

ABSTRAK

Ikan nila salin merupakan benih ikan nila hibrida toleran salinitas tinggi hasil perbaikan genetik yang mampu tumbuh & berkembang di perairan payau dengan kadar garam 20 - 32 ppt melalui pemanfaatan karakter euryhaline yang dimilikinya. Budidaya ikan ini semakin berkembang sering meningkatnya permintaan pasar, baik kebutuhan lokal maupun ekspor. Namun, dalam praktik budidaya sering ditemukan permasalahan seperti pertumbuhan ikan yang lambat akibat kondisi lingkungan dan kualitas pakan yang kurang sesuai. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan adalah penggunaan pakan fungsional berbahan dasar alami seperti penambahan ekstrak temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza*) dalam pakan, untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan kelangsungan hidup benih ikan nila salin (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 30 hari dengan metode eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) non-faktorial yang terdiri atas empat perlakuan dan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan yang diuji meliputi pakan tanpa penambahan ekstrak temulawak (kontrol), serta pakan dengan penambahan ekstrak temulawak dosis 2,1 gr/500 gr pakan, 2,5 gr/500 gr pakan, dan 2,9 gr/500 gr pakan. Parameter yang diamati meliputi pertumbuhan bobot mutlak, pertambahan panjang mutlak, rasio konversi pakan (FCR), tingkat kelangsungan hidup, respon ikan terhadap pakan, serta kualitas air. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan ekstrak temulawak dalam pakan memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap pertumbuhan dan kelangsungan hidup ikan nila salin. Perlakuan terbaik diperoleh pada dosis 2,9 g/500 g pakan dengan nilai pertumbuhan bobot mutlak sebesar 2,96 g, pertambahan panjang 1,37 cm, FCR 1,45, dan tingkat kelangsungan hidup sebesar 86,67%. Kualitas air selama penelitian berada pada kisaran optimal sehingga mendukung pertumbuhan ikan nila salin.

Kata kunci : *Nila, Temulawak, Pakan, Pertumbuhan, Kelangsungan Hidup.*

ABSTRACT

Saline tilapia is a high salinity tolerant hybrid tilapia strain developed through genetic improvement, capable of growing in brackish waters with salinity level ranging from 20 to - 32 ppt due to its euryhaline characteristics. The cultivation of this fish increased in response to high market demand, both locally and for export. However, in cultivation often encounter problems such as slow growth caused by environmental conditions and poor feed quality. One potential solution is the use of functional feed made from natural ingredients such as the effect ginger extract (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza*) to improve the growth and survival of saline tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fry. This study was conducted from July 1 to August 1, 2025 at Kembang Tani Farm, West Lancang Village, Dewantara District, North Aceh. The research employed an experimental method using a non-factorial Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of four treatments with different doses of temulawak extract added to the feed and three replications, conducted over a 30 - days of rearing period. The results showed that the addition of temulawak extract significantly affected weight gain, length gain, feed conversion ratio, survival rate, and feed response. The best treatment was achieved at a dose of 2.9 g/500 g of feed, resulting in an absolute weight gain of 2.96 g, a length gain of 1.37 cm, a FCR of 1.45, and a survival rate of 86.67%. Water quality parameter remained within the optimal range and did not influence experimental results. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the addition of temulawak extract to the feed enhances the growth and survival of saline tilapia, with the optimal dose being 2.9 g/500 g of feed.

Keywords : *Tilapia, Temulawak, Feed, Growth, Survival Rate.*