the physicochemical and organoleptic properties of milkfish galantin
D Darmawan, L Sulmartiwi and A A Abdillah
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The application of a high voltage electric field (HVEF) to reduce *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella thyphimurium* bacteria in red snapper (*Lutjanus* sp.) fillets
D J Subakti, H Pramono and J Triastuti
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Isolation and identification of fish import consumption bacteria in a fish quarantine center, focusing on the quality control and safety of fishery products at Tanjung Priok, Jakarta
H S Farizky and W H Satyantini
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Replacement of gum arabic by dry *Spirullina* sp. biomass as a food emulsifier in bread making
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Nutrient improvement of *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* peel fruit through fermentation using commercial tempeh (Indonesian fermented soybean) mold
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DPPH scavenging property of bioactives from soft corals origin palu bay, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia
W A Tanod, U Yanuhar, Maftuch, D Wahyudi and Y Risjani
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Extraction of bioactive compounds fruit from *Rhizophora mucronata* using sonication method
Ernawati, E Suprayitno, Hardoko and U Yanuhar
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Harvesting *Chaetoceros gracilis* by flocculation using Chitosan
W AA Yamin, S R M Shaleh, F F Ching, R Othman, M Manjaji-Matsumoto, S Mustafa, S Shigeharu and G Kandasamy
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The Use of Rajungan (*Portunus Pelagicus*) Shells as Flour in Wet Noodles Ingredient
A Rahma, A A Abdillah and E Saputra
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The Potential of Lindur Fruit Flour (*Bruguiera Gymnorhiza*) in Reducing Oil Absorption of Milkfish Nugget during the Deep Frying Process
A Widyastuti, AA Abdillah and Laksmi Sulmartiwi
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Chemical and Sensory Characteristics of Flakes Made from Seaweed (*Eucheuma cottonii*) and Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)
I R Firdarini, Kismiyati and A Manan
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The Effect of Maltodextrin Concentration on the Characteristics of Snappers' (*Lutjanus* sp.) Peptone
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M Via, A A Abdillah and M A Alamsjah

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The Effect of Sorbitol Addition on the Characteristic of Carrageenan Edible Film

M Rahmawati, M Arief and W H Satyantini

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The Utilization of Flower Crab (*Portunus Pelagicus*) Shell as Pasta Flavor

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Income analysis of catching fish using dogol (demersal danish seine) in the sub-district of Brondong, Lamongan

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Area development based on conservation and ecotourism on the Cemara Beach (Pine Trees Beach), Pakis, Banyuwangi, East Java Province, Indonesia

E W Setyaningrum, A T K Dewi, K P Prapti, Z Erwanto and H D Susanti

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Socioeconomic and institutional factors affecting the sustainable development for fisheries in Bontang City, Indonesia

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Dynamic study on the effect of calcium hydroxide and sodium bicarbonate treatment on the N/P ratio and plankton abundance

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Abstract. The development and growth of plankton in water is influenced by nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be determined by the N/P ratio. Excess nutrients in water can lead to Harmful Algae Blooms (HABs). The application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 in water can control the nutrient elements and plankton abundance. This study was conducted to determine the dynamics of the N/P ratio value and plankton abundance through the application of a $(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2)$ and (NaHCO_3) dose of 1 ppm in a fish pond using the descriptive method. Before the application, the pond's nitrogen range was 1.04 – 1.06mg/l. After application, this increased to 1.07 – 1.39mg/l, while the phosphorus was 0.29 – 0.33mg/l before application. After the administration, the phosphorus increased followed by a decrease ranging from 0.30 to 0.62mg/l and 0.62 to 0.09mg/l respectively. The N/P ratio value before administration was 3.15 – 3.68mg/l and after the application, the N/P ratio decreased to an average value of 1.73 on day 4 followed by a subsequent increase to 14.70 on day 7. The average total plankton density from the three points was 789,583 ind/l before application. After the application, this decreased to 624,166ind/l. In conclusion, the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 can stabilize the N/P ratio and decrease the total plankton density.

