Original Research Article

CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE FEED IN CATFISH BUSINESS MEDIA GROUND POOLS IN LABUAN TABU VILLAGE BANJAR REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Fish cultivators with catfish farming business conditions so far use a combination of commercial feed and alternative feed, and the sensitivity is also calculated if the catfish cultivator uses all commercial feed whether the business is still feasible, so that the contribution of alternative feeds to catfish farming can be known. The aim of this research is to analyze the contribution of using alternative feeds in the catfish business in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency. This research was conducted in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province. Determination of respondents in this study were taken from catfish cultivators in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency, as many as 3 people. The contribution of the use of alternative feeds to catfish farming in ground pond media in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency, it was concluded that Respondent I: Contribution of alternative feed was 91.74%, Respondent II: Contribution of alternative feed was 70.48%, and Respondent III: Contribution alternative feed as much as 62.5%.

KEY WORDS

Catfish, Alternative Feed, Contribution, Ground Pond

INTRODUCTION

Ground ponds are the oldest cultivation places or containers used by humans, for fish cultivation containers in almost all corners of the world. The construction of earthen ponds that will be used for fish farming is strongly influenced by the selection of the right location. The excess of the pond is its biological richness. Because the soil that forms the bottom of the pond is a place for the growth and development of various organisms that support fish life. These organisms can also be useful as natural food for fish (Firdausi, 2009). The business conditions of the earthen pond in the village of Labuan Tabu are such that the earthen pond is generally made of plowed and then processed land and the location of the land is far from the population. Catfish is one of the leading fishery sectors in the market and has potential in food security as a source of animal protein. There is quite a lot of public interest in consuming catfish as a source of animal protein because catfish has an affordable price, easy processing and tastes good. (Wardhani, 2017). Efforts that can be made to meet community demand are cultivators increasing catfish production.

Catfish is a fish that is widely consumed by people in Indonesia, high nutritional content and relatively cheap, the price of catfish is one of the people's choices. In the seafood tent shop business, demand for catfish reaches 5.22% of the 16 types of fish/poultry available on the menu at seafood tent stalls (Kurniawati, 2020). Feed is an important component in fish farming activities. Alternative feeds have a source of protein to sustain the survival and growth of fish, alternative feeds also have a major contribution to catfish farming. The increase in the price of fish feed without an increase in the selling price of cultivated fish is a problem that must be faced by every fish cultivator. Efforts to find alternative feeds, namely natural feeds that are affordable and easy to obtain, continue to be carried out in order to reduce production costs.

Feeding must also pay attention to quality and quantity, so that it is in accordance with the nutritional needs needed by fish. Quality feed has complete nutritional content, easily digested by fish and does not contain harmful substances. (Yunaidi, 2019). Alternative feed is used as additional feed for catfish farming to save business expenses so that the need for fish feed is met. According to data from the Association of Animal Feed Companies (GPMT), manufactured fish feed production in 2017 was only 1,555,939 tons, while the demand for fish feed in the same

year reached 8,650,260 tons. For 2018, the demand for feed will increase to around 9,667,620 tons and in 2019 it is estimated to reach 10,800,960 tons. Problems with growing catfish can be studied and researched whether this business is feasible and provides a suitable profit contribution to be used as a main business and meets the needs of fish farmers with the conditions of the catfish farming business so far using a combination of commercial feed and alternative feed, and sensitivity is also calculated if catfish cultivators use entirely commercial feed whether the business is still viable, so that the contribution of alternative feeds to catfish farming can be known. The aim of this research is to analyze the contribution of using alternative feeds in the catfish business in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The determination of respondents in this study was taken from catfish cultivators in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency. The research location is located in the village of Labuan Tabu, Martapura District, Banjar Regency

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Figure 1. Map of Research Locations

In this study, 3 farmers were taken as respondents by means of census sampling or saturated sampling by collecting data if all elements of the population were investigated one by one.

The method used in the contribution analysis is descriptive analysis to determine the contribution of alternative feeds to the total income received from catfish farming business. Contribution analysis is used to determine the role of alternative feeds in catfish farming.

The criteria used in the contribution analysis, namely:

<50% : Less Contributing
>51-74% : Contribute
>75% : Very Contribute

The criterion of <50% is stated to be less contributing because the use of alternative feeds does not have an important role in catfish farming.

