

RINGKASAN

BAHRIAL RAMDONI. Pengaruh Tepung Bawang Putih *Allium sativum* terhadap Pelepasan Parasit Filum Protozoa pada Induk Kepiting Bakau *Scylla* spp. Dibimbing oleh SHAVIKA MIRANTI dan AMINATUL ZAHRA

Kegiatan budidaya seperti pembenihan kepiting bakau tidak terlepas dari masalah pemeliharaan induk, Sering terjadi serangan parasit dari golongan protozoa seperti *Zoomthamniium* sp., *Epistylis* sp., dan *Vorticella* sp. Tujuan penelitian ini menguji pengaruh penggunaan tepung bawang putih pada media perendaman terhadap parasit induk kepiting bakau. Penelitian pada bulan Juli 2022 di Pulau Penyengat kota Tanjungpinang Provinsi Kepulauan Riau. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 4 (empat) perlakuan dan 4 (empat) ulangan yaitu perlakuan A (perendaman tanpa bawang putih), B (perendaman bawang putih 0,5g/L), C (Perendaman bawang putih 1g/L),D (perendaman bawang putih 1,5g/L) semua perlakuan dilakukan perendaman selama 30 menit. Parameter yang diamati Perhitungan Parasit yang lepas, identifikasi parasit yang dilepas, tingkah laku Induk kepiting bakau dan kualitas air. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan A (tanpa tepung bawang putih) jumlah parasit 1850 individu, Perlakuan B (bubuk tepung bawang putih 0,5 g/L) jumlah parasit 13150 individu, Perlakuan C (tepung bawang putih 1 g/L) jumlah parasit 33625 individu dan Perlakuan D (tepung bawang putih 1,5 g/L) jumlah parasit 38050 individu. Perlakuan D dengan dosis 1,5 g/L yang paling optimal dalam perhitungan parasit yang lepas

Kata Kunci : Tepung Bawang Putih, Kepiting Bakau (*scylla* spp), parasit

SUMMARY

BAHRIAL RAMDONI. The Effect of *Allium sativum* Garlic Powder on The Release of Protozoa Phylum Parasites in Mud Crab Broodstock *Scylla* spp. Guided by SHAVIKA MIRANTI and AMINATUL ZAHRA

Cultivation activities such as mud crab hatchery are inseparable from the problem of brood maintenance. Parasitic attacks from protozoa groups such as *Zoomthamnium* sp., *Epistylis* sp., and *Vorticella* sp. often occur. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of using garlic powder in the soaking medium on mud crab brood parasites. This research was conducted in July 2022 at Penyengat Island, Tanjungpinang City, Riau Archipelago Province. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of 4 (four) treatments and 4 (four) replications, namely treatments A (soaking without garlic), B (soaking garlic 0.5g/L), C (soaking garlic 1g/L), D (soaking garlic 1.5g/L) All treatments were soaked for 30 minutes. Parameters observed were the Calculation of released parasites, identification of released parasites, the behavior of mud crab brooders, and water quality. The results of this study showed that treatment A (without garlic powder) had 1850 individuals, Treatment B (0.5 g/L garlic powder) had 13150 individuals, and Treatment C (1 g/L garlic powder) had parasites. 33625 individuals and Treatment D (garlic flour 1.5 g/L) number of parasites 38050 individuals. Treatment D with a dose of 1.5 g/L was the most optimal in calculating released parasites

Keywords: Garlic Flour, Mud Crab (*Scylla* spp), parasites