PENGUJIAN MOLASE DENGAN DOSIS BERBEDA
TERHADAP PROFIL KUALITAS AIR DAN PERTUMBUHAN
UDANG VANAME (Litopenaeus vannamei)

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Abstract

One of the success factors of cultivation Vaname Shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei) are able to provide maintenance media as needed. Molasses is a source of organic carbon. Molasses contains 48-56% sugar and little substance or microelements (trace elements) are essential for life.

This research was carried out for 2 months starting June 2016 until August 2016 Farm Research Fish booster Centre Sidoarjo, East Java. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of molasses on growth vaname shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei). While the benefits of this research are expected to be able to enrich the scientific field of aquaculture,

The experimental design used in this study a completely randomized design (CRD) with three treatments and 9 replications. As the treatment in this study was dense stocking of carp. Treatment A = 5 ml molasses; Treatment B = 10 ml molasses; and Treatment C = 15 ml molasses. Furthermore, the research data is processed by analysis of variance of the lane and followed by LSD (Least Significant Difference) with a level of 5%.

Giving moles gave a significantly different effect on the absolute weight, the higher the dose of molasses, the greater the rate of growth. A treatment where the provision of molasses at least (15 birds / l) to give the greatest result of the growth of shrimp, namely 9.5 gram.

Water quality surveillance data during the study is homogeneous, meaning still within the range that can be tolerated by healthy shrimp for survival. Water quality data for the study was obtained temperatures ranging from 28-290C, pH ranging from 7.0 to 7.6 and dissolved oxygen ranged between 5.1 to 6.0 ppm.

Keywords: molases, growth, Litopenaeus vannamei