

**PENGARUH MANAJEMEN KUALITAS AIR KOLAM *TREATMENT*
PADA KOMODITAS BUDIDAYA KARANG HIAS *Acropora* sp. DI
KABUPATEN BULELENG, BALI**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui parameter kualitas air yang penting pada kolam *treatment* budidaya karang hias dan kisaran nilai optimalnya bagi karang hias, mengetahui perawatan kualitas air yang diterapkan pada kolam *treatment* budidaya karang hias, serta mengetahui standar kualitas karang yang baik pada budidaya karang hias. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dan sampel yang digunakan mencakup kualitas air pada kolam *water treatment* (kolam A dan kolam B) serta populasi pendukung yang meliputi SR dari karang jenis *Acropora* sp. yang diteliti. Prosedur penelitian dan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan beberapa tahapan yang diawali dengan persiapan, pelaksanaan pengukuran parameter kualitas air yang meliputi pengukuran suhu, kadar garam, derajat keasaman (pH), kalsium, dan magnesium serta pengamatan terhadap kelulushidupan (*survival rate*) karang hias yang diletakkan pada kolam *treatment*, catatan lapangan dan dokumentasi penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa parameter kualitas air berpengaruh terhadap kualitas karang hias yang dibudidayakan. Pengamatan suhu menunjukkan nilai 26°C-27°C, nilai salinitas 30-32 ppt, pH menunjukkan nilai 8,2, kadar kalsium menunjukkan nilai 450-480 ppm, dan kadar magnesium menunjukkan nilai 1100-1300 ppm. Hasil pengamatan *survival rate* menunjukkan nilai 98 % yang dapat dikategorikan baik, hal ini menunjukkan parameter kualitas air, perawatan kualitas air sangat berpengaruh terhadap kualitas karang hias yang dibudidayakan.

Kata kunci: budidaya karang hias, kolam *treatment*, kualitas air

**THE EFFECT OF WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN TREATMENT
PONDS ON ORNAMENTAL CORAL *Acropora* sp. IN BULELENG
REGENCY, BALI**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the water quality parameters that are important in the treatment pond for ornamental coral cultivation and the range of optimal values for ornamental corals, determine the water quality treatment applied to the treatment pond for ornamental coral cultivation, and determine the standard of good coral quality in ornamental coral cultivation. The type of research used is descriptive quantitative research. The population and samples used included water quality in the water treatment ponds (pool A and pond B) as well as the supporting population which included SR of coral species *Acropora* sp. researched. The research procedure and data collection were carried out in several stages, starting with preparation, measuring water quality parameters which included measuring temperature, salt content, acidity (pH), calcium, and magnesium as well as observing the survival rate of ornamental corals placed on treatment pool, field notes and research documentation. The results showed that water quality parameters had an effect on the quality of cultivated ornamental corals. Temperature observations showed a value of 26°C-27°C, salinity value of 30-32 ppt, pH value of 8.2, calcium content of 450-480 ppm, and magnesium content of 1100-1300 ppm. The results of the survival rate observation show a value of 98% which can be categorized as good, this shows water quality parameters, water quality treatment is very influential on the quality of cultivated ornamental corals.

Keywords: ornamental coral cultivation, treatment ponds, water quality