1. Introduction

The optimal utilization of resources in an aquatic environment requires the management of the environment itself, including the function of the ecosystem in the water. The interaction between the components of the ecosystem will affect the existence of the nutrients in the water. Plankton are a major component of the food chain in an aquatic environment, hence the presence of nutrients and plankton is an indicator of water fertility. Therefore, plankton abundance in water has an important role [1].



Plankton abundance in water is influenced by some environmental parameters and physiological characteristics. The composition and abundance of plankton will change at various levels in response to both physical and chemical changes in the environmental conditions. The plankton growth factor is very complex and interacts between the physical and chemical factors such as the intensity of light, dissolved oxygen, temperature stratification and the availability of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus [2].

In the water system, there are many nutrients but only a few can be utilized by algae and aquatic plants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are amongst the parameters that affect the nutrient utilization in water. Nitrogen elements that can be utilized are nitrite and nitrate, while for phosphorus, there is the orthophosphate compounds [3].

The presence of nitrogen and phosphorus in aquatic environments has a positive impact, but when in excess, they can have a negative effect. The positive impact is an increase in plankton production and total fish production. The negative impact is a decline in biodiversity, enlarging the potential of the emergence and development of a type of dangerous plankton commonly known as *Harmful Algae Bloom* (HABs) [3].

The magnitude of the HABs risk in water requires technology that can reduce the occurrence of the HABs at a relatively low cost [3]. One of the ways to overcome the occurrence of HABs is through the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ (Calcium hydroxide) and NaHCO_3 (Sodium bicarbonate).

Calcium hydroxide in water can affect the dynamics of the N/P ratio; the phosphorus decreases in order to control the dynamics of plankton abundance. The binding of phosphate by calcium hydroxide and the occurrence of precipitation can purify the phosphorus in the water [4].

The administration of sodium bicarbonate in water can increase nutrients in the form of nitrogen. The sodium bicarbonate application can also supply carbon to the water in the form of CO_2 , thus affecting the dynamics of the N/P ratio and the abundance of plankton in the water [5]. On the basis of the above thinking, this study was conducted to determine the ability of calcium hydroxide and sodium bicarbonate when it comes to affecting the dynamics of the N/P ratio and plankton abundance.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Study location

This research was conducted in December 2016 in the Fish Pond of the Fisheries and Marine +Faculty (FMF), Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

2.2. Equipment and materials

The tools used in this research included a DO meter, sampling rope, pH pen, plankton net, a bucket, hemocytometer, measuring stick, canoe, dropper, microscope, glass object, glass cover, sample bottle, burette, stative, clamp, 100ml measuring cup, 300 ml erlenmeyer, 500ml erlenmeyer, 2 ml volume pipette, and a bulb. The materials used included water samples from the pond, PP Indicator 1%, distilled water, H_2SO_4 0,02N, Broom Cresol Green, Methyl Red, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate, phosphate, BOD and the COD Test Kits.

2.3. Working procedures

The main research commenced on the 23rd December 2016 with the determination of the water quality conditions and plankton abundance before the products were dispersed the next day. The figures from the preliminary study were used as the data before the pond treatment.

The research was conducted from 24th December to the 30th December, 2016 as the impact of the production allowed the dynamics of the water quality and plankton abundance to be determined. From the results of the 23rd December, 2016, it was noticed that the lowest pH was at 05.00am, therefore the research products were applied at 03.00am since it was expected that at 05.00am, there was a change in the dynamics of the pond water quality. The commercial products containing calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) and sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) were dispersed at a low pH due to the nature of the high solubility of the products in water at a low pH. The points used in the main research were the same as

those for the preliminary study, which were points 1, 3 and 5, where the points represent the observations of one pond.

The applied products had a concentration of 1 ppm and the dose used was 815.31 gr. The commercial products consisted of a water-soluble white powder. The application of the products was done by first diluting the products with water, followed by an even distribution throughout the pond.

