

## ABSTRAK

GILAR GUMILAR, 2025. **BUDIDAYA IKAN MELALUI SISTEM BIOFLOK DI KECAMATAN MANONJAYA KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA**, Program Studi Pendidikan Geografi Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Siliwangi.

Budidaya ikan melalui sistem bioflok merupakan salah satu inovasi teknologi akuakultur yang berpotensi meningkatkan produktivitas dan efisiensi usaha perikanan, khususnya pada wilayah dengan keterbatasan lahan dan sumber daya air. Kecamatan Manonjaya, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, memiliki karakteristik geografis, iklim, dan sosial ekonomi yang dinilai mendukung pengembangan budidaya ikan berbasis teknologi bioflok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis potensi budidaya ikan melalui sistem bioflok serta mengkaji tingkat produktivitas budidaya ikan bioflok di Kecamatan Manonjaya, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif, yang berfokus pada pemahaman mendalam terhadap kondisi nyata di lapangan, pengalaman pelaku usaha, serta faktor-faktor teknis dan sosial yang memengaruhi penerapan sistem bioflok. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian terdiri atas pembudidaya ikan bioflok, penyuluh perikanan, perangkat desa/kecamatan, serta tokoh masyarakat yang terlibat dalam kegiatan budidaya bioflok. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Kecamatan Manonjaya memiliki potensi yang cukup besar untuk pengembangan budidaya ikan sistem bioflok, ditinjau dari ketersediaan sumber daya air, kondisi iklim yang relatif stabil, kesesuaian kualitas air, serta dukungan sosial dan kelembagaan. Produktivitas budidaya ikan melalui sistem bioflok tergolong tinggi, dengan hasil produksi mencapai 100-120 kg per kolam per siklus panen selama empat bulan, nilai *Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)* berkisar antara 0,9-1,2, dan tingkat kelangsungan hidup ikan (*Survival Rate*) mencapai 85-95%. Selain itu, sistem bioflok mampu memberikan keuntungan ekonomi yang relatif stabil bagi pembudidaya, dengan pendapatan bersih per siklus panen per kolam berkisar antara Rp2.000.000 hingga Rp4.000.000. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa sistem bioflok layak dikembangkan sebagai alternatif budidaya ikan berkelanjutan di Kecamatan Manonjaya. Pengembangan lebih lanjut memerlukan peningkatan kapasitas pembudidaya, pendampingan teknis berkelanjutan, serta dukungan kebijakan dan sarana prasarana dari pemerintah daerah.

**Kata kunci:** budidaya ikan, sistem bioflok, potensi budidaya, produktivitas, Kecamatan Manonjaya.

## **ABSTRACT**

**GILAR GUMILAR, 2025. FISH FARMING THROUGH THE BIOFLOC SYSTEM IN MANONJAYA DISTRICT, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY.**

*Geography Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.*

*Fish farming through the biofloc system represents an aquaculture technological innovation with the potential to enhance productivity and operational efficiency, particularly in areas with limited land and water resources. Manonjaya District, Tasikmalaya Regency, possesses geographical, climatic, and socio-economic characteristics considered supportive of the development of biofloc-based aquaculture. This study aims to analyze the potential for fish farming using the biofloc system and to examine the level of productivity of biofloc aquaculture in Manonjaya District, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method, focusing on an in-depth understanding of actual field conditions, the experiences of practitioners, and the technical and social factors influencing the implementation of the biofloc system. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Research informants included biofloc fish farmers, fisheries extension officers, village and district officials, and community leaders involved in biofloc aquaculture activities. Data analysis was conducted through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that Manonjaya District has considerable potential for the development of biofloc-based fish farming, as evidenced by the availability of water resources, relatively stable climatic conditions, suitable water quality, and strong social and institutional support. The productivity of fish farming using the biofloc system is categorized as high, with production yields reaching 100-120 kg per pond per harvest cycle over four months, Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) values ranging from 0.9 to 1.2, and fish Survival Rates reaching 85-95%. In addition, the biofloc system provides relatively stable economic benefits for farmers, with net income per pond per harvest cycle ranging from IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 4,000,000. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the biofloc system is feasible to be developed as a sustainable fish farming alternative in Manonjaya District. Further development requires capacity building for farmers, continuous technical assistance, and policy as well as infrastructural support from the local government.*

**Keywords:** *fish farming, biofloc system, aquaculture potential, productivity, Manonjaya District.*