

ABSTRACT

PRODUCTION RISK ANALYSIS OF NILE TILAPIA (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) HATCHERY IN SUKARATU DISTRICT

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*Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is a widely consumed freshwater commodity with high economic value. However, the increasing consumption of tilapia is not aligned with its availability, largely due to the high risks involved in tilapia farming, particularly during the hatchery stage. This study aims to identify and analyze production risks in Nile tilapia hatcheries in Sukaratu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. The research employed a survey method using primary data collected through interviews with six tilapia hatchery farmers in the district. Data were gathered using questionnaires and analyzed using the House of Risk (HOR) method. HOR Phase 1 was used to identify risk sources and determine their priority levels, while HOR Phase 2 was used to formulate appropriate risk mitigation strategies. The results of HOR Phase 1 revealed the Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) values and identified 10 priority risk sources out of 18, including water pollution, improper pond drainage, poor pond sanitation during initial preparation, broodstock disease, inadequate fish adaptation techniques, improper broodstock transfer, lack of supervision in nursery ponds, immature broodstock, irregular broodstock pond inspections, and pond depth less than 70 cm. HOR Phase 2 produced Effectiveness to Difficulty (ETD) values, indicating five priority mitigation strategies out of ten, namely constructing a bottom-drain pond disposal system, establishing a routine broodstock pond inspection schedule, removing sludge and completely drying the pond, installing a water filtration tank, and using scoop nets for broodstock transfer.*

Keywords: *Nile tilapia hatchery, production risks of Nile tilapia, House of Risk (HOR) analysis of Nile tilapia.*