

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PROBIOTIK *Bacillus spp* TERHADAP
SINTASAN DAN PERTUMBUHAN LARVA IKAN BANDENG (*Chanos
chanos forksall*) PRODUKSI HATCHERY**

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan produksi ikan Bandeng (*Chanos chanos forskall*) menyebabkan kebutuhan akan benih unggul juga semakin meningkat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan probiotik terhadap sintasan dan pertumbuhan benih ikan Bandeng. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 20 hari, dimulai dari D0 sampai D20. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL), yang terdiri dari dua perlakuan, yaitu K (kontrol) dan P (probiotik). Masing-masing perlakuan tersebut dilakukan ulangan sebanyak 3 kali. Aplikasi probiotik dilakukan dengan cara diberikan pada media pemeliharaan larva. Data utama yang dikumpulkan yaitu sintasan dan pertumbuhan panjang benih ikan Bandeng, serta data pendukung lainnya meliputi data kualitas air dan profil histologi organ pencernaan benih ikan Bandeng. Data sintasan dan pertumbuhan panjang benih ikan bandeng dianalisis menggunakan uji t, sedangkan data kualitas air dan profil histologi organ pencernaan benih ikan bandeng dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian probiotik pada media pemeliharaan tidak berpengaruh terhadap sintasan benih Bandeng. Hasil pada pertumbuhan panjang benih menunjukkan bahwa pemberian probiotik memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda nyata ($p < 0,05$). Perlakuan K (kontrol) memberikan nilai sintasan 61,06% dan panjang 9618,506 μm , perlakuan P (probiotik) memberikan nilai sintasan 60,01% dan panjang 10562,93 μm .

Kata kunci : benih, sintasan, probiotik, panjang, ikan bandeng

EFFECT OF PROBIOTIC *Bacillus* spp ADMINISTRATION ON SURVIVAL
AND GROWTH OF MILKFISH LARVAES (*Chanos chanos forskal*) Hatchery
Production

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Abstract

The increase in milkfish production (*Chanos chanos forskal*) causes the need for superior seeds to also increase. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of using probiotics on the survival and growth of milkfish seeds. This research was conducted for 20 days, starting from DO to D20. This type of research is an experiment using a completely randomized design (CRD), which consists of two treatments, namely K (control) and P (probiotic). Each treatment was repeated 3 times. Probiotic application is carried out by giving it to larval rearing media. The main data collected was the survival and length growth of milkfish seeds, as well as other supporting data including water quality data and the histology profile of the digestive organs of milkfish seeds. Data on survival and length growth of milkfish seeds were analyzed using the t test, while water quality data and the histology profile of the digestive organs of milkfish seeds were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the provision of probiotics in the rearing media had no effect on the survival of milkfish seeds. The results on seed length growth showed that the administration of probiotics had a significantly different effect ($p < 0.05$). Treatment K (control) gave a survival value of 61.06% and a length of 9618.506 μm , treatment P (probiotic) gave a survival value of 60.01% and a length of 10562.93 μm .

Key words: seeds, survival, probiotics, length, milkfish