

ABSTRAK

Suplementasi garam dapat meningkatkan kadar garam di dalam tubuh, dan mempengaruhi tingkat stres ikan. Uji salinitas digunakan sebagai uji stres pada ikan. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui profil darah dan tingkah laku ikan Nilem (*Osteochilus vittatus*) yang diberi suplementasi garam pada uji stres salinitas meliputi kadar glukosa dalam darah, kadar hematokrit, kadar hemoglobin, pergerakan ikan, bukaan operkulum, dan tingkah laku ikan. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode eksperimental. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 kali ulangan. Ikan Nilem yang diberi pakan dengan suplementasi garam selama 60 hari dengan dosis (0%,1%,2%,3%,dan 4%) dilakukan uji stres pada salinitas 10 ppt selama 10 menit sebelum pengamatan parameter darah ikan. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi garam pada pakan berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap kadar hemoglobin dan kadar hematokrit relatif pada ikan Nilem setelah uji stres salinitas. Kadar hemoglobin dan hematokrit relatif tertinggi (122%) terdapat pada perlakuan dengan suplementasi garam 0%, sementara kadar hemoglobin relatif terendah (93%) terdapat pada perlakuan dengan suplementasi garam 3%. Pergerakan ikan Nilem tanpa suplementasi garam selama uji stres salinitas 10 ppt cenderung diam di dasar tempat pemeliharaan. Sedangkan pergerakan ikan Nilem dengan pemberian suplementasi garam selama uji stres salinitas cenderung lebih aktif dan berenang di dasar tempat pemeliharaan.

Kata kunci: Profil darah, Tingkah laku, *Osteochilus vittatus*, Salinitas, Suplementasi garam.

ABSTRACT

Salt supplementation can increase salt levels in the body, and affect fish stress levels. The salinity test was used as a stress test on fish. The aim of this research was to determine the blood profile and behavioral behavior of Nilem fish (*Osteochilus vittatus*) which were given salt supplementation in the salinity stress test including blood glucose levels, hematocrit levels, hemoglobin levels, fish movement, operculum termination, and fish behavioral behavior. This research method was an experimental method. This research used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 replications. Nilem fish that were fed with salt supplementation for 60 days at doses (0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, and 4%) were subjected to a stress test at a salinity of 10 ppt for 10 minutes before observing the fish's blood parameters. The results of data analysis showed that salt supplementation in feed had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on hemoglobin levels and relative hematocrit levels in Nilem fish after the salinity stress test. The highest relative hemoglobin and hematocrit levels (122%) were found in the treatment with 0% salt supplementation, while the lowest relative hemoglobin levels (93%) were found in the treatment with 3% salt supplementation. The movement of Nilem fish without salt supplementation during the 10 ppt salinity stress test tended to remain still at the bottom of the rearing area. Meanwhile, the movement of Nilem fish with salt supplementation during the salinity stress test tended to be more active and swam at the bottom of the rearing area.

Keywords: *Blood profile, Behavior, Osteochilus vittatus, Salinity, Salt supplementation*