

RINGKASAN

Vorticella sp. merupakan ektoparasit yang menyerang organisme perairan, seperti ikan, udang dan kepiting. *Vorticella* sp. menyebabkan berkurangnya nafsu makan, gangguan pergerakan, proses molting larva, stress bahkan kematian pada inangnya. Kematian akibat serangan *Vorticella* sp. dapat menyebabkan menurunnya populasi kepiting bakau di suatu perairan. Salah satu perairan laut yang potensial di Indonesia adalah wilayah perairan Cilacap. Wilayah perairan Cilacap terdapat ekosistem mangrove Segara Anakan yang merupakan tempat berlindung dan sumber pakan bagi organisme perairan, diantaranya kepiting bakau. Kepiting bakau (*Scylla serrata*). mempunyai nilai ekonomis yang tinggi, baik di pasar domestik maupun pasar internasional. Kepiting bakau yang didaratkan di TPI Sleko umumnya berasal dari ekosistem mangrove yang bermuara di Segara Anakan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi kepiting yang terinfeksi *Vorticella* sp. serta kelimpahan *Vorticella* sp. pada kepiting bakau yang didaratkan di TPI Sleko. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survai dengan teknik pengambilan secara *purposive*. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan, yaitu pengambilan sampel kepiting bakau, identifikasi, pemeriksaan parasit pada kepiting bakau dan pengamatan serta perhitungan ektoparasit *Vorticella* sp. Variabel yang diamati berupa prevalensi dengan parameter jumlah kepiting yang terinfeksi; serta kelimpahan *Vorticella* sp. dengan parameter jumlah *Vorticella* sp. yang terdapat pada sampel kepiting bakau.

Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan pada organ *carapace*, insang, *periopod*, *pleopod* dan capit, menunjukkan hasil: prevalensi kepiting bakau sebesar 27,5 % termasuk dalam kategori sering, sedangkan kelimpahan *Vorticella* sp. sebesar 0,775 ind/ekor termasuk dalam kategori sangat jarang. Analisis variansi menunjukkan *Vorticella* sp. tersebar secara merata diseluruh tubuh kepiting bakau.

Kata kunci : *Vorticella* sp., prevalensi, kelimpahan, kepiting bakau

SUMMARY

Vorticella sp. are ectoparasites that attack aquatic organisms, such as fish, shrimp and crab. *Vorticella* sp. causes decreased appetite, movement disorders, larval molting process, stress and even host mortality. *Vorticella* sp. mortality can be caused by degradation of mangrove crab population in aquatic area. One of the potential marine area in Indonesia is Cilacap coastal area. Cilacap coastal area consist of important mangrove ecosystems as shelter and food source for aquatic organisms, including mangrove crabs. Mangrove crab or Mud crab (*Scylla serrata*) has high economic value, both in domestic and international market. Mud crab were landed on the TPI Sleko generally comes from the mangrove ecosystem that empties into Segara Anakan

This study aims to determine the prevalence of crabs infected by *Vorticella* sp. and the abundance of *Vorticella* sp. on mangrove crabs landed on the Sleko TPI. This research was used survey method with purposive sampling technique. This research was conducted through several stages, consist of sampling of mangrove crabs, identification, examination and observation of parasite on mangrove crab and calculation of *Vorticella* sp. The research variables are prevalence with parameter of number of infected crabs; as well as the abundance of *Vorticella* sp. with parameters of *Vorticella* sp. which is obtained on samples of mangrove crabs.

The results of research was conducted on carapace, gill, foot, and claws. The prevalence of mangrove crabs is 27,5 % categorized frequently, whereas the abundance of *Vorticella* sp is 0,775. falls into the category very rarely. Variance analysis showed *Vorticella* sp. all over the body of the mangrove crab

Keywords: *Vorticella* sp., prevalence, abundance, mangrove crab