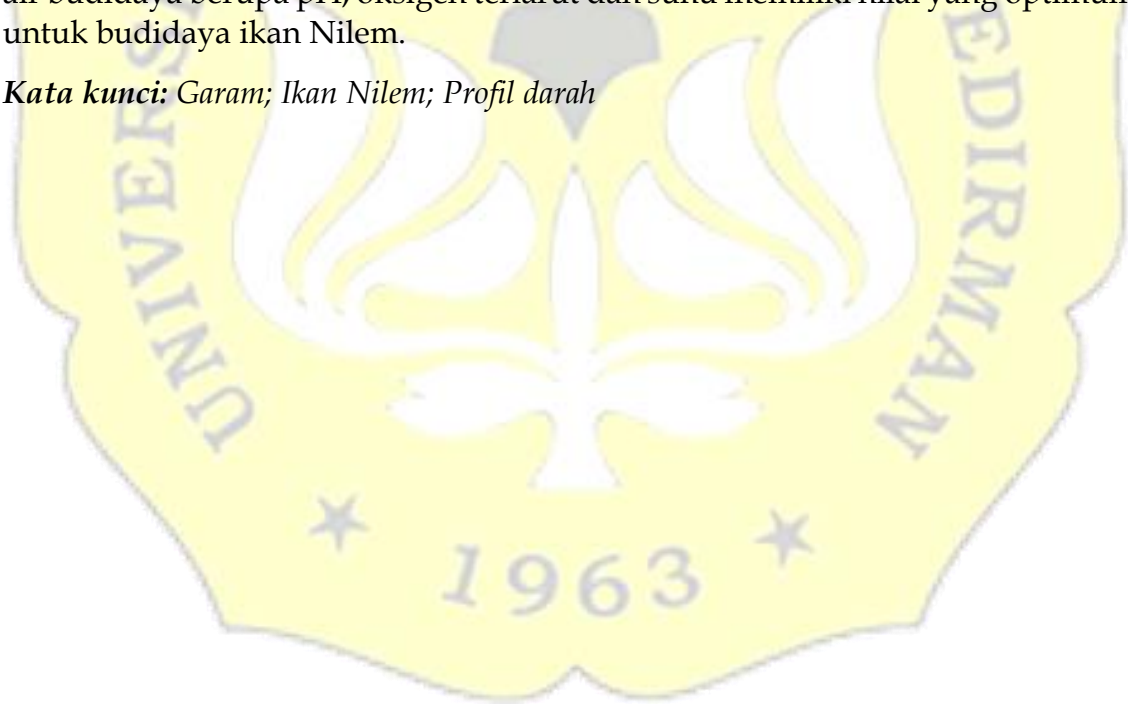


ABSTRAK

Garam dapat digunakan sebagai nutrisi tambahan untuk menunjang kesehatan ikan. Penggunaannya dapat dicampurkan dalam pakan namun harus sesuai takaran agar dapat menunjang kesehatan ikan. Kesehatan ikan dapat dievaluasi dengan mengukur profil darah. Profil darah yang diperiksa meliputi total eritrosit, hemoglobin, hematokrit, dan glukosa darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil darah ikan Nilem (*Osteochilus vittatus*) yang diberi pakan dengan penambahan garam pada dosis berbeda. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu, Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 6 ulangan. Perlakuan penambahan garam pada pakan ikan terdiri dari dosis: 0%/kg; 1%/kg; 2%/kg; 3%/kg; dan 4%/kg. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai total eritrosit berkisar antara $1,098 \times 10^6$ - $1,353 \times 10^6$ sel/mm³, hemoglobin berkisar antara 12,17-13,33 g/dL, hematokrit berkisar antara 36,5-40%, dan glukosa darah berkisar antara 61,33-91 mg/dL. Nilai total eritrosit, hemoglobin, hematokrit, dan glukosa ikan Nilem penelitian dalam kisaran normal yang menandakan ikan dalam keadaan sehat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan garam pada pakan tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap profil darah yang diukur dari total eritrosit, nilai hemoglobin, nilai hematokrit dan kadar glukosa. Kualitas air budidaya berupa pH, oksigen terlarut dan suhu memiliki nilai yang optimum untuk budidaya ikan Nilem.

Kata kunci: Garam; Ikan Nilem; Profil darah



ABSTRACT

Salt can be used as additional nutrition to support fish health. Its use can be mixed in feed but must be in accordance with the dosage so that it can support fish health. Fish health can be evaluated by measuring the blood profile. The blood profile examined included total erythrocytes, hemoglobin, hematocrit, and blood glucose. This study aims to determine the blood profile of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fed with the addition of salt at different doses. The research method used was a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of 5 treatments and 6 replications. The treatment of adding salt to fish feed consists of doses: 0%/kg; 1%/kg; 2%/kg; 3%/kg; and 4%/kg. The results showed that total erythrocyte values ranged from 1.098×10^6 - 1.353×10^6 cells/mm³, hemoglobin ranged from 12.17-13.33 g/dL, hematocrit ranged from 36.5-40%, and blood glucose ranged from 61.33 -91 mg/dL. The values of total erythrocytes, hemoglobin, hematocrit, and glucose of Nile tilapia in the study were within the normal range which indicated that the fish were in good health. The results showed that the addition of salt to the feed had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on blood profile as measured by total erythrocytes, hemoglobin values, hematocrit values and glucose levels. The quality of the aquaculture water in the form of pH, dissolved oxygen and temperature has the optimum value for Nile tilapia farming.

Keyword: Salt, Nile tilapia, Blood profile.

