

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan larutan daun pepaya dan kunyit dalam pakan terhadap pertumbuhan dan efisiensi pakan ikan nilem (*Osteochillus vittatus*). Penelitian menggunakan empat perlakuan, yaitu P0 (kontrol), P1 (50 mL/kg pakan), P2 (75 mL/kg pakan), dan P3 (100 mL/kg pakan). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan larutan daun pepaya dan kunyit berpengaruh nyata terhadap pertumbuhan berat dan panjang mutlak ikan ($P < 0,05$), dengan perlakuan P3 menunjukkan hasil tertinggi masing-masing sebesar 10,3 gram dan 2,45 cm. Namun, penambahan larutan tidak memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap laju pertumbuhan spesifik (SGR) dan survival rate ikan nilem ($P > 0,05$). Meskipun demikian, terdapat tren peningkatan SGR seiring peningkatan dosis. Pada parameter efisiensi pakan, terdapat pengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$), di mana perlakuan P3 menghasilkan efisiensi tertinggi sebesar 40,39%. Seluruh perlakuan menunjukkan tingkat kelangsungan hidup yang tinggi dan stabil. Kualitas air selama penelitian juga berada dalam kisaran optimal menurut standar SNI, meliputi suhu (25,3–29,0 °C), pH (7,64–8,68), dan oksigen terlarut (6,0–6,4 mg/L). Dengan demikian, dosis 100 mL/kg pakan merupakan dosis optimal dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan efisiensi pakan tanpa menurunkan kelangsungan hidup ikan nilem.

Kata kunci : daun pepaya, efisiensi pakan, ikan nilem, kunyit, pertumbuhan ikan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of adding papaya leaf and turmeric extract to feed on the growth and feed efficiency of nilem fish (*Osteochillus vittatus*). The study employed four treatments: P0 (control), P1 (50 mL/kg feed), P2 (75 mL/kg feed), and P3 (100 mL/kg feed). The results showed that the addition of papaya and turmeric extract had a significant effect on absolute weight and length growth ($P < 0.05$), with P3 achieving the highest results at 10.3 grams and 2.45 cm, respectively. However, the addition did not significantly affect the specific growth rate (SGR) and survival rate ($P > 0.05$), although a numerical increase in SGR was observed with higher doses. Feed efficiency was significantly affected ($P < 0.05$), with P3 producing the highest value at 40.39%. All treatments exhibited high and stable survival rates. Water quality during the study remained within optimal ranges as per Indonesian standards, including temperature (25.3–29.0 °C), pH (7.64–8.68), and dissolved oxygen (6.0–6.4 mg/L). Therefore, a dosage of 100 mL/kg feed is considered optimal in enhancing growth and feed efficiency without negatively affecting the survival of nilem fish.

Keywords: *feed efficiency, growth, nilem fish, papaya leaves, turmeric*

