

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul Pengaruh Interval Pemuasaan yang Berbeda terhadap Profil Darah Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*) adalah salah satu komoditas budidaya perikanan air tawar yang mudah dibudidayakan, dapat dilihat dari kemampuan untuk melakukan reproduksi, kecepatan pertumbuhan, dan ketahanan terhadap serangan hama dan penyakit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh interval pemuasaan yang berbeda terhadap profil darah Ikan Nila yang meliputi total eritrosit, kadar hematokrit, kadar hemoglobin, dan kadar glukosa darah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksperimental dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan individu Ikan Nila. Perlakuan yang dilakukan meliputi, Kontrol (Tidak dipuasakan), P1 (Dipuasakan pada hari Senin dan Rabu), P2 (Dipuasakan pada hari Senin dan Kamis), P3 (Dipuasakan pada hari Senin dan Jum'at). Hasil penelitian diperoleh rata-rata jumlah eritrosit  $2,96 \pm 1,13^a \times 10^6$  sel/mm<sup>3</sup> sampai  $3,47 \pm 1,17^a \times 10^6$  sel/mm<sup>3</sup>, kadar hemoglobin  $7,63 \pm 0,39^a$  g/dL sampai  $9,35 \pm 1,85^a$  g/dL, kadar hematokrit  $22,88 \pm 1,16^a$  % sampai  $28,05 \pm 5,56^a$  % dan kadar glukosa darah  $78,5 \pm 32,15^a$  mg/dL sampai  $93,25 \pm 33,77^a$  mg/dL. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa interval pemuasaan tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ) terhadap total eritrosit, kadar hemoglobin, kadar hematokrit, dan kadar glukosa darah. Pengaruh pengamatan kualitas air didapatkan suhu 24-28°C, pH 7 dan Oksigen terlarut 6,125-6,8525 mg/L.

**Kata Kunci :** Ikan Nila, *Oreochromis niloticus*, Pemuasaan, Profil Darah

## ABSTRACT

This study is entitled The Effect of Different Fasting Intervals on the Blood Profile of Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is one of the freshwater aquaculture commodities that is easy to cultivate, it can be seen from its ability to reproduce, growth speed, and resistance to pests and diseases. The study aimed to determine the effect of different fasting on Tilapia's blood profile including total erythrocytes, hematocrit levels, hemoglobin levels, and blood glucose levels. The research method used was experimental with a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of 4 treatments and 4 individual replications of Tilapia. The treatments were Control (Not fasted), P1 (Satisfied on Monday and Wednesday), P2 (Fasted on Monday and Thursday), and P3 (Fasted on Monday and Friday). The results obtained an average number of erythrocytes  $2.96 \pm 1.13^a \times 10^6$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> to  $3.47 \pm 1.17^a \times 10^6$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, hemoglobin levels  $7.63 \pm 0.39^a$  g/dL to  $9.35 \pm 1.85^a$  g/dL, hematocrit level  $22.88 \pm 1.16^a\%$  to  $28.05 \pm 5.56^a\%$  and blood glucose level  $78.5 \pm 32.15^a$  mg /dL to  $93.25 \pm 33.77^a$  mg/dL. The results showed that fasting had no significant effect ( $P > 0.05$ ) on total erythrocytes, hemoglobin levels, hematocrit levels, and blood glucose levels. The effect of observing water quality is obtained at 24-28°C temperature, pH 7 and dissolved oxygen 6.125-6.8525 mg/L.

**Keywords :** *Tilapia, Oreochromis niloticus, Fasting, Blood Profile*