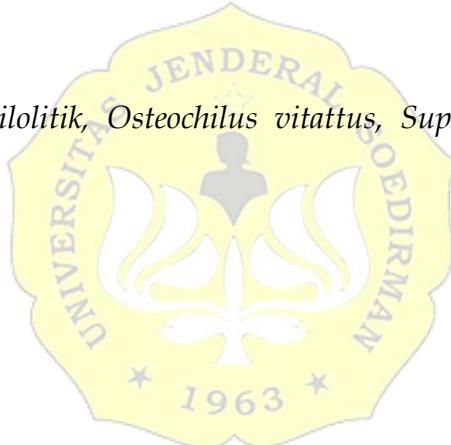


## ABSTRAK

Bakteri amilolitik terdapat di berbagai tempat salah satunya pada saluran pencernaan ikan. Suplementasi garam pada pakan dapat mempengaruhi bakteri yang berada di saluran pencernaan ikan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan garam pada pakan terhadap proporsi dan indeks aktivitas bakteri amilolitik pada saluran pencernaan nilem (*Osteochilus vitattus*). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimental dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan meliputi penambahan garam dengan kadar 0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, dan 4%. Setelah 60 hari pemeliharaan nilem, sampel bakteri diambil dari bagian usus ikan lalu dikultur pada media TSA yang mengandung pati 1% untuk penghitungan proporsi dan indeks aktivitas bakteri amilolitik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi bakteri amilolitik tidak berbeda nyata antar perlakuan ( $p>0.5$ ). Nilai indeks aktivitas bakteri amilolitik pada nilem yang diberi garam 4% lebih rendah dibandingkan pada nilem yang diberi garam 0%, 1%, 2%, dan 3%. Hal ini mengindikasikan pemberian garam menyebabkan aktivitas bakteri amilolitik menjadi berkurang pada saluran pencernaan nilem (*Osteochilus vitattus*).

Kata kunci: *Bakteri amilolitik, Osteochilus vitattus, Suplementasi garam, Saluran pencernaan*



## ABSTRACT

Amylolytic bacteria are found in various places, one of which is in the digestive tract of fish. Salt supplementation in feed can affect bacteria in the digestive tract of fish. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of salt addition in feed on the occurrence and activity index of amylolytic bacteria in the digestive tract of bonylip barb (*Osteochilus vitattus*). This study used an experimental method with 5 treatments and 3 replicates. The treatments included the addition of salt at 0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, and 4%. After 60 days of fish rearing, bacteria samples were taken from the intestine of the fish and then cultured on TSA media containing 1% starch to calculate the proportion and activity index of amylolytic bacteria. The results showed that the proportion of amylolytic bacteria was not significantly different between treatments ( $p>0.5$ ). The activity index value of amylolytic bacteria in bonylip barb treated with 4% supplementation was lower than that in bonylip barb treated with 0%, 1%, 2%, and 3% salt. This indicates that the supplementation of salt reduce the activity of amylolytic bacteria in the digestive tract of bonylip barb (*Osteochilus vitattus*).

Keywords: *Amylolytic bacteria, Osteochilus vitattus, Salt supplementation, Digestive tract*

