

Gilang Romadhon NPM 220351100013. Analisis Perbandingan Laju Pertumbuhan Kepiting Bakau (*Scylla Serrata*) Jantan dan Betina dalam Sistem Budidaya *Silvofishery* Di Desa Lembung, Kabupaten Pamekasan._Dibawah bimbingan **Dr. Haryo Triajie,S.Pi., M.Si**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji perbedaan laju pertumbuhan kepiting bakau (*Scylla serrata*) jantan dan betina yang dibudidayakan pada sistem *silvofishery* mangrove di Desa Lembung, Kabupaten Pamekasan. Kegiatan penelitian dilakukan selama lima minggu dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) yang melibatkan empat kategori ukuran bobot kepiting yang digunakan, yaitu 60-100 gr, 110-130 gr, 130-140 gr, dan 140-150 gr dengan rata-rata bobot sebesar 120 gr dan setiap ukuran di isi 8 ekor dengan proporsi 4 jantan dan 4 betina. Ukuran kolam yang digunakan sebesar 1 meter x 1 meter dengan pemberian pakan 2 kali sehari sebesar 10%, pagi diberi 5% dan sore 5%. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan jenis kelamin memengaruhi pola pertumbuhan kepiting secara signifikan. Hasil pengukuran yang telah diamati pada variabel individu jantan mendapatkan nilai pertumbuhan berat mutlak 45,8 gram, pertumbuhan panjang karapas 0,65 cm, lebar karapas 0,85 cm, SGR 0,91 %, EPP 3,816 %, dan SR 75%. Sedangkan pada pertumbuhan berat mutlak individu betina 37.6 gram, pertumbuhan panjang karapas 0,73 cm, lebar karapas 0,98 cm, SGR 0,77 %, EPP 3,133 %, dan SR 87%, serta hasil pengukuran kualitas air DO 3,3 – 3,6 mg/L, suhu 28,1 – 33,3°C, pH 6,55 – 6,92, salinitas 33 – 35 ppt. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada individu jantan memberikan respon pertumbuhan yang cenderung lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan individu betina. Berdasarkan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan kepiting bakau betina lebih tinggi pada minggu pertama hingga ketiga, sedangkan jantan mendominasi pada minggu keempat dan kelima, sehingga temuan ini dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai dasar strategi pemilihan jenis kelamin kepiting.

Kata Kunci: Kepiting Bakau, Jenis Kelamin, Laju Pertumbuhan, Kawasan Mangrove Lembung

Gilang Romadhon NPM 220351100013. Comparative Description Of The Growth Rate Of Male and Female Mangrove Crabs (*Scylla serrata*) in The Silvofishery Cultivation System in Lembung Village, Pamekasan Regency. Under the guidance of **Dr. Haryo Triajie, S.Pi., M.Si**

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the differences in growth rates of male and female mangrove crabs (*Scylla serrata*) cultivated in a mangrove *silvofishery* system in Lembung Village, Pamekasan Regency. The research activities were carried out for five weeks using a completely randomized design (CRD) involving four categories of crab weight sizes used, namely 60-100 grams, 110-130 grams, 130-140 grams, and 140-150 grams with an average weight of 120 grams and each size was filled with 8 crabs with a proportion of 4 males and 4 females. The size of the pond used was 1 meter x 1 meter with feeding twice a day at 10%, 5% in the morning and 5% in the afternoon. The results of this study indicate that gender differences significantly affect crab growth patterns. The results of the measurements that have been observed on the male individual variable obtained an absolute weight growth value of 45,8 grams, carapace length growth of 0,65 cm, carapace width of 0,85 cm, SGR of 0,91%, EPP of 3,816%, and SR of 75%. While the absolute weight growth of female individuals was 37,6 grams, carapace length growth of 0,73 cm, carapace width of 0,98 cm, SGR of 0,77%, EPP of 3,133%, and SR of 87%, and the results of water quality measurements were DO 3,3 – 3,6 mg / L, temperature 28,1 – 33,3 °C, pH 6,55 – 6,92, salinity 33 - 35 ppt. The results of the study showed that male individuals gave a growth response that tended to be faster than female individuals. Based on research, it shows that the growth of female mangrove crabs is higher in the first to third weeks, while males dominate in the fourth and fifth weeks, so this finding can be used as a basis for a strategy for selecting the sex of crabs.

Kata Kunci: *Scylla serrata*, Male and female gender, Growth Rate, Lembung Mangrove Area