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The criterion of >75% is stated to greatly contribute to the catfish farming business because it has an important role in the catfish farming business.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The contribution analysis criteria used in this study, namely :

<50% : Less Contributing
>51-74% : Contribute
>75% : Very Contribute

The criterion of <50% is stated to be less contributing because the use of alternative feeds does not have an important role in catfish farming.

Criteria > 51-74% stated that alternative feeds have contributed to catfish farming business.

The criterion of >75% is stated to greatly contribute to the catfish farming business because it has an important role in the catfish farming business.

Respondent I

Use of alternative feeds = 10.000 kg
Use of commercial feed = 30 sack / 900 kg

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{10.000\ kg\ x\ 100}{10.900\ kg}$$

Percentage = 91,74 %

Based on the results of interviews with respondent I, catfish farming uses alternative feeds in the form of self-produced feed. The alternative feed used is made from the composition of bran and dried fish/salted fish.

Alternative feeding alternated with commercial feed in the form of floating feed. The use of alternative feeds in catfish farming by Respondent I was 91.74%.

In determining the criteria with a total percentage of 91.74% included in the criteria <75%, it means that the use of alternative feeds contributes highly to catfish farming by Respondent I.

Respondent II

Use of alternative feeds = 4000 kg

Use of commercial feed = 67 sack / 1.675 kg

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{4.000\ kg\ x\ 100}{5.675\ kg}$$

Percentage = 70,48 %

Based on the results of interviews with respondent I, catfish farming uses alternative feeds in the form of self-produced feed. The alternative feed used is made from egg composition (factory waste). Alternative feeding alternated with commercial feed in the form of floating feed. The use of alternative feeds in catfish farming business by Respondent II was 70.48%.

In determining the criteria with a total percentage of 70.48%, it is included in the criteria <51-74%, meaning that the use of alternative feeds contributes to the catfish farming business by Respondent II.

Respondent III

Use of alternative feeds = 4000 kg

Use of commercial feed = 80 sack / 2.400 kg

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{4000\ kg\ x\ 100}{6.400\ kg}$$

Percentage = 62,5 %

Based on the results of interviews with respondent I, catfish farming uses alternative feeds in the form of self-produced feed. The alternative feed used is made from egg composition (factory waste). Alternative feeding alternated with commercial feed in the form of floating feed. The use of alternative feeds in catfish farming by Respondent III was 62.5%.

In determining the criteria with a total percentage of 62.5%, it is included in the criteria of <51-74%, meaning that the use of alternative feeds contributes to the catfish farming business by Respondent III.

According to Anggraeni et al (2021) the use of alternative feeds can have an impact on catfish health. The effects of alternative feeds on catfish health, including disease incidence, immune response, and general condition of catfish can be studied. Alternative feeds can affect the water quality in aquaculture ponds. For example, levels of ammonia, nitrate, phosphate, and other relevant parameters can be monitored and compared between ponds using alternative feeds and conventional feeds (Haryanto, & Prayogo, 2020). Arisandi et al's research (2021) explains that one important aspect of fish farming is feed efficiency, namely the extent to which the feed provided is utilized by the fish. Measurement of feed efficiency in catfish fed alternative feeds. Feed efficiency can be calculated based on the ratio of feed consumed to fish growth. Feed efficiency between alternative feeds and conventional feeds can be compared and evaluated.

Sutanto (2020) The use of alternative feeds can provide an opportunity to develop local feeds that are more independent and reduce dependence on imported fish feeds. Potential local alternative feeds that can be used in catfish farming in various regions, as well as their benefits in reducing dependence on imported feed. The potential for developing alternative feeds that are sustainable and environmentally friendly, such as feeds derived from renewable natural resources or using new feed technologies that are more efficient and sustainable (Mustafa et al, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The contribution of the use of alternative feeds to catfish farming in soil pond media in Labuan Tabu Village, Banjar Regency, can be concluded that:

Respondent I: The contribution of alternative feed is 91.74%, based on contribution analysis criteria, namely > 75%, meaning that alternative feed in catfish farming by Respondent I contributes high.

Respondent II: The contribution of alternative feed is 70.48%, based on contribution analysis criteria, namely > 51-74%, meaning that alternative feed in catfish farming by Respondent II contributes.

Respondent III: The contribution of alternative feed is 62.5%, based on contribution analysis

criteria, namely > 51-74%, meaning that alternative feed in catfish farming by Respondent III contributes.

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