

ABSTRACT

This study aims to test the effectiveness of administering the oodev hormone at different doses for rematuring saline tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). The aim of this research is to determine the effect and best treatment of the oodev hormone with different doses on fecundity values, GSI, egg diameter, hatchability, survival and air quality parameters. This research was carried out from 17 July to 17 August 2023, located at Teungku Rajali Farm, West Lancang Village. The method used in this research is an experimental method to determine the gonad maturation of salted tilapia by injecting the oodev hormone. This research used a non-factorial randomized block design (RAK) consisting of 4 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments in this study were treatment A control, treatment B hormone oodev 0.5 ml/kg fish weight, treatment C hormone oodev 1 ml/kg fish weight, treatment D hormone oodev 1.5 ml/kg fish weight. Work procedures in this study namely container preparation, test biota preparation, feeding, water quality management, larval maintenance, observation parameters, fecundity, gonado somantic index (GSI), egg diameter, egg hatching degree (DTT), survival rate. The results of the study showed that based on this research, it was to test the effectiveness of administering the Oodev hormone at different doses for the rematuration of salted tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Obtained significantly different results on gonad maturity index, fecundity and egg diameter. The best treatment for gonad maturity level, gonad maturity index and fecundity, egg diameter, hatchability and survival is treatment D with administration of the oodev hormone at 1.5 ml/kg. Results of water quality observations during the research. Temperature ranged between 27.5-28.5 oC. pH ranges from 6.2-8.1. Dissolved oxygen ranges from 6.2-6.9mg/L. Salinity ranges from 18-20 ppt.

Keywords: tilapia fish, oodev hormone, and water quality.