2.4. Water quality measurement

The measurement of the water temperature and dissolved oxygen was done using DO meter YSI 550 A, the pH was measured using a Senz pH pen and the pH paper range was 6.5 – 10 Merck KGaA. The nitrite was measured with the use of the spectrophotometric method with a wavelength of 543nm based on SNI06-6989.9-2004. Nitrate was measured using spectrophotometry with a wavelength of 410nm based on SNI06-2480-1991, and the phosphate was measured using a spectrophotometer with a wavelength of 880nm based on the 'Standard methods' 20th edition 1998 test kit was used for ammonium. COD was determined through the closed reflectance method involving a spectrophotometer with a wavelength of 420nm based on SNI 6989.72: 2009. BOD was determined through the Winkler titration method based on SNI6989.2:2009 and the plankton observation was carried out using hemocytometers and plankton identification books.

The water sampling for the testing of nitrite, nitrate, ammonium, phosphate, BOD and COD was carried out using the "closed bottle" principle. The bottle was lowered in water at a certain depth with the state of the bottle being closed. The bottle cap was opened while in the water to allow for the entry of the needed water sample into the bottle. The water quality of the sample was maintained at a temperature of 4°C since the water quality of the samples may decrease depending on the placement and duration of storage [6].

The temperature measurement, dissolved oxygen, pH and plankton abundance were measured twice a day at 05.00am WIB and 13.00 respectively, since the lowest and highest temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen were recorded in those periods at the ponds. The three parameters fluctuated each day due to several factors such as the weather [7]. The measurement of the nitrites, nitrates, phosphates, ammonium and ammonia and the measurements of COD and BOD were performed every 3 days.

2.5. Sampling method and observation of plankton abundance

Plankton sampling was done using a plankton net with a mesh size of 20 microns, since the size of phytoplankton (microplankton) is usually between 20 - 200 microns. The use of a plankton net with such a mesh size means that it can be used to filter phytoplankton like diatom and dinoflagellate as well as zooplankton. In addition, with the above mesh size, the water can still go out through the holes of the plankton net [8].

The plankton sampling in shallow waters with a depth of ± 1 m was done using a container (bucket) whose volume was known. The volume of the plankton water samples taken can be adjusted to the water conditions in the following order; very fertile waters ± 5 liters, moderate waters ± 30 liters and poor waters ± 100 liters. In this research, 50 liters was used for the water samples [9].

The water samples obtained were filtered using a plankton net and a sample volume of 100ml was obtained. The date, position and depth of the pond samples were labeled. The plankton samples obtained were immediately observed with the use of a binocular microscope with a magnification 100 - 1000x. The plankton were then preserved with 4% formalin based on the method that described that plankton samples can be preserved using 4% formalin and that 4% formalin can also be used to stop the plankton from moving, especially zooplankton [8].

2.6. Observation and data collection

The main parameters in this study were the N/P ratio and plankton abundance. The supporting parameter was the water quality data such as pH, DO, temperature, COD and BOD during the research.

2.7. Data analysis

To determine the dynamics of the N/P ratio value due to the administration of calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) and sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) in the pond, descriptive data was used. An analysis was conducted on the plankton abundance data including plankton identification, the plankton density index, plankton similarity index and plankton dominance index.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Nitrogen dynamics (N)

The results of the nitrogen values on day 0 in the pond before the addition of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 had an average value of 1.05mg/l obtained from points 1, 3 and 5. After the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 , the average nitrogen value of the three points increased to 1.07mg/l on day 4. On the 7th day, the average nitrogen value increased to 1.39mg/l.

The increased nitrogen value was due to the amount of organic matter in the pond resulting in the binding of Ca^{2+} ion to the phosphate ion; deposition occurred to reduce the phosphorus in the water. The decline of phosphorus in water resulted in a decrease in the total plankton density in the pond as an increase in the organic matter can increase the nitrogen in the water. One of the causes of the increased nitrogen in water was because of the increased organic matter in the water [10]. The dynamics of the nitrogen values before and after the administration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 have been presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Dynamics of the nitrogen values before and after the administration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 .

