

ABSTRAK

SARI LA MUSU. Pengaruh Pemberian Dosis Bioflok yang Berbeda Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Tingkat Kelangsungan Hidup Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Dibimbing oleh Dr.Muh.Aris,S.Pi.,M.P. dan Sudirto Malan, S.Pi.,M.P.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan bioflok terhadap pertumbuhan dan kelangsungan hidup ikan nila. Penelitian dilakukan selama 15 hari dari desember 2020 hingga januari 2021 di Laboratorium basa kastela Program Studi Budidaya Perairan Universitas Khairu Ternate. Wadah pemeliharaan berupa basko sebanyak 12 buah bervolume 25 L dengan padat penebaran 10 ekor per wadah. Penelitian dilaksanakan secara eksperimental menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan empat perlakuan dan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri atas perlakuan A (kontrol), yaitu tanpa penambahan bioflok, perlakuan B, yaitu penambahan bioflok 150 mL, perlakuan C, yaitu penambahan bioflok 200 mL, dan perlakuan D, yaitu penambahan bioflok 250 mL. Parameter yang diamati pada akhir masa pemeliharaan meliputi laju pertumbuhan bobot mutlak, pertambahan panjang mutlak, dan kelangsungan hidup, yang kemudian diolah dengan menggunakan analisis variansi satu-faktor dengan taraf nyata 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan bioflok berpengaruh nyata terhadap laju pertumbuhan bobot mutlak dan pertambahan panjang mutlak. Perlakuan D menghasilkan laju pertumbuhan rata-rata spesifik harian tertinggi, yaitu $0,55 \pm 0,02\%$ per hari, dan pertambahan panjang mutlak tertinggi, 1,3 cm. Namun demikian, penambahan bioflok tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap kelangsungan hidup benih ikan nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

Kata kunci: *bioflok, kelangsungan hidup, laju pertumbuhan bobot mutlak.*

ABSTRACT

SARI LA MUSU. The effect of different bioflok dosing on the growth and life of Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) Guided By Dr.Muh.Aris,S.Pi.,M.P. dan Sudirto Malan, S.Pi.,M.P.

This study aims to determine the effect of adding biofloc on the growth and survival of tilapia. The research was carried out for 15 days from December 2020 to January 2021 at the Kastela Basa Laboratory in the Aquaculture Study Program of Khairu University, Ternate. The maintenance containers are 12 baskets with a volume of 25 L with a stocking density of 10 fish per container. This research was conducted experimentally using a completely randomized design with four treatments and three replications. The treatments consisted of treatment A (control), namely without the addition of biofloc, treatment B, namely the addition of 150 mL of biofloc, treatment C, namely the addition of 200 mL of biofloc, and treatment D, namely the addition of 250 mL of biofloc. Parameters observed at the end of the maintenance period included absolute weight growth rate, absolute length increase, and survival, which were then processed using one-factor analysis of variance with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that the addition of biofloc had a significant effect on the growth rate of absolute weight and absolute length gain. Treatment D produced the highest daily specific average growth rate, namely $0.55 \pm 0.02\%$ per day, and the highest increase in absolute length, 1.3 cm. However, the addition of biofloc did not have a significant effect on the viability of tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) seeds

Key words: biofloc, viability, absolute weight growth rate