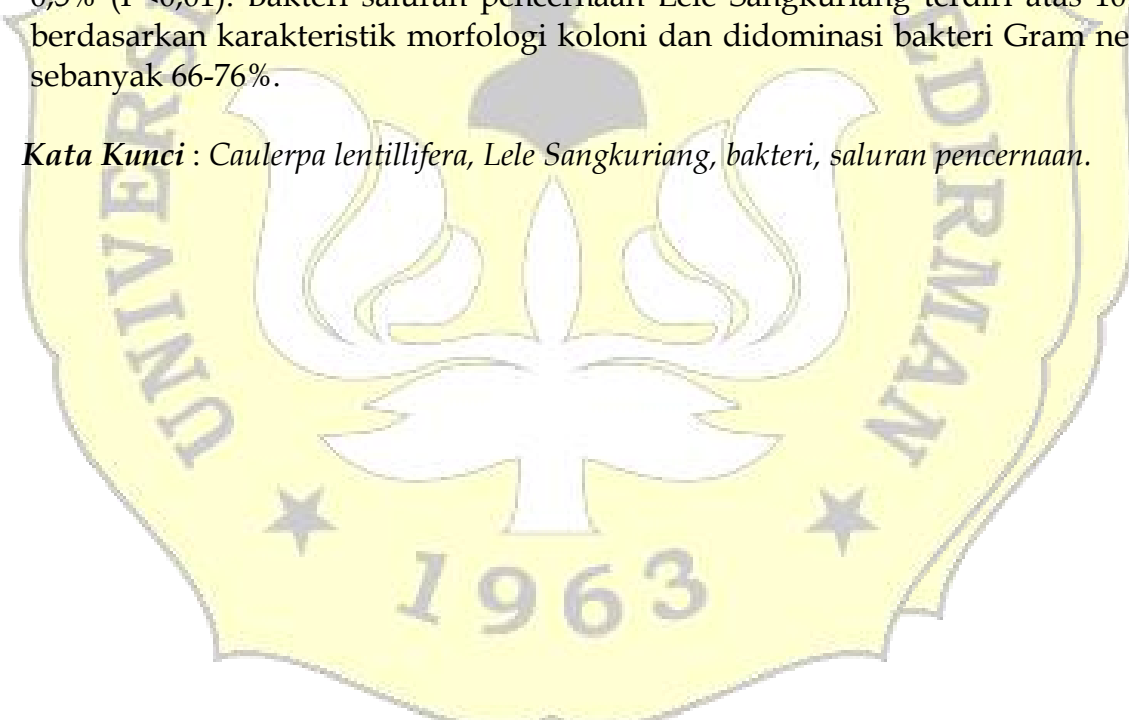


ABSTRAK

Penggunaan ekstrak anggur laut (*Caulerpa lentillifera*) untuk mengendalikan penyakit bakterial pada ikan dapat mempengaruhi keberadaan bakteri di saluran pencernaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perendaman Lele Sangkuriang (*Clarias gariepinus*) dengan ekstrak anggur laut terhadap jumlah bakteri saluran pencernaan serta mengetahui proporsi bakteri saluran pencernaan berdasarkan karakteristik, morfologi koloni dan sifat Gram bakteri. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode eksperimental berdasarkan Rancangan Acak lengkap (RAL) dengan konsentrasi ekstrak Anggur laut yang diujikan yaitu 0% (kontrol), 0,5%, 1%, 1,5%, dan 2%. Sampel ikan Lele Sangkuriang direndam pada ekstrak anggur laut selama 3 jam sesuai dosis perlakuannya. Selanjutnya jumlah bakteri saluran pencernaan ikan dihitung dengan metode *pour plate* pada media TSA (*Trypticase Soy Agar*). Morfologi koloni bakteri diamati secara visual dan sifat Gram sampel bakteri diuji dengan KOH 3%. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perendaman dengan ekstrak anggur laut berpengaruh nyata terhadap total bakteri pada saluran pencernaan Lele Sangkuriang. Kelimpahan bakteri saluran pencernaan Lele Sangkuriang pada perlakuan 1,5% dan 2% secara nyata lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan kontrol dan perlakuan 0,5% ($P < 0,01$). Bakteri saluran pencernaan Lele Sangkuriang terdiri atas 10 tipe berdasarkan karakteristik morfologi koloni dan didominasi bakteri Gram negatif sebanyak 66-76%.

Kata Kunci : *Caulerpa lentillifera*, Lele Sangkuriang, bakteri, saluran pencernaan.



ABSTRACT

The use of sea grape extract (*Caulerpa lentillifera*) to control bacterial diseases in fish can affect the presence of bacteria in the digestive tract. This study aimed to determine the effect of soaking Sangkuriang Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) with sea grape extract on the number of bacteria in the digestive tract and to determine the proportion of bacteria in the digestive tract based on the characteristics, colony morphology and Gram characteristics of the bacteria. The method used is an experimental method based on a completely randomized design (CRD) with concentrations of sea grape extract tested, namely 0% (control), 0.5%, 1%, 1.5%, and 2%. Sangkuriang catfish samples were soaked in sea grape extract for 3 hours according to the treatment dose. Furthermore, the number of bacteria in the digestive tract of fish was calculated using the pour plate method on TSA (*Trypticase Soy Agar*) media. The morphology of bacterial colonies was observed visually and the Gram properties of bacterial samples were tested with 3% KOH. The results of this study showed that soaking with sea grape extract significantly affected the total bacteria in the digestive tract of Sangkuriang catfish. The abundance of bacteria in the digestive tract of Sangkuriang catfish in the 1.5% and 2% treatment was significantly less than the control and 0.5% treatment ($P < 0.01$). Sangkuriang catfish digestive tract bacteria consisted of 10 types based on the morphological characteristics of the colony and dominated by Gram negative bacteria as much as 66-76%.

Key words: *Caulerpa lentillifera*, Sangkuriang catfish, bacteria, digestive tract.