ABSTRACT

STUDY OF ECTOPARASITE IN CULTURED OF CANTANG GROUPER (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus x Epinephelus lanceolatus*) AT RINGGUNG AND DURIAN WATERS, PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG : IDENTIFICATION, PREVALENCY, AND INTENSITY

BY

AQSHAL DWI SETIAWAN

Cantang grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus x Epinephelus lanceolatus*) has strategic value in mariculture in Indonesia and is one of the leading fishery commodities in Lampung. The presence of ectoparasite infection has the potential to reduce the production of cantang grouper cultivated with a floating net cage (FNC) system. The study was conducted to evaluate the identification, prevalence, and intensity of ectoparasite in cantang grouper cultivation at Ringgung and Durian waters, Pesawaran Regency. The study was conducted exploratively with three random sampling from FNC in Ringgung and Durian as many as 30 fish/location and a collection time interval of 15 days. Ectoparasite observations were carried out at the Fish Health, Environment and Independent Feed Laboratory of the Main Center for Marine Aquaculture Fisheries of Lampung. The results showed that there were 2 types of ectoparasites that infected cantang grouper in Ringgung waters, namely *Pseudorhabdosynochus* sp. and *Neobenedenia* sp., while cantang grouper cultivated in Durian waters was infected by 3 types of ectoparasites, namely *Neobenedenia* sp., *Brooklynella* sp., and *Pseudorhabdosynochus* sp.. Ectoparasites in Ringgung FNC have uniformity index (e), diversity index (H'), and dominance index (c) values of 0,27; 0,18; and 0,91, respectively. Ectoparasites in Durian FNC have diversity index (H'), uniformity index (e), and dominance index (c) values of 0,10; 0,09; and 0,96, respectively. Ectoparasite *Pseudorhabdosynocus* sp. in Ringgung FNC had the highest prevalence value and ectoparasite *Brooklynella* sp. in Durian FNC had the highest intensity value. As many as 30% of cantang grouper samples from Ringgung FNC experienced co-infection which indicated the presence of more than one pathogen. In addition to soaking cantang grouper with fresh water, other alternatives here needed in overcoming ectoparasite in cantang grouper cultivation in Lampung Bay such as the use of herbs and others.

Key words : Cantang grouper, ectoparasite, identification, prevalence, intensity

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN EKTOPARASIT PADA BUDI DAYA IKAN KERAPU CANTANG (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus x Epinephelus lanceolatus*) DI PERAIRAN RINGGUNG DAN DURIAN, PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG : IDENTIFIKASI, PREVALENSI, DAN INTENSITAS

OLEH

AQSHAL DWI SETIAWAN

Kerapu cantang (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus x Epinephelus lanceolatus*) memiliki nilai strategis dalam marikultur di Indonesia dan menjadi salah satu komoditas unggulan perikanan di Lampung. Adanya infeksi ektoparasit berpotensi menurunkan produksi kerapu cantang yang dibudidayakan dengan sistem keramba jaring apung (KJA). Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi identifikasi, prevalensi, dan intensitas ektoparasit pada budi daya kerapu cantang di perairan Ringgung dan Durian, Kabupaten Pesawaran. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksploratif dengan pengambilan sampel sebanyak tiga kali dilakukan secara acak dari KJA Ringgung dan Durian sebanyak 30 ekor/lokasi dan interval waktu pengambilan 15 hari. Pengamatan ektoparasit dilakukan di Laboratorium Kesehatan Ikan, Lingkungan, dan Pakan Mandiri, Balai Besar Perikanan Budidaya Laut Lampung. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan ada 2 jenis ektoparasit yang menginfeksi kerapu cantang di perairan Ringgung yaitu *Pseudorhabdosynochus* sp. dan *Neobenedenia* sp., sedangkan kerapu cantang yang dibudidayakan di perairan Durian terinfeksi oleh 3 jenis ektoparasit yaitu *Neobenedenia* sp., *Brooklynella* sp., dan *Pseudorhabdosynochus* sp.. Ektoparasit di KJA Ringgung memiliki nilai indeks keseragaman (e), indeks keanekaragaman (H'), dan indeks dominansi (c) berturut-turut sebesar 0,27; 0,18; dan 0,91. Ektoparasit di KJA Durian memiliki nilai indeks keanekaragaman (H'), indeks keseragaman (e), dan indeks dominansi (c) berturut-turut sebesar 0,10; 0,09; dan 0,96. Ektoparasit *Pseudorhabdosynocus* sp. di KJA Ringgung memiliki nilai prevalensi tertinggi dan ektoparasit *Brooklynella* sp. di KJA Durian memiliki nilai intensitas tertinggi. Sebanyak 30% sampel kerapu cantang berasal dari KJA Ringgung mengalami ko-infeksi yang ditunjukkan adanya patogen lebih dari satu. Selain perendaman kerapu cantang dengan air tawar, perlu alternatif lain dalam penanggulangan ektoparasit pada budi daya kerapu cantang di Teluk Lampung seperti penggunaan herbal dan lain-lain.

Kata kunci : Kerapu cantang, ektoparasit, identifikasi, prevalensi, intensitas