

**PENAMBAHAN KARBON AKTIF PADA TRANSPORTASI DENGAN  
KEPADATAN YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP SINTASAN DAN  
KUALITAS BENUR UDANG VANNAMEI (*Litopenaeusvannamei*)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Udang vannamei (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) merupakan salah satu produk perikanan yang diharapkan mampu menghasilkan devisa bagi negara. Permasalahan yang sering dihadapi saat transportasi benur adalah perubahan kualitas air selama transportasi, seperti  $O_2$  dalam media air yang menurun, peningkatan  $CO_2$  dan  $NH_3$  yang mengakibatkan udang vannamei stres sehingga sintasan benur menjadi rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan karbon aktif terhadap sintasan dan kualitas benur vannamei selama proses transportasi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) 4 perlakuan dan 3 kelompok dengan perlakuan K (1500 ekor benur), perlakuan A (2000 ekor benur dan pemberian 5 gram karbon aktif), perlakuan B (2500 ekor benur dan pemberian 5 gram karbon aktif), dan perlakuan C (3000 ekor benur dan pemberian 5 gram karbon aktif). Parameter utama yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah sintasan benur udang vannamei dan kualitas benur udang vannamei. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sintasan benur udang vannamei yang terbaik saat ditransportasikan adalah pada perlakuan A (2000 ekor benur dan pemberian 5 gram karbon aktif). Tingkat kualitas benur menunjukkan perlakuan B memberikan kualitas benur optimum untuk ditransportasikan dan menghasilkan kualitas benur paling tinggi dibandingkan perlakuan lainnya.

**Kata kunci:** karbon aktif, kualitas benur, sintasan, udang vannamei

**ACTIVATED CARBON ADDITION TO GET WITH DIFFERENT  
DENSITY AND QUALITY OF THE SEEDS survival VANNAMEI SHRIMP**

**(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Vannamei shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) is one of fisheries products which are expected to generate income for the country. Problems often encountered during transport fries are changes in water quality during transport, such as O<sub>2</sub> in aqueous media is declining, the increase in CO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> resulting stress so vannamei shrimp fry survival rate is low. This study aims to determine the effect of the use of activated carbon to the survival and quality of vannamei shrimp fry during the transportation process. The method used is the method of Design Randomized (RAK) 4 treatments and 3 groups treated with K (1500 head fries), treatment A (2000 tail fries and administration of 5 grams of activated carbon), treatment B (2500 tail fries and giving 5 grams activated carbon), and treatment C (3000 tail fries and giving 5 grams of activated carbon). The main parameters observed in this study is survival and quality vannamei shrimp seed vannamei shrimp seed. The results showed that the survival rate of vannamei shrimp seed is best when being transported is in treatment A (2000 tail fries and administration of 5 grams of activated carbon). The level of quality juveniles showed treatment B provides optimum quality fry for transport and produce the highest quality fry than other treatments.*

**Keywords:***activated carbon, seed quality, survival, shrimp vaname*