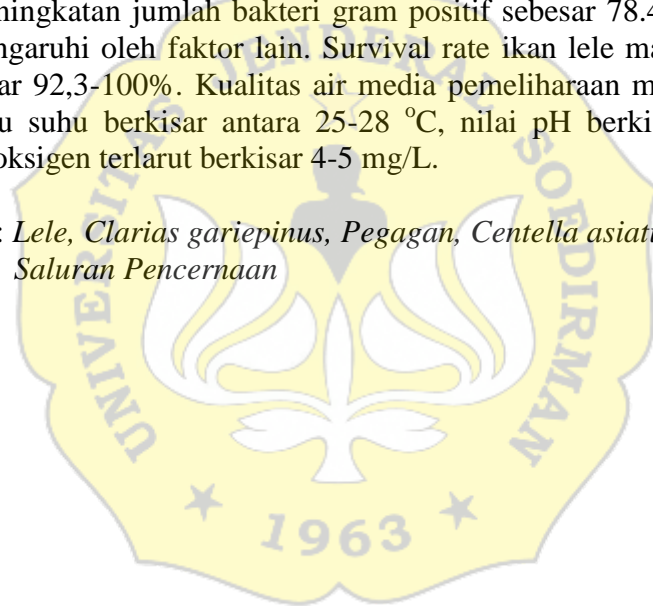


ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan mengandung tepung daun pegagan terhadap jumlah total bakteri yang terdapat pada saluran pencernaan ikan lele dan mengetahui berapa survival rate ikan lele. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan tiga perlakuan dan tiga kali ulangan. Perlakuan yang digunakan yaitu penambahan tepung daun pegagan yang dicampur ke dalam pakan komersil, dengan dosis 0%, 5% dan 10 % dan diberikan selama 14 hari. Dihari ke 15 dilakukan perhitungan jumlah total bakteri pada saluran pencernaan menggunakan metode *total plate count* (TPC). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa pemberian pakan mengandung tepung daun pegagan dengan dosis yang berbeda mampu menurunkan jumlah total bakteri pada saluran pencernaan ikan lele, namun hasil ANOVA tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan ($P > 0,05$). Hasil Regresi Linier menyebutkan bahwa pengaruh penambahan dosis tepung daun pegagan terhadap peningkatan jumlah bakteri gram positif sebesar 78.4% ($R^2 = 0,784$) dan 21.6% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain. Survival rate ikan lele masih tergolong baik yaitu berkisar 92,3-100%. Kualitas air media pemeliharaan masih dalam kisaran normal yaitu suhu berkisar antara 25-28 °C, nilai pH berkisar antara 6-7 dan kandungan oksigen terlarut berkisar 4-5 mg/L.

Kata kunci: *Lele, Clarias gariepinus, Pegagan, Centella asiatica, Bakteri Saluran Pencernaan*



ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know the effect of feeding containing asiatic pennywort leaf powder to the total amount of bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tract of the african catfish and knowing the survival rate of african catfish. The method used is a Completely Randomized Design Method with three treatments and three repetitions. The treatment used is the addition of asiatic pennywort leaf powder mixed into commercial feed, with dosage 0%, 5%, and 10% and given for 14 days. On the 15th day, the total number of bacteria on the digestive tract was calculated using Total Plate Count method (TPC). Based on the results of this study it can be seen that feeding containing leaf powder of asiatic Pennywort with different dose did not give significant effect to the total amount of bacteria in african catfish digestive tract (*Clarias gariepinus*) ($P > 0,05$). Linear Regression Results stated that the effect of adding a dose of asiatic pennywort leaf powder to an increase in the number of gram-positive bacteria was 78.4% ($R^2 = 0.784$) and 21.6% was influenced by other factors. The survival rate of African catfish is still good that is around 92.3-100%. The water quality of the maintenance media is still within the normal range of temperatures ranging from 25-28 °C, the pH value ranges from 6-7 and the dissolved oxygen ranges from 4-5 mg/L.

Keywords: *Catfish, Clarias gariepinus, Asiatic Pennywort, Centella asiatica, Bacterial Digestive Tract.*

