

## V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion, it can be concluded from this research that:

1. The prevalence of Ectoparasite in Banana Prawn (*P. merguensis*) caught in the Segara Anakan Estuary Cilacap was 54%, these results were included in the very frequent category and the types of ectoparasites in banana prawn were found to consist of three species *Apiosoma* sp. *Oodinium* sp. and *Vorticella* sp.
2. The abundance of ectoparasite pada Banana Prawn (*P. merguensis*) caught in the Segara Anakan Estuary Cilacap was *Apiosoma* sp. 0.15 individu/prawn, *Oodinium* sp. 0.52 individu /prawn and *Vorticella* sp, 0.04 individu/prawn. the abundance of *Apiosoma* sp. and *Oodinium* sp. is included in the category of very rare infection, while the abundance of *Vorticella* sp. is included in the category of infection almost never.

### B. Suggestion

Based on this research, information was obtained that prawn that grow in nature can be infected with ectoparasites which can disrupt the growth of Banana Prawn. Suggestions for future research are to study more deeply about prawn ectoparasites on different beaches and different species to get a comparison.