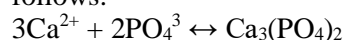
Day	Nitrogen (mg/l)		
	Point 1	Point 3	Point 5
0	1,04	1,06	1,05
4	1,06	1,08	1,08
7	1,09	2	1,1

The results of this research indicate that the nitrogen value in the research fish pond of FMF–Airlangga before and after the administration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 fell within optimal range for fish farming activities since the range was 1.06-1.38mg/l and the ideal nitrogen range for aquaculture activities ranges from 1 – 2 mg/l [11].

3.2. Dynamics of phosphorus (P)

The results of phosphorus in the research pond of FMF before application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 on day 0 was 0.29-0.33mg/l at the three points. After the administration of the two compounds, there was an increase in each point on day 4 which led to an average phosphorus of 0.62mg/l. The increased phosphorus in the pond was caused by the supply of bicarbonate ions through sodium bicarbonate, hence the bicarbonate ions are inorganic carbon sources that can be converted into carbon dioxide by phytoplankton. These ions become a carbon source in the process of photosynthesis which is an important process in the formation of organic matter in water [8].

On the 7th day, the average phosphorus from the three points decreased to 0.09mg/l. This decrease was due to the supply of Ca^{2+} ion from calcium hydroxide post-application of calcium hydroxide; this can lower the amount of phosphorus in the water. The above result is in accordance with the statement by Budi [4], stating that the administration of calcium hydroxide can lower the phosphorus in water. The decrease of phosphorus through calcium hydroxide can be explained by a chemical reaction as follows:



The results of the dynamics of the phosphorus values before and after the administration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The dynamics of the phosphorus values before and after the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 .

Day	Phosphor (mg/l)		
	Point 1	Point 3	Point 5
0	0.33	0.29	0.29
4	0.64	0.62	0.6
7	0.07	0.14	0.07

Based on the results of this research, the value of phosphorus in the studied fish pond before and after the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 fell within the optimal range for fish farming as it had an average value of 0.34mg/l. According to [12], the maximal phosphorus value for fish cultivation should be 1mg/l, hence the phosphorus in the FMF pond was within the optimal range for fish farming.

3.3. N/P ratio dynamics

The average N/P ratio value in the pond before $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 administration at points 1, 3 and 5 was 3.49, whereas after the administration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 , on the 4th day there was a decrease in the dynamic of the N/P ratio which resulted in a ratio of 1.74. The next observation was an increase in the N/P ratio which recorded 14.71 as the average ratio from the three study points.

The decrease and increase of the N/P ratio in water is influenced by the phosphorus content in the water. This is in accordance with the opinion of [13], which states that the phosphorus in water is a limiting factor for the N/P ratio. The N/P ratio is derived from the calculated total nitrogen (N) divided by the total phosphorus (P). The greater the N/P ratio value, the smaller the level of phosphate and vice versa. Hence, the higher levels of phosphate in water increases both the diversity and dynamics of plankton abundance in waters.

The dynamics of the N/P ratio value in the research fish pond of FMF before and after the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 have been presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The dynamics of the N/P ratio before and after the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 application.

Day	N/P Ratio		
	Point 1	Point 3	Point 5
0	3.15	3.68	3.65
4	1.67	1.74	1.8
7	15.13	13.8	15.18

It was established that the N/P ratio in the research fish pond of FMF before and after the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 administration was dominated by *Blue Green Algae* and *Green Algae* phytoplankton, which were in an N/P ratio that ranged from 6.41 - 6.88. According to [13], the N/P ratio in the water influenced the type of plankton that dominated, the water's composition and also that an N/P ratio above 20 will be more dominant in diatomaceous planktons. An N/P ratio of the 10th range will be more dominant in green plankton (chlorella) and an N/P ratio below 10 is a conducive environment for dark green-pigmented plankton (BGA).

3.4. Plankton abundance

The results of the plankton abundance calculations at 05:00 a.m. and 13:00 p.m. have been presented in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4. Biology Index of the Plankton Abundance at 05:00 a.m.

