TINGKAT KONSUMSI PAKAN BENIH KERANG ABALON (*Haliotis squamata*) PADA INTENSITAS CAHAYA BERBEDA

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ABSTRAK

Produksi abalon di Indonesia didominasi dari hasil tangkapan, sementara minat pasar sangat tinggi sehingga mendorong terjadinya exsploitasi berlebih. Sehingga mendorong terjadinya upaya budidaya, namun kendala, manajemen pakan dan pertumbuhan lambat. sehingga membuat penulis ingin meneliti upaya efisiensi pakan dan pertumbuhan melalui konsumsi. Penelitian ini mengunakan metode eksperimen dimana keranjang perlakuan dibedakan berdasarkan level serapan intensitas cahaya yakni 1000 lux, 800 lux, 500 lux, 0 lux dengan pemberian makan sama 15 gram/keranjang kemudian dihitung presentasi yang dikonsumsi, setiap keranjang berisi 5 biota/keranjang dengan 4 perlakuan 3 pengulangan sehingga total biota yang diuji 120 ekor dengan berat rata-rata 2 gram, kuat penerangan murni yakni 3,300 lux, pengamatan dilakukan 15 hari dengan teknik analisis data yakni uji normalitas dan uji homogenitas kemudian uji *one way anova* dan diperoleh hasil, uji normalitas *sharipo wilk* menunjukan signifikasi 0.44 nilai tkp dan 0.81 nilai lux. Uji homogenitas levene menunjukan 0,14 dan 0,23 dan setelah di uji *one way* anova menujukan nilai signifikasi 0.66. Nilai konsumsi tertinggi yakni perakuan 1200 lux dengan nilai 3,47 gr kemudia terendah perlakuan 800 lux nilai konsumsi 3,13 gr. Nilai pertumbuhan berat mutlak yakni perlakuan 500 lux yakni 1,55 gr, nilai presentase pemanfatan tertinggi yakni perlakuan 0 lux yakni 37% terendah 500 lx yakni 34%. Nilai parameter kualitas air menjukan nilai yang normal. Sehingga nilai konsumsi pakan menunjukan perlakuan 1000 lux dapat mendorong makan pada penelitian ini namun dari pemanfaatan 0 lux mampu memanfaatkan pakan dengan baik.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat konsumsi, pakan, benih abalon, intensitas cahaya.

CONSUMPTION FEED LEVEL STATER ABALON (*Haliotis squamata*) IN DIFRENT LIGHT LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Abalone production in Indonesia is dominantly sourced from wild catches, while market demand is very high, leading to overexploitation. This has driven efforts toward aquaculture, however, challenges persist quantity and size, feed management, and slow growth rates, encouraged the author to investigate efforts to improve feed efficiency and growth through feed consumption This study used an experimental method in which treatment baskets were differentiated based on light intensity absorption levels, namely 1000 lux, 800 lux, 500 lux, and 0 lux, with uniform feeding of 15 grams per basket. Feed consumption was then measured. Each basket contained 5 individuals, with 4 treatments and 3 replications, totaling 120 specimens with an average weight of 2 grams. The pure light intensity used was 3,300 lux. Observations were conducted over 15 days.Data analysis techniques included normality testing and homogeneity testing, followed by a one-way anova test. The Shapiro-Wilk normality test showed a significance value of 0.44 for feed consumption and 0.81 for light intensity. The Levene's homogeneity test showed values of 0.14 and 0.23. The one-way anova resulted in a significance value of 0.66.The highest feed consumption was recorded in the 1000 lux treatment at 3,47 grams, while the lowest was in the 800 lux treatment at 3,13 grams. The highest absolute weight gain was found in the 500 lux treatment at 1,55 grams. The highest feed utilization percentage was in the 0 lux treatment at 37%, while the lowest was in the 500 lux treatment at 34%. Water quality parameters remained within normal ranges.Therefore, the results suggest that the 1000 lux treatment promoted feed intake in this study, while the 0 lux treatment demonstrated the most efficient feed utilization.

***Key Words**: Consumption level, feed, abalon seeds, light intensity.*