

**RINGKASAN**

**NANDA DANU LUKITA. TEKNIK PEMBENIHAN IKAN LELE SANGKURIANG (*Clarias* sp.) SECARA BUATAN DI BALAI BESAR PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA AIR TAWAR, SUKABUMI, JAWA BARAT  
Dosen Pembimbing Dr. A. Shofy Mubarak, S.Pi., M.Si.**

Ikan lele merupakan salah satu jenis ikan air tawar yang sudah dibudidayakan secara komersial oleh masyarakat Indonesia. Upaya perbaikan mutu ikan lele dumbo telah dilakukan di Balai Besar Perikanan Budidaya Air Tawar Sukabumi sejak tahun 2000, dan menghasilkan ikan lele varietas baru yang disebut ikan lele Sangkuriang (*Clarias* sp.). Tujuan dari praktek kerja lapang ini adalah untuk memperoleh pengetahuan tentang teknik pembenihan ikan lele Sangkuriang, mengetahui nilai fekunditas, *fertilisation rate*, *hatching rate*, dan *survival rate* dalam pembenihan ikan lele Sangkuriang serta mengetahui permasalahan yang sering dihadapi.

Praktek Kerja Lapangan ini dilakukan pada tanggal 18 Desember 2017 sampai 18 Januari 2018 yang dilaksanakan di Balai Besar Pengembangan Budidaya Air Tawar (BBPBAT) Sukabumi, Provinsi Jawa Barat dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pembenihan ikan lele Sangkuriang secara buatan (*Clarias* sp.) di BBPBAT Sukabumi meliputi persiapan kolam, pemeliharaan dan seleksi induk, persiapan wadah, pemijahan, penetasan telur, pemeliharaan larva, manajemen pemberian pakan, pengelolaan kualitas air, pencegahan hama dan penyakit, dan pemanenan.

Pemijahan ikan lele Sangkuriang dilakukan secara buatan, dengan perbandingan induk jantan dan betina 10:39. Benih yang baru menetas setelah umur 5 hari diberikan pakan alami berupa cacing *Tubifex* sp. hingga umur 2 minggu. Hasil pemijahan saat praktek lapang menghasilkan nilai *fekunditas* 181.755 butir telur, *fertilisation rate* 94,8%, *hatching rate* 88,4% dan *survival rate* larva berumur 4 hari 91,27%. Analisis kualitas air meliputi suhu 24°C, DO 3,47 mg/L, CO<sub>2</sub> 17,75 mg/L, amoniak 0,12 mg/L, dan nitrit 0,008 mg/L yang termasuk memiliki kualitas air kurang baik dan tidak sesuai standar pembenihan lele Sangkuriang

**SUMMARY**

**NANDA DANU LUKITA. FISH HATCHERY TECHNIC OF SANGKURIANG CATFISH (*Clarias* sp.) AT FRESHWATER FISHERIES AQUACULTURE MAIN CENTER SUKABUMI, WESTJAVA.**

**Academic advisor Dr. A. Shofy Mubarak, S.Pi., M.Si.**

Catfish is one of freshwater fish that has been cultivated commercially by Indonesian people. Some efforts of quality improvement toward Dumbo catfish have been made in Center For Freshwater Fisheries in Sukabumi since 2000; which produces a new variety of eel called Sangkuriang catfish (*Clarias* sp.). The aim of this professional placement is to get knowledge about the the technics of Sangkuriang catfish hatchery; to find out fecundity rate, fertilization rate, hatching rate, and survival rate in Sangkuriang catfish hatchery; and to know some common problems that occur.

This professional placement was done 18<sup>th</sup> December 2017 until 18<sup>th</sup> January 2018 held in Freshwater Fisheries Aquaculture Main Center (FFMAC) Sukabumi, West Java with descriptive method. Artificial hatchery technic of Sangkuriang catfish (*Clarias* sp.) in FFMAC Sukabumi, consisted of reservoir preparation, parent selection and breeding, container preparation, spawning, egg hatching, larvae rising, feeding management, water quallity cultivation, pest and disease management and harvest.

Sangkuriang catfish spawning was done artificially with the comparison of male and female was 10:39. The babies that had just born were given natural food for 5 days, i.e. *Tubifex* sp. worm, for 2 weeks. Here is the result of spawning: the fecundity rate was 181.755 eggs, the fertilization rate was 94,8%, the hatching rate was 88,4% and the larvae survival rate whose age 4 days was 91,27%. The water quality analysis consisted of the temperature of 24°C, the DO was 3,47 mg/L, the CO<sub>2</sub> content was 17,75 mg/L, ammonia was 0,12 mg/L and nitrites was 0,008 mg/L which included the bad water quantity and nonstandard Sangkuriang catfish hatchery.