Point	Day	Biologic Index			Total Density (10 ⁴ ind/l)
		H'	E	C	
I	0	0,75	0,38	0,96	1.103.125
	1	0,66	0,36	0,96	534.375
	2	0,5	0,36	1	90.625
	3	0,33	0,3	0,96	284.375
	4	0,53	0,33	1	31.250
	5	0,53	0,33	1	31.250
	6	0,56	0,4	1	25.000
	7	0,42	0,38	1	21.875
III	0	0,29	0,26	0,98	578.125
	1	0,38	0,34	0,98	161.250
	2	0,63	0,39	0,97	93.750
	3	0,3	0,43	1	37.500
	4	0,24	0,34	1	25.000
	5	0,5	0,36	0,98	25.000
	6	0,52	0,37	0,98	28.125
	7	0,45	0,41	0,98	33.125
V	0	0,57	0,41	0,96	687.500
	1	0,62	0,38	0,96	275.000
	2	0,58	0,42	0,98	46.875
	3	0,55	0,39	1	31.250
	4	0,56	0,4	0,96	25.000
	5	0,5	0,31	1	21.875
	6	0,65	0,4	1	21.875
	7	0,45	0,41	1	28.125

Table 5. Biology Index of the Plankton Abundance at 13:00 p.m.

Point	Day	Biologic Index			Total Density (10 ⁴ ind/l)
		H'	E	C	
I	0	0,69	0,38	0,94	437.500
	1	0,57	0,41	0,96	281.250
	2	0,45	0,32	1	71.875
	3	0,59	0,32	1	59.375
	4	0,53	0,38	0,98	28.125
	5	0,66	0,41	0,96	21.875
	6	0,4	0,36	0,98	9.375
	7	0,57	0,41	0,96	12.500
III	0	0,45	0,41	0,98	206.250
	1	0,45	0,42	0,98	206.250
	2	0,35	0,32	0,98	28.125
	3	0,38	0,34	0,98	25.000
	4	0,42	0,38	1	25.000
	5	0,49	0,35	0,96	18.125
	6	0,43	0,39	0,98	59.375
	7	0,57	0,41	0,98	81.250
V	0	0,65	0,4	0,96	425.000
	1	0,6	0,37	0,98	221.870
	2	0,57	0,31	0,94	140.000
	3	0,48	0,34	0,96	43.125
	4	0,59	0,41	0,96	18.750
	5	0,45	0,41	1	12.500
	6	0,54	0,39	0,98	13.750
	7	0,62	0,38	0,96	18.750

Observations from this study revealed 33 genera of plankton that represented 9 classes, namely Chlorophyta; 3 genera (9.09%), Diatom; 5 genera (15.15%), Pyrophyta; 5 genera (15.15%), Cyanophyta; 7 genera (21.21%), Desmidiaceae; 3 genera (9.09%), Entomostraca; 2 genera (6.06%), Rotatoria; 6 genera (18.18%), Ciliata; 1 genus (3.03%) and Gastropoda; 1 genus (3.03%).

The total density of the plankton at 05.00am before the supply of Ca(OH)₂ and NaHCO₃ at points 1, 3 and 5 were 1,103,125 x 10⁴ ind/l, 578.125 x 10⁴ ind/l and 678,500 x 10⁴ ind/l respectively. The dominant plankton in the pond was phytoplankton such as the *Chlorella* species, *Oocystis* species, *Polyedrium* species, *Dinophysis miles* and *Glocotrichaechinulata*. After the addition of Ca(OH)₂ and NaHCO₃, the total plankton density in the pond at 05.00am each day experienced a change by either an increase or decrease.

The total plankton density at 13:00 before the Ca(OH)₂ and NaHCO₃ administration at points 1, 3 and 5 was 437,500 x 10⁴ ind/l, 206,250 x 10⁴ ind/l and 425,000 x 10⁴ ind/l respectively. The dominating plankton in the pond was mainly phytoplankton such as the *Chlorella* species, *Gonyanulax polyderm*, *Calothrix* species and *Glocotri chaechinulata*. The total plankton density also increased and decreased at 13.00 after the Ca(OH)₂ and NaHCO₃ application.

