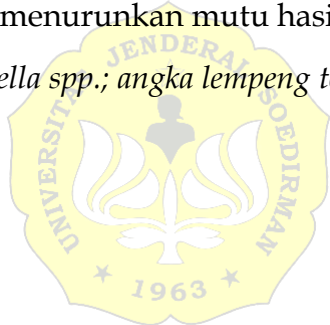


ABSTRAK

Ikan lele (*Clarias* sp.) merupakan salah satu komoditas air tawar penting di Indonesia, khususnya di Cirebon yang dikenal sebagai sentra utama budidaya ikan lele. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat cemaran bakteri dan mendeteksi keberadaan *Salmonella* spp. pada ikan lele yang dibudidayakan di kolam tanah dan kolam terpal di wilayah Cirebon. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode observasi melalui pengujian *Total Plate Count* (TPC) dan deteksi *Salmonella* spp. pada ikan lele dari kedua sistem budidaya. Kegiatan penelitian dilaksanakan pada 20–28 Oktober 2025 di wilayah budidaya ikan lele Kota Cirebon dan sekitarnya, dengan pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* dari dua pembudidaya yang mewakili sistem budidaya berbeda. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan nilai TPC ikan dari kolam tanah sebesar $2,6 \times 10^6$ CFU/g dan kolam terpal sebesar $3,0 \times 10^6$ CFU/g. Hasil identifikasi biokimia memperlihatkan bahwa isolat dari kolam tanah positif urease, sedangkan dari kolam terpal negatif urease namun positif indole. Dengan demikian, isolat yang diperoleh bukan *Salmonella* spp., melainkan diduga bakteri lain dari famili *Enterobacteriaceae*. Secara keseluruhan, tidak ditemukan *Salmonella* spp. pada sampel ikan lele, namun tingginya nilai TPC menunjukkan adanya kontaminasi mikroba umum yang dapat menurunkan mutu hasil budidaya.

Kata kunci: ikan lele; *Salmonella* spp.; angka lempeng total; kolam tanah; kolam terpal.



ABSTRACT

Catfish (Clarias sp.) is one of the important freshwater commodities in Indonesia, especially in Cirebon, which is known as the main center for catfish farming. This study aims to analyze the level of bacterial contamination and detect the presence of Salmonella spp. in catfish farmed in earthen ponds and tarpaulin ponds in the Cirebon area. The study was conducted using observation methods through Total Plate Count (TPC) testing and detection of Salmonella spp. in catfish from both farming systems. The research was carried out from October 20 to 28, 2025, in the catfish farming area of Cirebon City and its surroundings, with samples taken using purposive sampling from two farmers representing different farming systems. The test results showed that the TPC value of fish from earthen ponds was 2.6×10^6 CFU/g and from tarpaulin ponds was 3.0×10^6 CFU/g. Biochemical identification results showed that isolates from earthen ponds were urease-positive, while those from tarpaulin ponds were urease-negative but indole-positive. Thus, the isolates obtained were not Salmonella spp., but were suspected to be other bacteria from the Enterobacteriaceae family. Overall, Salmonella spp. was not found in the catfish samples, but the high TPC value indicated the presence of general microbial contamination that could reduce the quality of the aquaculture products.

Keywords: *catfish; Salmonella spp.; Total plate count; earthen pond; tarpaulin pond*

