

## ABSTRAK

Penyakit yang disebabkan oleh infeksi parasit merupakan salah satu hambatan utama dalam kegiatan budidaya ikan Mas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis, prevalensi, intensitas dan dominasi ektoparasit serta hubungan keeratan panjang, berat, faktor kondisi ikan dengan jumlah ektoparasit pada benih ikan mas merah najawa (*Cyprinus carpio* Linneaus) di BPTPB Cangkringan. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian adalah metode observasi, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel ikan secara acak. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan sekali dalam satu pekan selama 3 pekan, yaitu 3 ekor pekan pertama, 12 ekor pekan kedua dan 12 ekor pekan ketiga, sehingga total ikan sampel yang digunakan sejumlah 27 ekor. Pengamatan ektoparasit dilakukan pada sampel mukus ikan dan lembar insang secara mikroskopis di Laboratorium Hama dan Penyakit Ikan BPTPB Cangkringan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lima jenis ektoparasit ditemukan menginfeksi sampel ikan dengan nilai prevalensi dan intensitas yang bervariasi, yaitu *Trichodina* sp. (58-100%, 3-4 ind/ekor), *Dactylogyrus* sp. (0-75%, 0-8 ind/ekor), *Gyrodactylus* sp. (0-50%, 0-3 ind/ekor), *Glochidium* sp. (0-75%, 0-5 ind/ekor) dan *Vorticella* sp. (0-58,3%, 0-9 ind/ekor). Parasit yang mendominasi adalah *Trichodina* sp. dengan nilai 64-100%. Hubungan antara panjang tubuh ikan dengan jumlah ektoparasit memiliki korelasi rendah (37,97%), hubungan berat tubuh ikan dengan jumlah ektoparasit memiliki korelasi rendah (38,64%) dan hubungan faktor kondisi ikan dengan jumlah ektoparasit memiliki kategori korelasi sangat rendah (12,27%).

**Kata kunci :** Ektoparasit, Ikan Mas Merah Najawa (*Cyprinus carpio* Linneaus), Prevalensi, Intensitas, Dominasi dan Analisis Regresi.

## ABSTRACT

Diseases problem caused by parasitic infections is one of the main obstacles in the cultivation of carp. The research was aimed to investigate species, prevalence, intensity and dominance of ectoparasites as well as the relationship between length, weight, fish condition factor and the number of ectoparasites in the seeds of the Najawa red carp fish (*Cyprinus carpio* Linneaus) at BPTPB Cangkringan. In this research, observation method was used and fish sample was randomly collected. Sampling was carried out once a week for 3 weeks, 3 fish in the first week, 12 fish in the second week and 12 in the third week, so that the total sample fish used was 27 fish. Observation of ectoparasites was microscopically carried out on fish mucus from body surface and gill filament at the Laboratory of Fish Pests and Diseases of BPTPB Cangkringan. The result of this research showed that five ectoparasites were found to infect fish samples with varied prevalences and intensities, namely *Trichodina* sp. (58-100%, 3-4 ind/fish), *Dactylogyrus* sp. (0-75%, 0-8 ind/fish), *Gyrodactylus* sp. (0-50%, 0-3 ind/fish), *Glochidium* sp. (0-75%, 0-5 ind/fish) dan *Vorticella* sp. (0-58.3%, 0-9 ind/fish). The dominant parasite in this research was *Trichodina* sp. with a value of 64 - 100%. The relationship between fish body length and the number of ectoparasites has low correlation (37.97%), the relationship between fish body weight and the number of ectoparasites has low correlation (38.64%) and the relationship between fish condition factors and the number of ectoparasites has very low correlation (12.27%).

**Keywords :** *Ectoparasites, Najawa Red Carp fish (Cyprinus carpio Linneaus), Prevalence, Intensity, Domination and Regresi Correlation.*