The decrease in plankton density was due to the Ca(OH)₂ compounds, since they can bind the phosphorus compounds in the water [14]. On the 4th day, the phosphorus content increased due to the

high intensity of rainfall. This is since rainfall has the ability to stir the pond bottom or sediment. The phosphorus in water can only be found in basic soils, sediments, rocks and organic matter. Even when the phosphorus content in the water increased, the phosphorus content was only used a little by the phytoplankton because the phytoplankton experienced death due to the high rain intensity and phosphorus binding at the start of the study. This is in line with [15].

The increase in the above density occurred due to the dominance of the zooplankton group of plankton. The dominance is caused by the binding of the phosphorus compounds in the water by calcium hydroxide. This was evidenced by the phosphorus content on the 7th day, which declined. The rainy season can also increase the dominance of the zooplankton because the penetration of sunlight in the water was reduced during this period. Therefore, the presence of phytoplankton was replaced by zooplankton because there was less solar energy to be used by the phytoplankton to carry out photosynthesis [16].

The Diversity Index (H) values before the addition of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 at 05.00am at points 1, 3 and 5 were 0.75, 0.29 and 0.57 respectively, while at 13.00, the same points 1, 3 and 5 recorded 0.69, 0.45 and 0.65 respectively. The Diversity Index values after the administration of the two products at 05.00am experienced an increase and a decrease ranging from 0.24-0.66 and the same at 13.00, which also experienced an increase and decrease ranging from 0.35 to 0.66. Since the diversity and community stability of the three observation points was all lower than 2.3062, based on the Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index, they were classified in the low categories with low species counts and with a low distribution of individual numbers for each species.

The Uniformity Index (E) value before the application of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 at 05.00am at points 1, 3 and 5 was 0,38, 0,26 and 0,41 while at 13.00, the uniformity index value of points 1, 3 and 5 were 0,38, 0,41 and 0,4. The Uniformity Index value after the administration of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 at 05.00am also experienced an increase and decrease, ranging from 0.3 - 0.42 and at 13.00 also, there was an increase and decrease ranging from 0.32 to 0.42. Based on the Uniformity Index of [6], the spread of the number of individuals per species at all three observation points was close to 0.0 and this spread of individuals can be said to be unequal. There is a tendency for dominance by certain types.

The Dominant Index (C) values before the Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 administration at 05.00am at points 1, 3 and 5 were 0.96, 0.98 and 0.96 respectively. Meanwhile at 13.00, points 1, 3 and 5 showed 0,94, 0,98 and 0,96 respectively. The Dominant Index values after the supply of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 at 05.00am increased and later decreased in the range of 0.96 – 1; this is the same as the case at 13.00 where it increased and decreased with a range of 0.94 – 1. Based on the Simpson Domination Index, there are species that dominate others within the phytoplankton and plankton community structure at all three observation points (close to 1.0) in unstable conditions [6].

3.5. Supporting water quality parameters

The water quality parameters measured included temperature, dissolved oxygen, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium, ammonia, phosphate, BOD and COD. The results of the measured water quality parameters have been presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Dynamics of the water quality support before and after the application of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and NaHCO_3 .

