

Pengembangan Budidaya Ikan Gurame Kolam Terpal di Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Carp farming is an activity that can provide economic benefits if done properly. Carp farming in tarpaulin ponds is a popular method because it provides a number of advantages, especially in terms of environmental control and pond mobility. The results of the research through literature review and statistical data analysis, many advantages are obtained, compared to other fish, such as carp or tilapia, this carp has a fairly high selling price. Expect huge profits from this business, especially if you do it seriously and always maintain the quality of cultivation. It is also necessary to address challenges such as climate change, sustainability of water resources, and socio-economic aspects in developing the fish farming sector.

Keywords: Carp, tarpaulin fish pond

INTRODUCTION

The seafood sector has the potential to drive the economy both macro and micro. From a macroeconomic perspective, the fisheries sector earns foreign exchange through export activities. At the micro level, the fisheries sector not only has an impact on increasing the availability of labor and purchasing power of the community, but also increasing the income of economic actors in the fisheries sector (Ngroho, 2010). The need for fish for a community is increasing along with the need for nutrients. Therefore, fisheries operations, including freshwater fisheries, need to be promoted by various stakeholders, both government and private, to further develop (Khairuman and Amri, 2003). I Gede Bayu Sulastika et al *Current Trends Aq.Science*. II(1): 5-12 (2019) 6 In 2011, the total domestic production of gourami reached 64,525 tons. Gourami fish are 4,444 species of fish that live in Indonesian waters and have also spread to the waters of Southeast Asia and China. Indonesian people have long known gourami fish because of its delicious and tasty meat (Lucas et al., 2015). Gourami fish (*Osphronemus gouramy*) is one of the fish of choice for cultivation because of its high nutritional value and high selling value compared to other freshwater fish (Affandi et al., 2005). Gourami fish are found in West Java, Central Java, West Sumatra, and North Sulawesi.

Gourami fish tend to grow slowly. This is because the gourami changes its eating habits at each stage of its growth. That is, in the first stage of life it is carnivorous, and in the first stage of life month it is omnivorous. Herbivores at the stage of 3 to 8 months as much; When it is an adult, gourami will eat a lot of tender plants such as taro leaves, sente leaves, papaya leaves, kale leaves, and ramro leaves. food needs are closely related to fish growth (Bachtiar, 2010). Common problems faced by gourami are

the high mortality rate at the seed stage, which is 50-70%, and the slow growth rate (Khairuman and Amri, 2003). Using Animal and Plant Protein Feed is expected to be an alternative feed to replace commercial feed and reduce the cost of using commercial feed in gourami fish farming. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the effect of three different feeding treatments on the growth of gourami juveniles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fish farming is an activity that produces aquatic biota for profit (Effendi and Mulyadi 2016). Aquaculture has the potential to increase the income and welfare of fish farmers (Herman et al., 2017). Tarpaulin ponds are an alternative cultivation technique that can be applied at relatively low cost on vacant land around the house, such as in Muraras Village, Sumobit District, Jombang Province. The activity was carried out from August to October 2022.

The participants of this activity came from the youth group of the partner area who wanted to start a gourami fish farming business. This PKM activity was carried out based on the problems faced by the partners, in this case the youth of Murarasu village, in establishing and running a gourami (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fish farming business. This allows the business to gain profits based on its policies, and the following methods are applied. Activities with continuous active participation between the implementation team and partners

METHOD

Methods to illustrate the importance of young people in meeting food needs can involve a number of effective approaches. The following are some of the methods that can be used:

1. Literature Analysis

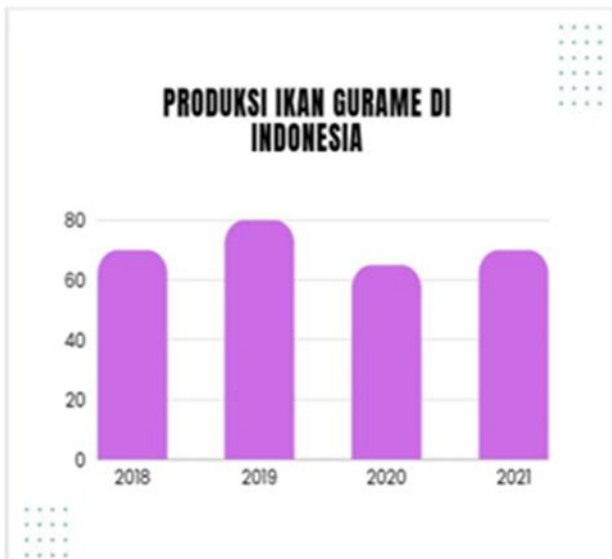
Conduct a literature review to investigate how tarpaulin pond carp farming works in Indonesia.

