

ABSTRAK

Ikan nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*) merupakan ikan paling banyak dibudidayakan oleh Pokdakan di Desa Panembangan. Permasalahan yang sering dihadapi pembudidaya adalah keberadaan ektoparasit sehingga dapat menurunkan kualitas ikan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi ektoparasit dan menentukan nilai prevalensi, intensitas, serta dominansi ektoparasit pada ikan nila yang dibudidayakan Pokdakan di Desa Panembangan. Pengambilan data menggunakan metode survei kuantitatif, sedangkan pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lima Pokdakan Desa Panembangan. Pemeriksaan ektoparasit dilakukan sebanyak 2x pada bulan Februari dan April dengan masing-masing jumlah sampel ikan sebanyak 10 ekor/pokdakan. Pemeriksaan ektoparasit menggunakan metode *scrapping* lendir pada bagian permukaan tubuh, sirip, dan insang lalu diamati menggunakan mikroskop dengan perbesaran 40x dan 100x. Data spesies ektoparasit, prevalensi, intensitas, dominansi, dan kualitas air dianalisis secara deskriptif, serta data intensitas ektoparasit juga dianalisis menggunakan uji Normalitas dan *Kruskal-Wallis*. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi 4 ektoparasit spesies *Trichodina* sp., *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Dactylogyrus* sp., dan *Gyrodactylus* sp. Nilai prevalensi dan intensitas ektoparasit berkisar 10-100% dan 1-64 ind/ekor. *Trichodina* sp. merupakan ektoparasit paling dominan yang ditemukan di 5 (lima) Pokdakan Desa Panembangan dengan nilai 95,52%. Kualitas air kolam Pokdakan di Desa Panembangan masih dalam kisaran yang sesuai dengan syarat hidup ikan nila.

Kata Kunci : *Ektoparasit, Ikan Nila, Prevalensi, Intensitas, Dominansi*

ABSTRACT

Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) is the most common cultivated fish by Fish Farming Groups in Panembangan Village. The problem often faced by fish farmers is presence of ectoparasites which can reduce fish quality. The study aimed to identify ectoparasites and to determine prevalence, intensity, and dominance value of ectoparasites on tilapia cultivated by Fish Farming Groups in Panembangan Village. Data collection used quantitative survey method, while sampling used purposive sampling method. The study was conducted in five Fish Farming Groups in Panembangan Village. Ectoparasite examination was carried out 2 times in February and April with each sample size of 10 fish/group. Ectoparasite examination used mucus scraping method on the body surface, fins, and gills and then observed using microscope with magnification of 40x and 100x. Data of ectoparasite species, prevalence, intensity, dominance, and water quality was analyzed descriptively and ectoparasite intensity data was also analyzed using *Normality* and *Kruskal-Wallis tests*. The results of study identified 4 ectoparasites, namely *Trichodina* sp., *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Dactylogyrus* sp., and *Gyrodactylus* sp. The prevalence and intensity values of ectoparasites ranged from 10-100% and 1-64 individuals/fish. *Trichodina* sp. was the most dominant ectoparasite found in 5 (five) Pokdakan Panembangan Village with value of 95.52%. The water quality of Pokdakan pond in Panembangan Village still within range that meets requirements for tilapia life.

Key words: *Ectoparasites, Tilapia, Prevalence, Intensity, Dominance*