SUMMARY

PUSTIKA MURTININGTIAS. Hatchery Techniques of Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) in Balai Benih Ikan Teja Timur, Pamekasan, East Java. Lecturer of Councelor : Rahayu Kusdarwati, Ir., M Kes.

Tilapia is one of the essential commodities and the mainstay of freshwater fish farmers in Indonesia. Availability of fish larvae is one parameter to measure of the success of tilapia farming. The purpose of this Field Work Practice is to learn directly about the techniques, common problems that arise, and the development of tilapia hatchery.

Field Work Practice carried out in the Balai Benih Ikan Teja Timur, District of Pamekasan, Pamekasan, East Java, on January 16 to February 16, 2012. Working methods used in the Field Work Practice are descriptive method with the retrieval of data include the primary data and secondary data. Data is collected by active participation, observation, interview and literature study.

Tilapia hatchery is one of the businesses owned under Pamekasan goverment. Tilapia spawning naturally in the pond made by rasio of the male and female is 1:2. Tilapia breeding was done in nursery ponds. With an average temperature of the nursery ponds is 27,6 to 29,4°C and acidity 7,5 to 7,9.

Feed given during the breeding is pellet feed. Controlling of larvae size done when the seed will be tranfering to consument. Harvesting was done after the larvae size of 5-6 cm in length approximately 65 days old. Pests found in nursery ponds of tilapia seed is the snake and river crabs that typically preys on the larvae of tilapia. Controling of them was done by directly. Profitability of tilapia hatchery in a cycle of raise Rp.4.876.000 for 2,5 month culturing.