

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PAKAN IKAN RUCAH TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN KEPITING BAKAU (*Scylla Serrata*) DI CILACAP JAWA TENGAH

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Kepiting bakau (*Scylla serrata*) merupakan sumberdaya hayati perairan pesisir laut yang bernilai ekonomi tinggi. Kebutuhan konsumen akan kepiting bakau sebagian besar masih dipenuhi dari hasil penangkapan di alam. Untuk pertimbangan kesinambungan produksi, maka perlu dikembangkan budidaya pembesaran kepiting bakau secara terkontrol. Penelitian ini menerapkan teknologi sederhana untuk pembesaran kepiting secara individu dalam tabung bulat (diameter 20 cm, tinggi 60 cm) yang diberi pakan ikan rucah (basah dan kering). Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pakan ikan rucah terhadap pertumbuhan kepiting bakau (*S.serrata*). Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap faktorial dengan perlakuan yang berbeda, jumlah pakan (3%, 5%, 7%) kering dan basah, jantan dan betina. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian pakan ikan rucah berpengaruh positif untuk pertumbuhan kepiting bakau. Pertambahan bobot yang paling tinggi pada perlakuan pakan 5 % ikan rucah basah pada kepiting betina dan terendah pada perlakuan pakan 3% ikan rucah basah pada kepiting jantan. Pertambahan bobot berdasarkan konsentrasi pakan, jenis pakan dan jenis kelamin berbeda nyata ($P \leq 0.05$) untuk semua perlakuan. Laju pertumbuhan harian untuk perlakuan 3% dengan 5%, berbeda nyata, tetapi 5% dengan 7% tidak beda nyata. Tingkat kesintasan untuk semua perlakuan rata-rata 91,6 % . Nilai rasio konversi pakan yang terendah adalah: 0,7 pada perlakuan pakan 3% ikan rucah kering dan tertinggi 6,0 pada perlakuan pakan 7% ikan rucah basah.

Kata kunci : Kepiting bakau (*Scylla serrata*), ikan rucah, laju pertumbuhan, kesintasan dan Rasio konversi pakan.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF FISH WASTE FEED FOR GROWING THE MUD CRAB *Scylla serrata* IN CILACAP CENTRAL JAVA

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The mud crab *Scylla serrata* is a natural resource in coastal area, which has a highly economic value. The demands of mud crab are mostly fulfilled by a natural capture. For the sustainable production of this crab, it is important to develop an intensively grow out culture for the mud crab. This study applied a simple technology for growing the mud crab by using a polyethylene tube (with diameter 20 cm and height 60 cm) and the crabs were fed with the wastes of wet and dry fish. The purpose of this study was to know the effect of fish waste feed on the growth of the mud crab *S. serrata*. This study used a factorial completely randomized design with treatments as the wet and dry feed concentrations (3 %, 5 % and 7 % of crab's weight), and as sex treatments: male and female. The results of this study showed that treatment with fish waste feed had a positive effect for growing the mud crabs. The treatment with 5 % of wet fish waste feed showed the highest increasing of body weight and the lowest body weight was found by treatment with 3 % wet fish waste feed on male of mud crab. Based on the body weight increasing, treatment with a different concentrations of feed and sex showed that there was significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) for all treatments. The daily growth rate was significantly different for 3 % and 5 % treatments, but treatment with 5 % and 7 % was not significantly different. The survival rate for all treatments was average 91.6 %. The FCR value showed that the lowest was 0.7 for the 3 % dry fish waste feed and the highest was 6.0 for the treatment of 7 % wet fish waste feed.

Key words : Mud crab, *Scylla serrata*, fish waste, growth rate, survival, and FCR