

ABSTRAK

Siti Fanisya Afifah

PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH SAYURAN UNTUK PELET PAKAN IKAN NILA (*OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS*)

xiii + 39 halaman + 5 tabel

Limbah sayuran seringkali dibuang ke lingkungan yang dapat membahayakan lingkungan dan kesehatan. Pemilihan bahan baku limbah sayuran agar dapat dimanfaatkan menjadi pelet pakan ikan yang berpotensi baik untuk mengurangi pencemaran lingkungan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui manfaat limbah sayuran untuk pelet pakan ikan nila (*oreochromis niloticus*) dengan beberapa perlakuan limbah sayuran yang berbeda dan mengetahui kandungan zat gizi protein limbah sayuran.

Penelitian ini bersifat Deskriptif menggunakan jenis penelitian *Posttest Only Control Group Design* dengan 4 perlakuan yaitu limbah sayuran (kontrol), pelet pakan ikan limbah sayuran 20%, pelet pakan ikan limbah sayuran 30% dan pelet pakan ikan limbah sayuran 40%. Pengukuran dari setiap perlakuan untuk mengetahui kandungan zat gizi protein.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh dari kandungan zat gizi protein limbah sayuran kubis dan kangkung (kontrol) yaitu sebesar 1,5185%, pelet pakan ikan dengan limbah sayuran 20% sebesar 5,216%, pelet pakan ikan dengan limbah sayuran 30% sebesar 3,981% dan pelet pakan ikan dengan limbah sayuran 40% sebesar 3,678%. Kualitas pelet pakan ikan belum memenuhi zat gizi protein yang sesuai dengan SNI 01-7242-2006 tentang Pembuatan Pakan Buatan Untuk Ikan Nila dalam proses pembesaran yaitu nilai protein minimal 25%.

Disimpulkan hasil penelitian bahwa pelet pakan ikan dari limbah sayuran kubis dan kangkung memiliki kandungan protein rendah. Disarankan perlu adanya penambahan bahan baku yang memiliki kandungan protein tinggi seperti limbah tulang ikan, limbah udang, limbah ampas tahu dan limbah bulu ayam. Sehingga dapat menghasilkan pelet pakan ikan yang berkualitas baik untuk proses pembesaran ikan nila (*oreochromis niloticus*) yang mencapai kandungan protein yaitu minimal 25% sesuai dengan SNI 01-7242-2006.

Kata Kunci : Limbah Sayuran, Pelet Pakan Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis Niloticus*)

Daftar Bacaan : 12 buku (2007-2019)

ABSTRACT

Siti Fanisya Afifah

Utilization of Vegetables Waste for Nile Tilapia Feed Pellets

(*OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS*)

xiii + 39 pages + 5 tables

Vegetable waste is often discharged into the environment, endangering the environment and health. Furthermore, selection of vegetable waste as raw material for Nile Tilapia feed pellets will have good potential to reduce environmental pollution. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the benefits of vegetable waste for Nile Tilapia feed pellets (*oreochromis niloticus*) with several different vegetable waste treatments and determine the nutrient content of protein in vegetable waste.

This descriptive study utilized the Post Test Only Control Group Design research with 4 treatments namely vegetable waste (control), 20% vegetable waste fish feed pellets, 30% vegetable waste fish feed pellets and 40% vegetable waste fish feed pellets. Measurement of each treatment aimed to determine the nutrient content of protein.

The results of the study obtained from the protein content of vegetable waste from cabbage and water spinach (control) was 1.5185%. While others were 5.216% for fish feed pellets with vegetable waste 20%, 3.981% for fish feed pellets with vegetable waste 30%, 3,678% for fish feed pellets with 40% vegetable waste. The quality of fish feed pellets has not yet fulfilled the protein nutrient that is consistent with SNI 01-7242-2006 concerning the Making of Artificial Feed for Nile Tilapia in the enlargement process with 25% minimum protein value.

In conclusion, accordingly in this study, fish feed pellets from cabbage and water spinach vegetable waste had low protein content. The raw materials contained high protein content fish could be necessarily and suggestively added that have high protein content such as fish bone waste, shrimp waste, tofu waste and chicken feather waste. Therefore, the good quality fish feed pellets can be produced for the enlargement process of Nile Tilapia (*oreochromis niloticus*) that enables to reach a protein content of at least 25% in accordance with SNI 01-7242-2006.

Keywords : Vegetables Waste, Nile Tilapia Feed Pellets (*Oreochromis Niloticus*)

Reading List : 12 Books (2007-2019)