Parameters	Time	Point	Day							
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Temperature (°C)	05.00	1	26,9	27	27,9	28,4	28,3	28,8	28,5	28,6
		3	26,9	27	27,9	28,3	28,3	28,7	28,4	28,6
		5	26,9	26,9	27,9	28,2	28,4	28,6	28,5	28,6
	13.00	1	28,1	29,1	29,8	29,8	29,7	29,6	30	29
		3	28,1	28,9	29	29,7	29,5	29,5	29,7	29,5
		5	28,1	29	30	29,8	29,7	29,5	30	29,5
DO (mg/l)	05.00	1	4,71	4,88	5,32	4,13	4,11	3,88	3,58	4,47
		3	4,07	4,44	4,84	3,84	3,28	3,32	3,23	4,15
		5	5,44	5,44	5,60	5,26	4,61	4,07	3,53	4,67
	13.00	1	7,19	7,63	8,41	7,02	7,13	5,11	5,79	6,12
		3	7,56	7,85	7,87	7,32	6,62	5,33	5,89	5,90
		5	7,95	8,13	8,90	7,89	7,78	6,38	7,03	7,25
Nitrite (mg/l)	05.00	1	0,011	-	-	-	0,014	-	-	0,026
		3	0,014	-	-	-	0,014	-	-	0,03
		5	0,013	-	-	-	0,014	-	-	0,03
Nitrate (mg/l)	05.00	1	0,1	-	-	-	0,24	-	-	0,345
		3	0,232	-	-	-	0,32	-	-	0,448
		5	0,216	-	-	-	0,278	-	-	0,356
Ammonium (mg/l)	05.00	1	0,5	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	0,5
		3	0,5	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	0,5
		5	0,5	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	0,5
Ammonia (mg/l)	05.00	1	0,625	-	-	-	0,625	-	-	0,625
		3	0,625	-	-	-	0,625	-	-	0,625
		5	0,625	-	-	-	0,625	-	-	0,625
Phosphorus (mg/l)	05.00	1	1	-	-	-	1,94	-	-	<0,22
		3	0,88	-	-	-	1,88	-	-	0,44
		5	0,88	-	-	-	1,82	-	-	<0,22
BOD (mg/l)	05.00	1	16,8	-	-	-	12,25	-	-	4,4
		3	14,02	-	-	-	5,6	-	-	1,87
		5	39,9	-	-	-	5,78	-	-	12,6
COD (mg/l)	05.00	1	42	-	-	-	46	-	-	23,5
		3	32,5	-	-	-	28,5	-	-	19,5
		5	72,5	-	-	-	26	-	-	55

The temperature dynamics at 05.00am during the study at points 1 and 5 ranged from 26.9 - 28.6°C, while point 3 ranged between 26,9 - 28,7°C. At 13.00, the temperature at points 1 and 5 during the research was said to be around 28,1 - 30°C, and point 3 was between 28,1 - 29,7°C. The above temperature range can be said to be optimal for aquaculture since the optimal temperature range for fish cultivation is 15 - 35°C, according to [17].

The dissolved oxygen content in the pond during the research was equally within the optimal limit for aquaculture activity, especially for the plankton. This is in accordance with the submission of [18], stating that plankton can flourish at oxygen concentrations greater than 3mg/l.

The nitrite and nitrate levels in the research pond during the study also fell within the recommended range for fish cultivation since it was in agreement with [19], who reported that the

optimum range of nitrite for fish cultivation was less than 0.02 mg/l, while the optimum nitrate range for aquaculture was 0.1 - 4.5 mg/l.

The levels of ammonium and ammonia in the pond during the study were within the tolerant limit for aquaculture activity. According to [11], the range of ammonium and ammonia that can still be tolerated in aquaculture is less than 1mg/l.

The phosphorus levels in the studied pond was within acceptable limits for aquaculture since [20] gave the ideal range for phosphorus in aquaculture as being 0.01 – 3mg/l.

The BOD content in the pond at the end of the study indicated that the pond water fell within the range for uncontaminated waters and that it was slightly polluted at point 5. According to [21], the BOD value that were greater than 10mg/l are considered to be contaminated. According to [22], the range of the COD values in uncontaminated water is usually those less than 20mg/l, whereas contaminated waters is more than 200mg/l.

4. Conclusion

From this study, it is concluded that the administration of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 at a dose of 1 ppm has the ability to stabilize the N/P ratio and decrease plankton abundance. This change in dynamics was confirmed to be influenced by environmental conditions such as rainfall and not only the applied compounds.

It is recommended that such study can be done in a different period of the year to further ascertain the effects of Ca(OH)_2 and NaHCO_3 on the N/P ratio dynamics and plankton abundance during the different seasons of the year.

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