

RINGKASAN

WANDIKA, PENGARUH PEMBERIAN LARUTAN DAUN PEPAYA *Carica papaya* DENGAN KONSENTRASI YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP EKTOPARASIT LINTAH *Zeylanicobdella* PADA IKAN KERAPU CANTANG *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus x Epinephelus lenceolatus*.. Dibimbing oleh HENGKY IRAWAN DAN TENGKU SAID RAZA'I.

Ikan kerapu cantang merupakan ikan ekonomis penting, kesehatan ikan yang baik menjadi faktor penting dalam target produksi dan penjualan tercapai, kesehatan ikan di pengaruhi oleh penyakit yang menyerang pada tubuh ikan kerapu cantang salah satunya yaitu ektoparasit yang menempel pada tubuh ikan seperti lintah *zeylanicobdella* yang menyebabkan ikan luka bahkan mati sehingga sering dikeluhkan oleh pembudidaya, upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk menyembuhkan ikan dari serangan lintah *zeylanicobdella* adalah dengan melakukan perendaman menggunakan larutan daun pepaya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsentrasi larutan daun pepaya terhadap pelepasan lintah pada ikan kerapu cantang dan mengetahui konsensentrasi yang optimal untuk pelepasan lintah pada tubuh ikan kerapu cantang. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari - Mei 2022 di bak pendederan D-Marine aquaculture, Kelurahan Bukit Bestari, Kota Tanjungpinang Kepulauan Riau. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan metode rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 12 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan Perlakuan A (air laut) Perlakuan B (air tawar) Perlakuan C (daun Pepaya 150gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air laut) Perlakuan D (daun Pepaya 200gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air laut) Perlakuan E (daun Pepaya 250gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air laut) Perlakuan F (daun Pepaya 300gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air laut) Perlakuan G (daun Pepaya 350gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air laut) Perlakuan H (daun Pepaya 150gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar) Perlakuan I (daun Pepaya 200gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar) Perlakuan J (daun Pepaya 250gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar) Perlakuan K (daun Pepaya 300gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar) Perlakuan L (daun Pepaya 350gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar). Parameter yang diamati yaitu intensitas lintah, lama waktu lintah lepas, kelangsungan hidup, perubahan tingkah laku ikan kerapu cantang dan kualitas air. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan K (daun pepaya 300gr perliter air dicampur 5 liter air tawar) dengan nilai jumlah pelepasan dan waktu pelepasan lintah yang optimal.

Kata kunci: Ikan kerapu cantang, Larutan daun pepaya, Lintah *zeylanicobdella*.

SUMMARY

WANDIKA. The Impact of Papaya Leaf Solution (*Carica Papaya*) With Different Concentrations on *Zeylanicobdella* Leech Ectoparasites in Cantang Grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* x *Epinephelus lencolatus*) Dibimbing oleh HENGKY IRAWAN DAN TENGKU SAID RAZA'I.

Cantang grouper is an economically important fish, and good fish health is an important factor in achieving production and sales targets. Fish health is affected by diseases that attack the cantang grouper's body, one of which is ectoparasites that stick to the fish's body, such as *zeylanicobdella* leeches, which cause fish disease. Wounds and even death are so often complained about by cultivators. One effort that can be made to cure fish from *Zeylanicobdella* leech attacks is by immersing them in papaya leaf solution. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the concentration of papaya leaf solution on the release of leeches in the cantang grouper and to determine the optimal concentration for the release of leeches on the body of the cantang grouper. This research was conducted in February–May 2022 in the D-Marine aquaculture nursery, Bukit Bestari Village, Tanjungpinang City, Riau Islands. The research design used a completely randomized design (CRD) with 12 treatments and 3 repetitions. Treatment A (sea water) Treatment B (fresh water) Treatment C (150 g papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 g sea water) Treatment D (Papaya leaves, 200 g per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of seawater) Treatment E (250 grams of papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of seawater) Treatment F (300 grams of papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of seawater) Treatment G (350 grams of papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of seawater) Treatment H (Papaya leaves 150 grams per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of fresh water) Treatment I (Papaya leaves 200 grams per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of fresh water) Treatment J (250 g papaya leaves per liter water mixed with 5 liters fresh water) Treatment K (300 grams of papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of fresh water) Treatment L (350 g papaya leaves per liter water mixed with 5 liters fresh water) Parameters observed were leech intensity, length of time the leeches were released, survival, changes in cantang grouper behavior, and water quality. The results showed that the K treatment (300 g of papaya leaves per liter of water mixed with 5 liters of fresh water) provided the optimal value for the amount of release and the timing of release of leeches.

Keyword: cantang grouper, papaya leaf solution, and *Zeylanicobdella* leech.