2. Statistical Data Analysis

Collect and analyze statistical data related to tarpaulin pond carp farming in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first and most significant advantage is the market value of the fish. Compared to other fish, such as carp or tilapia, this carp has a fairly high selling price. Expect huge profits from this business, especially if doing it earnestly and always maintaining the quality of cultivation. Due to the high price of carp, most of the demand comes from people with middle to upper-income. However, the demand remains high and continues to increase every day. Not many people are looking at carp farming because the work is difficult and long. However, those of you who want to do business in this field will definitely benefit from this. So, there is no competition in the market. However, the regions are definitely not the same, so you have to be smarter and more thorough in assessing the opportunities in each region. These are some of the advantages of carp farming. These advantages will definitely encourage you to be more serious in starting and running this business.



Selling carp has a number of advantages, especially if done with a good strategy. Here are some of the advantages of selling carp: Carp is one of the most popular types of freshwater fish in the market. The high demand can provide a good business opportunity, mainly because carp is considered to have a delicious meat flavor. Carp has a high economic value in the market. This makes the business of cultivating and selling carp able to provide significant profits for farmers. Then carp has delicious meat

and can be processed in a variety of ways, such as fried, grilled, or boiled. This flexibility of consumption makes it desirable to a wide range of consumers.

Carp also has the potential for rapid growth if properly reared. This allows farmers to more quickly produce ready-to-sell stock. Carp farming in tarpaulin ponds has several advantages that make it an option for fish farmers. Here are some of those advantages:

1. Flexibility of Place: Tarpaulin ponds can be created in a variety of places and soil conditions. This allows fish farmers to choose a location that suits their needs and land availability.
2. Environmental Control: Tarpaulin ponds allow farmers to more easily control environmental parameters such as water temperature, water quality, and feed availability. With tarpaulin ponds, environmental conditions can be optimally regulated for the growth and health of carp.
3. Disease Prevention: Tarpaulin ponds can help in disease prevention as they allow for better isolation. With good control over water quality and environment, the risk of disease spread can be minimized.
4. Water Saving: In carp farming in tarpaulin ponds, the amount of water used can be controlled more efficiently. Tarpaulin ponds can help reduce water requirements and ensure that the water used remains clean.
5. Space Efficiency: Tarpaulin ponds can usually be installed modularly and can be arranged efficiently to maximize land use. This allows farmers to optimize the available space.
6. Annual Production: With good environmental control, carp farming in tarpaulin ponds can be done all year round, even in areas with extreme dry or rainy seasons.
7. Nutrient Management: Farmers can easily control the feeding and nutrient management of carp. This allows for faster growth and good health.
8. More Efficient Energy Use: In some cases, tarp ponds require less energy for operation compared to larger fish farming systems or those that use advanced technology.

However, keep in mind that the success of carp farming in tarpaulin ponds also depends on good management, technical knowledge, and a deep understanding of the needs of the fish and the environmental conditions of the farm.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Carp farming in tarpaulin ponds has a number of advantages and takeaways, especially in the Indonesian context: Carp farming in tarpaulin ponds allows farmers to choose a location according to land availability. Especially in Indonesia, which has diverse geographical conditions, this allows for wider adoption of the farming model in

different regions. Tarpaulin ponds allow better control over feed and nutrition, supporting optimal growth of carp. Nonetheless, the success of carp farming in tarpaulin ponds in Indonesia remains dependent on farmers' understanding and implementation of good farming practices, infrastructure support and adequate technical knowledge. Efforts are also needed to address challenges such as climate change, water resource sustainability and socio-economic aspects in developing the fish farming sector.

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