

**RINGKASAN**

**INDY ANGGRAENI. Teknik Pendederan Ikan Nila Jatimbulan (*Oreochromis niloticus*) di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Laboratorium Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan Pasuruan, Jawa Timur. Dosen Pembimbing Putri Desi Wulansari, S.Pi., M.Si**

Ikan nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*) merupakan salah satu komoditas ikan air tawar yang mendapat perhatian besar bagi usaha perikanan terutama dalam usaha peningkatan gizi masyarakat di Indonesia, karena ikan nila memiliki sifat-sifat yang menguntungkan yaitu mudah berkembang biak, tumbuh cepat, dagingnya tebal dan kompak, toleran terhadap lingkungan yang kurang baik, dapat hidup dan berkembang biak di air payau serta mempunyai respon yang luas terhadap makanan. Tujuan dari Praktek Kerja Lapangan ini adalah untuk mengetahui teknik pendederan ikan nila jatimbulan serta mengetahui permasalahan yang sering dihadapi dalam pengembangan usaha pendederan ikan nila jatimbulan.

Praktek Kerja Lapangan ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 26 Desember 2018 sampai 25 Januari 2019 di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Laboratorium Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan Pasuruan, Jawa Timur. Data yang terkumpul terdiri atas data primer dan sekunder. Data primer meliputi aspek budidaya seperti persiapan kolam, penebaran larva, pakan, kualitas air, laju pertumbuhan spesifik, panen, sintasan, penyeragaman ukuran, pengemasan, serta hama dan penyakit ikan. Data sekunder diperoleh dari jurnal, tesis, buku, dokumentasi lembaga dan sumber lainnya yang berhubungan dengan teknik pendederan ikan nila jatimbulan.

Hal yang perlu diperhatikan selama proses pendederan ikan nila jatimbulan antara lain persiapan kolam, penebaran larva, teknik pemberian pakan, pengamatan kualitas air, monitoring pertumbuhan, panen benih, penyeragaman ukuran, dan proses pengemasan benih untuk dijual. Presentase laju pertumbuhan spesifik benih ikan nila jatimbulan sebesar 1,12% / hari dan survival rate benih saat pemanenan sebesar 97%. Permasalahan selama proses pendederan ikan nila jatimbulan yakni adanya hama pada kolam pendederan yang dapat mengganggu proses budidaya.

## SUMMARY

**INDY ANGGRAENI. Technique of Nursery Jatimbunan Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Fish and Environmental Health Laboratory of Pasuruan, East Java. Academic Advisor Putri Desi Wulansari, S.Pi., M.Si**

Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is one of the freshwater fish commodities that has received great attention for the fisheries business, especially in efforts to improve the nutrition of people in Indonesia, because tilapia has beneficial properties which are easy to breed, grow fast, thick and compact meat, tolerant to the environment that is not good, can live and breed in brackish water and has a broad response to food. The purpose of this Field Work Practice is to determine the nursery techniques of teak tilapia and to find out the problems that are often faced in developing the nursery business for teak tilapia.

This Field Work Practice was held on December 26, 2018 to January 25, 2019 at the Technical Implementation Unit of the Pasuruan Fish and Environmental Health Laboratory, East Java. The collected data consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data includes cultivation aspects such as pond preparation, larval stocking, feed, water quality, specific growth rate, harvest, survival, grading, packing, fish pests and diseases. Secondary data was obtained from journals, theses, books, institutional documentation and other sources related to the technique of nursery of teak tilapia.

Things that need to be considered during the nursery process of teak tilapia include preparation of ponds, spreading larvae, feeding techniques, observing water quality, monitoring growth, harvesting seeds, grading, and the process of packing seeds for sale. The percentage of specific growth rates of teak tilapia seeds is 1,12% / day and the seed survival rate when harvesting is 97%. Problems during the nursery process of teak tilapia are the presence of pests in nursery ponds that can disrupt the cultivation process.