

ABSTRAK

Tepung ikan merupakan sumber protein utama dalam pakan, namun harga yang relatif tinggi menjadi kendala. Daun ubi jalar (*Ipomoea batatas*) menjadi alternatif murah dengan kandungan protein dan senyawa bioaktif (flavonoid dan polifenol), meski memiliki zat antinutrisi (sianida dan tanin) dan serat kasar yang tinggi. Fermentasi dilakukan untuk mengurangnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tepung daun ubi jalar (*Ipomoea batatas*) terfermentasi dalam pakan terhadap pertumbuhan, rasio konversi pakan (RKP), dan efisiensi pakan ikan Nilem (*Osteochilus sp.*). Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan empat perlakuan dan tiga ulangan, (P1: 100% tepung ikan, 0% tepung daun ubi jalar terfermentasi, P2: 75% tepung ikan, 25% tepung daun ubi jalar terfermentasi, P3: 50% tepung ikan, 50% tepung daun ubi jalar terfermentasi, dan P4: 25% tepung ikan, 75% tepung daun ubi jalar terfermentasi). Pertumbuhan mutlak dan efisiensi pakan dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA, efisiensi pakan dilanjutkan uji Tukey (sig 5%). Laju pertumbuhan spesifik dan rasio konversi pakan dianalisis menggunakan uji non-parametrik Kruskal-Wallis. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun ubi jalar terfermentasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan dan RKP, namun berpengaruh nyata terhadap efisiensi pakan.

Kata kunci: Ikan Nilem, daun ubi jalar, fermentasi, pertumbuhan, efisiensi pakan.

ABSTRACT

*Fishmeal is the main source of protein in feed, but its relatively high price is an obstacle. Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) leaves are a cheap alternative with protein content and bioactive compounds (flavonoids and polyphenols), although they have antinutrients (cyanide and tannins) and high crude fiber. Fermentation is done to reduce them. This study aims to determine the effect of the addition of fermented sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) leaf meal in feed on growth, feed conversion ratio (CTR), and feed efficiency of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus* sp.). This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) with four treatments and three replications, (P1: 100% fishmeal, 0% fermented sweet potato leaf meal, P2: 75% fishmeal, 25% fermented sweet potato leaf meal, P3: 50% fishmeal, 50% fermented sweet potato leaf meal, and P4: 25% fish meal, 75% fermented sweet potato leaf meal). Absolute growth and feed efficiency were analyzed using ANOVA, feed efficiency followed by Tukey test (5% sig). Specific growth rate and feed conversion ratio were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test. The results showed that the addition of fermented sweet potato leaf meal had no significant effect on growth and RKP, but had a significant effect on feed efficiency.*

Keywords: Nile tilapia, sweet potato leaves, fermentation, growth, feed efficiency.

