

## ABSTRAK

### **SURVEILANS *WHITE SPOT SYNDROME VIRUS* (WSSV) PADA CARRIER DAN PERAIRAN DI SEKITAR TAMBAK UDANG DI WILAYAH PESISIR ANYER DAN CARITA, PROVINSI BANTEN**

Oleh

**ZAHRI MAULANA**

Wilayah pesisir Anyer dan Carita menjadi salah satu kawasan wisata bahari di Banten. Oleh karena kurangnya pengawasan dari lembaga terkait, wilayah ini dijadikan kawasan budi daya tambak udang oleh petambak yang kurang bertanggung jawab. Keberadaan tambak di wilayah ini sangat berdampak buruk bagi keadaan lingkungan perairan, baik perubahan kualitas air maupun munculnya berbagai penyakit, di antaranya *white spot syndrome virus* (WSSV). Tujuan dari penelitian ini, yaitu mengidentifikasi keberadaan *white spot syndrome virus* (WSSV) pada lingkungan perairan dan *carrier* yang terdapat di perairan sekitar tambak udang wilayah pesisir Anyer dan Carita. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus sampai September 2022 yang berlokasi di perairan sekitar tambak udang wilayah pesisir Anyer dan Carita, Provinsi Banten dengan menggunakan metode deteksi *real time-polymerase chain reaction* (RT-PCR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 4 sampel terdeteksi WSSV dari 70 sampel yang terambil dengan nilai Ct 36,67(1), 35,99(2), 21,14(3) dan 35,61(4). Sampel yang terdeteksi WSSV berlokasi di stasiun 2 dan stasiun 5. Sampel positif ini terdeteksi pada perairan (air laut) dan *carrier* (teritip dan kelomang).

Kata kunci : surveilans, WSSV, *real time*-PCR, kualitas air

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE SPOT SYNDROME VIRUS (WSSV) IN CARRIERS AND WATERS AT SHRIMP POND IN ANYER AND CARITA COASTAL, BANTEN PROVINCE**

**By**

**ZAHRI MAULANA**

The coastal areas of Anyer and Carita are one of the marine at Banten Province. Lack of supervision from related institutions, this area is used as a shrimp farming pond cultivation area by irresponsible farmers. The existence of ponds in this area has a very bad impact on the condition of the aquatic environment, both changes in water quality and the emergence of various diseases including the white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) in the aquatic environment. The purpose of this study was to examine the presence of WSSV in waters and carrier biota and to examine the effect of the presence of illegal growout ponds on the emergence of the WSSV virus. This research was conducted in August to September 2022 which was located in the waters around the shrimp ponds in the Anyer and Carita coastal areas of Banten Province using the real time-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) detection method. The results showed that 4 samples were detected with WSSV from 70 samples taken with Ct values of 36.67 (1), 35.99(2), 21.14(3) and 35.61(4). Samples detected by WSSV were located at station 2 and station 5. These positive samples were detected in waters (seawater) and carriers (barnacles and hermit crabs).

Keywords : surveillance, WSSV, real time-PCR, water quality