

**ANALISIS ISI PERUT IKAN NILA (*Oreochromis niloticus*) DI KERAMBA  
JARING APUNG (KJA) DANAU BATUR, KECAMATAN KINTAMANI,  
KABUPATEN BANGLI**

**Oleh**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi komposisi pakan dan menganalisis Frekuensi Kemunculan (*Frequency of Occurrence/FO*) pakan alami maupun buatan pada saluran pencernaan ikan nila. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, di mana sebanyak 40 ekor ikan (150–300 gr) dikumpulkan dari empat titik lokasi geografis (Utara, Selatan, Timur, dan Barat). Isi saluran pencernaan difiksasi menggunakan formalin 4% dan diidentifikasi menggunakan mikroskop binokuler (perbesaran 10x–40x). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan spektrum diet yang luas yang terdiri dari 20 takson, didominasi oleh Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Zygnematophyceae, Cyanobacteria, dan Zooplankton. Empat takson mencatat nilai FO mutlak sebesar 100%: *Nitzschia sp.*, *Chlorella sp.*, *Microcystis sp.*, dan *Brachionus sp.*, sementara fragmen pelet hanya menunjukkan nilai FO yang rendah sebesar 10%. Keberadaan organisme perifitik (*Epithemia sp.*, *Navicula sp.*) dan tungau benthik (*Hydrachnidia sp.*) mengindikasikan perilaku aktif merumput (*grazing*) ikan pada jaring KJA. Kehadiran *Microcystis sp.* yang konsisten bertindak sebagai bioindikator terjadinya eutrofikasi di Danau Batur. Kesimpulannya bahwa ikan nila di KJA masih memanfaatkan sumber pakan alami secara signifikan, sehingga memberikan peluang bagi efisiensi manajemen pemberian pakan buatan.

**Kata Kunci:** *Oreochromis niloticus*, Isi Lambung, Danau Batur, Frekuensi Kemunculan, Bioindikator.

**ANALYSIS OF GUT CONTENTS OF NILE TILAPIA (*Oreochromis niloticus*)  
IN FLOATING NET CAGES (FNC) OF LAKE BATUR, BALI**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to identify feed composition and analyze the Frequency of Occurrence (FO) of both natural and artificial feed in the digestive tract of Nile tilapia. The research employed a quantitative descriptive approach with purposive sampling techniques, in which 40 fish (150–300 g) were collected from four geographical locations (North, South, East, and West). The digestive tract contents were preserved using 4% formalin and identified using a binocular microscope (10×–40× magnification). The results revealed a broad dietary spectrum consisting of 20 taxa, dominated by Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Zygnematophyceae, Cyanobacteria, and Zooplankton. Four taxa exhibited an absolute FO value of 100%: Nitzschia sp., Chlorella sp., Microcystis sp., and Brachionus sp., while pellet fragments showed a relatively low FO value of only 10%. The presence of periphytic organisms (Epithemia sp., Navicula sp.) and benthic mites (Hydrachnidia sp.) indicates active grazing behavior of fish on the floating net cage structures. The consistent presence of Microcystis sp. acts as a bioindicator of eutrophication in Danau Batur. Concludes that Nile tilapia cultured in floating net cages still significantly utilize natural feed resources, thereby providing opportunities to improve the efficiency of artificial feeding management.*

**Keywords:** *Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), Stomach Content Analysis, Danau Batur, Frequency of Occurrence (FO), Bioindicator.*