

ABSTRAK

Pemuasaan terlalu lama dapat menyebabkan stress pada ikan, sehingga menurunkan daya tahan tubuh dan membuat ikan lebih rentan terhadap infeksi parasit. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui prevalensi dan intensitas ektoparasit serta pengaruh pemuasaan dengan pola pemuasaan yang berbeda terhadap ektoparasit pada ikan nilem (*Osteochilus vittatus*) yang dipelihara dalam sistem polikultur. Penelitian dilakukan selama 40 hari dengan perlakuan berbeda, yaitu P1 (Dipuaskan 1 hari, Senin), P1 (Dipuaskan 2 hari, Senin dan Kamis) dan P3 (Dipuaskan 3 hari, Senin, Rabu serta Jumat). Pemeriksaan ektoparasit dilakukan pada mukus dan insang menggunakan mikroskop. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan keberadaan jenis ektoparasit, antara lain *Monogenea* sp., *Trichodina* sp., *Oodinium* sp., dan *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*. Prevalensi tertinggi ditemukan pada *Trichodina* sp. yaitu sebesar 50%, sedangkan intensitas infeksi tertinggi pada mukus juga ditemukan pada *Trichodina* sp. yaitu 5,00 ind/ekor. Data analisis statistik menunjukkan intensitas *Trichodina* sp. pada mukus meningkat seiring lama pemuasaan ($P1 = 1,80 \pm 0,45^a$; $P2 = 2,75 \pm 0,45^b$; $P3 = 5,00 \pm 0,71^c$) yang dimana intensitas pada mukus ada beda nyata terhadap perlakuan, sedangkan intensitas pada insang tidak berbeda signifikan antar perlakuan ($P1 = 3,00 \pm 1,00^a$; $P2 = 3,00 \pm 0^a$; $P3 = 4,40 \pm 2,63^a$). Prevalensi ektoparasit berada pada rentang 10 - 50%, dengan kategori intensitas rendah hingga sedang. Parameter kualitas air dalam batas standar.

Kata kunci : Ikan Nilem, Ektoparasit, Prevalensi, Intensitas, Pemuasaan pakan

ABSTRACT

Prolonged fasting can cause stress in fish, thus reducing their immune system and making them more susceptible to parasitic infections. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and intensity of ectoparasites and the effect of fasting with different fasting patterns on ectoparasites in Nilem fish (*Osteochilus vittatus*) reared in a polyculture system. The study was conducted for 40 days with different treatments, namely P1 (Fasting for 1 day, Monday), P2 (Fasting for 2 days, Monday and Thursday) and P3 (Fasting for 3 days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday). Ectoparasite examination was carried out on mucus and gills using a microscope. The identification results showed the presence of ectoparasites, including *Monogenea* sp., *Trichodina* sp., *Oodinium* sp., and *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*. The highest prevalence was found in *Trichodina* sp., which was 50%, while the highest infection intensity in mucus was also found in *Trichodina* sp. which is 5.00 ind/tail. Statistical analysis data shows that the intensity of *Trichodina* sp. in mucus increases with the duration of fasting (P1 = $1.80 \pm 0.45a$; P2 = $2.75 \pm 0.45b$; P3 = $5.00 \pm 0.71c$) where the intensity in mucus is significantly different between treatments, while the intensity in the gills does not differ significantly between treatments (P1 = $3.00 \pm 1.00a$; P2 = $3.00 \pm 0a$; P3 = $4.40 \pm 2.63a$). The prevalence of ectoparasites is in the range of 10 - 50%, with low to moderate intensity categories. Water quality parameters are within standard limits.

Keywords: *Bonylip barb, ectoparasites, prevalence, intensity, feeding capacity*