

RINGKASAN

KUNTI HIDAYATI. Teknik Pemijahan dan Pendederan Ikan Gurami (*Osphronemus gouramy*) di Laboratorium Pengujian Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan Muntilan, Magelan, Jawa Tengah. Dosen Pembimbing Ir. Muhammad Arief, M. Kes.

Ikan gurami merupakan ikan yang banyak dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat di Indonesia. Permintaan pasar akan ikan gurami mengalami kenaikan setiap tahunnya, sehingga produksi ikan gurami perlu ditingkatkan lagi. Tujuan dari praktek kerja lapang ini adalah mengetahui secara langsung tentang teknik pemijahan dan pendederan pada ikan gurami, mengetahui permasalahan yang terjadi dalam teknik pemijahan dan pendederan pada ikan gurami (*Osphronemus gouramy*), dan mengetahui prospek usaha pemijahan dan pendederan ikan gurami (*Osphronemus gouramy*) di Laboratorium Pengujian Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan (LPKIL) Muntilan, Magelang Jawa Tengah.

Kegiatan Praktek Kerja Lapang dilakukan di Laboratorium Pengujian Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan (LPKIL) Muntilan, Magelang Jawa Tengah pada 17 Desember 2018 hingga 31 Januari 2019. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode partisipasi aktif, wawancara, observasi, serta studi pustaka.

Kegiatan pemijahan ikan gurami meliputi persiapan kolam pemijahan, seleksi induk, proses pemijahan induk ikan gurami, penetasan telur, sedangkan kegiatan pendederan meliputi persiapan kolam pendederan, penebaran benih, pemberian pakan, pertumbuhan, pengelolaan kualitas air, pengendalian hama dan penyakit, pemanenan, serta pemasaran. Persiapan kolam meliputi pengeringan tanah, pengapuran, dan pengisian air. Pengeringan dilakukan selama 2-3 hari atau tergantung cuaca hingga tanah tampak retak. Pengapuran dilakukan dengan menggunakan kapur tohor dengan dosis 50 gram per m² dan dibiarkan hingga 1-3 hari. Kemudian kolam diisi dengan air hingga mencapai ketinggian 60-80 cm.

Benih yang ditebar di kolam pendederan I memiliki ukuran 1-2 cm dengan padat tebar ± 35 ekor per m². Syarat benih yang akan ditebar antara lain organ lengkap, berwarna cerah, spesies definitif dan tidak campur dengan spesies lain, serta ukurannya seragam. Benih ikan gurami diberi pakan berupa pellet halus pada pagi dan sore hari. Dosis pakan yang diberikan sebanyak 3% dari total berat benih ikan gurami. Selama kegiatan Praktek Kerja Lapang ditemukan ikan yang terkena penyakit dari golongan parasit yaitu *Trichodina* sp. dan *Lernea* sp., serta ditemukan beberapa hama di kolam yang berupa ikan liar, udang, siput air, larva capung, dan ular.

Kualitas air yang diukur terdiri dari *dissolved oxygen* atau oksigen terlarut, suhu, dan pH. Kadar oksigen terlarut berkisar antara 3,60-4,90 mg/L, suhu antara 27,2-30,3°C, dan pH 7,05-7,36. Untuk mengetahui pertumbuhan benih ikan gurami, dilakukan *sampling* setiap 2 minggu dengan mengukur panjang dan berat ikan.

SUMMARY

KUNTI HIDAYATI. The Technique of spawning and nursery Gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*) at the Fish Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory Muntilan, Magelang, Central Java. Academic Advisor Ir. Muhammad Arief, M. Kes.

Gourami is one of popular fish that consume daily in Indonesia. The market demands of gourami is increasing in every year, so the production of gourami needs to be increased again. The purpose of this field practice is to get to know the spawning and nursery technique in gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*), find out the problems that occur in spawning and nursery techniques on gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*), and find out the prospect of spawning and nursery gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*) at the Fish Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory (LPKIL) Muntilan, Magelang, Central Java.

The field practice was held at the fish health and environmental testing laboratory Muntilan, Magelang, Central Java on December 17th until January 31th. The data was collected by active participation, interview, observation, and literature study.

The activity spawning of the gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*) include preparation of spawning ponds, parent selection, spawning process of parent gourami, egg hatching, and the nursery include preparation of nursery pond, seed spreading, feeding, growth, water quality management, pest and disease control, harvesting, and marketing. The pond preparation including soil draining, soil liming, and irrigation. The soil draining require 2-3 weeks or depends on weather until the soil looks cracky. The soil liming was done by using tohor with 50 g/m² dose and rested until 1-3 days. After all the process done, the pond filled with water until 60-80 cm high.

The juveniles that are spread in the nursery pond have 1-2 cm size with ± 35 fishes dense stocking per m². The requirement that seed needs before it spreads are have a complete organ, bright color, a definitive species, did not mixed with other species, and having the same size in each fishes. The gourami feeded with pellets in every morning and evening. The feeding dose is 3% of their mass body. During the field practice, there was fish that infected from the parasite group like *Trichodina* sp. and *Lernea* sp., and found some pest in the pond like wild fish, shrimp, water snail, dragonfly larvae, and snakes.

The water quality that checked consist of dissolved oxygent, temperature, and pH. The dissolved oxygent points between 3,60 – 4,90 mg/L, temperature between 27,2°C – 30,3°C, and pH 7,05 – 7,36. To get to know the gourami growth, it needs sampling every 2 week by measuring the size and weight of fish.