

INTISARI

Kualitas sedimen yang buruk dapat ditanggulangi dengan menggunakan probiotik, dan untuk memaksimalkan pertumbuhan lobster dapat digunakan juga probiotik. Oleh karena itu probiotik diberikan dalam pakan lobster untuk memperbaiki kualitas sedimen dan pertumbuhan lobster. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan berprobiotik terhadap kadar protein dalam sedimen, mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan berprobiotik terhadap jumlah mikroba dalam air, mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan berprobiotik lobster berprobiotik pertumbuhan lobster.

Penentuan kadar protein dalam sedimen dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode pewarnaan CBB dengan spektrofotometer *visible* dan pembacaan spektrum menggunakan derivatisasi. Penentuan jumlah koloni mikroba ditentukan dengan cara mencari nilai koloni mikroba. Pertumbuhan lobster ditentukan dengan mengetahui panjang dan berat lobster.

Hasil menunjukkan tidak terjadi peningkatan kadar protein bila dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol yang terdeteksi oleh spektrofotometri derivatif dengan metode pewarnaan CBB akibat tidak berpengaruhnya probiotik dalam menghidrolisis protein. Terjadi penurunan jumlah koloni mikroba yang dihitung dengan menggunakan CFU yang didapat dari Balai Kesehatan Laboratorium Yogyakarta akibat dari pengaruh pemberian paja berprobiotik terhadap lobster, bila dibandingkan dngan kelompok kontrol tidak berbeda signifikan, tidak ada pengaruh pemberian pakan berprobiotik terhadap jumlah koloni mikroba. Tidak terjadi peningkatan pada pertumbuhan lobster bila dibandingkan dengan keompok kontrol, tidak ada pengaruh pemberian pakan beerprobiotik terhadap pertumbuhan lobster.

Kata kunci : metode pewarnaan CBB, probiotik dalam akuakultur, spektrotometri derivatif, validasi metode

ABSTRACT

The quality of the water is an important role in lobster farming. Water quality can be affected by sediment quality. Sediment quality related to the type of feed and chemicals used in lobster farming. Probiotic can be used to overcome the poor quality of sediment and to maximize growth of lobsters. Therefore, probiotics feed is given to lobsters' food to improve sediment quality and growth of lobsters. The study aims to determine the effect of probiotics feed on protein content in the sediments, the effect of probiotics feed on the number of microbes in the water, and the effect of probiotics feed on the growth of lobsters.

Determination of protein content in the sediments is done by using the CBB staining method with UV-Vis spectrophotometer and readings spectrum use derivatization. The number of colonies of microbes is determined by finding the value of microbial colonies. The growth of lobsters is determined by knowing the length and weight of the lobsters it selves. Optimization and validation methods have been done first before determine the protein content in the sediment. Samplings were done on days 0th, 3th, 5th, 7th, 14th, 28th.

The result shows that compared with the control group, there is not increase in protein levels were detected by spectrophotometry derivatives with CBB staining method influential due probiotics in hydrolyze the protein. The decreased number of microbial colonies was calculated using the CFU which obtained from the Institute of Health Laboratory Yogyakarta. There is no effect of probiotics feeding lobster to the number of colonies of microbes because the data show no significant differences between probiotics feeding lobster and control group. The result also show that no influence on the growth of probiotics feeding lobster when compared with the control groups because there is no increasing number in lobster growth.

Keywords: CBB staining method, probiotics, protein in sediments, spektrotometri derivatives