



The Operational Procedures Good Fish Quarantine Standards For Export Marine Ornamental Fish At PT Banyu Biru Sentosa, Tangerang

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Abstract

The carnivorous fish is one of the many commercial commodities of the sea and is of great interest to the public because of its many varieties and diverse features. The objective of the problem of the latter is to optimize the use of the soup in see-based fish maintenance to be made available at the Indonesian stock exchange. Based on the formula and goals to be achieved in this final assignment the type of data used that is secondary and primary data data with data collection techniques done are interviews, library studies, and observations. According to the last job this can be established to demonstrate optimally the maintenance standards of the oinfish procedure to improve the quality of the sea fish, administer ckib as appropriate, maintain the quality of the water by paying attention to salinity, temperature and ph of the water, maintain the quality of feed, regularly conduct water spines, regularly conduct disinfectant for maintenance of the fish.

Keywords: Optimization, Water Quality, Feed, Decorative Fish, Soup

INTRODUCTION

One of the many marine products in Indonesia is ornamental fish, this is what makes ornamental fish cultivation grow rapidly, besides this, ornamental fish have high economic value and are one of the export commodities that are in great demand abroad. Ornamental fish known by the community as an aquarium decoration.

Competition in the globalization of trade, every fishery commodity to be exported must meet the requirements of the destination country as well as have superior quality



so that it can be accepted in the destination country and is able to compete with fishery products from other countries. Some of the requirements for export destination countries include fish must be free of certain fish pests and diseases (HPI). (oleh & Cahaya Baru - Jakarta, 2013).

In connection with demands for the health and quality of fish traded both for export, import and between areas within the country, the Fish Quarantine Agency for Quality Control and Safety Fishery Products (BKIPM) through the Fish Quarantine Center (PUSKARI). developing the Good Fish Quarantine Method (CKIB). CKIB is a method containing standard operating procedures (SOP) used to ensure that all actions and use of quarantine installation facilities are carried out effectively, consistently, systematically and meet biosecurity standards to ensure fish health (Karantina Ikan et al., 2014)

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Developing business activities for a group of fishing communities that are more economically independent, profitable and social, create peace , comfort in social life and improve soft skills and hard skills , have proper organizational and financial management (Abdullah et al., 2020), as well as becoming a sustainable company that ultimately has a positive impact on the asset value and turnover of SMEs, the number and quality of products to be marketed increases, product markets can be wide open to export products, improve environmental health, and increase the number of UKM workers(Akmal Abdullah et al., 2020a)

This activity began with a training entitled "Reef Ornamental Fish Business Management" where partners in this program, namely fishermen groups and East Bahari UKM partners, were given knowledge on how to manage an ornamental fish business starting from catching, managing high-value ornamental reef fish. handling, production to marketing. CKIB Quality Document is a set of documents containing quality guidelines , work procedures and/or work instructions as well as activity forms /data records of a UUPI in implementing CKIB based on the principles of biosecurity to ensure fish health (Kasmi et al. 2022).

Ornamental fish has been one of Indonesia's leading fisheries commodities for a long time and has become one of Indonesia's mainstay exports in recent years. However, the economic potential of ornamental fish is still not so great that it does not reach its maximum. Among the thousands of types of ornamental fish in Indonesia, only a few types have been utilized and developed as export commodities, such as botia, arowana,

discus, betta, tiger fish, guppies, ornamental shrimp, angel fish, starfish and invertebrate species. (Mauli Kasmi Sulkifli, 2022)

The factor of stock availability is still an obstacle in the fishing business which always depends on nature for the purpose of exporting marine ornamental fish. To meet the demand for marine ornamental fish in other regions and export destination countries, production still depends on catches from nature, but is only able to supply approximately 30% of the total need for seawater ornamentals (Mauli Kasmi, 2022)

With the gap between the availability of seawater ornamental fish for export purposes which is increasing, it is necessary to have controlled handling and maintenance. Sea ornamental fish catching techniques carried out by the community with various levels of different technology in terms of getting the results obtained. This is an obstacle in the export of ornamental fish because they still rely on stocks of ornamental fish in nature because stocks of ornamental fish in nature have decreased every year (Kasmi 2022).

This final project was prepared for three months from April to July 2022 at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa, Tangerang. Banten. Study done with interview observation and study case. Interview direct to leaders and employees. Observation done follow in a manner directly the process of maintaining ornamental (Kasmi et al., 2020).

Methods and Stages The methods and stages used in solving the problem are as follows:

1. Desk study stage, at this stage intensive discussions are carried out with partners to find out the urgency of partner needs and draw conclusions regarding priority issues to be resolved. At this stage all forms of planning and design related to the activities to be carried out with the involvement of partners are also carried out.
2. The stage of procuring tools and materials, where at this stage the team will procure the tools and materials needed to solve all the problems faced by partners.
3. Provide counseling or explanation related to technology
4. Provide training and guidance. Method of delivery and explanation regarding utilization technology The Good Ornamental Fish Quarantine Method (CKIB), is carried out using language that is easy to understand and understand, and delivered at the appropriate time and place.
5. Technology application stage ornamental fish and ornamental corals and assistance to partners during the maintenance of ornamental corals.
6. Evaluation Phase: Evaluation is carried out by the team periodically, namely in the first month after the Technology Implementation Ornamental Fish Modular Recirculation at the end of the activity.

Evaluation in the early stages is useful to see the obstacles faced after program implementation. While the final evaluation is carried out to see the level of success and sustainability of the program after the activity period ends. Evaluation indicators are;

- a. Seeing the level of need (urgency) Technology maintenance of ornamental fish sea the scale of the industry applied.
- b. The role of community partners in activities.
- c. The ability of partner communities in Standard Operational Procedures for handling ornamental fish.
- d. The ability of partner communities to carry out maintenance and repairs or overcome obstacles during implementation ornamental fish business coral going on.

Data analysis performed with descriptive qualitative (Kasmi, Amir, et al., 2022). Analysis of the data used to determine the optimal maintenance of fish carried out with observation direct in a manner constantly.

RESEARCH AND RESULTS

Water Quality

The quality of the water used in the maintenance of seawater ornamental fish must always be maintained (Kasmi et al., 2020). To maintain the quality of the water used at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa, several activities have been carried out, including the following:

- a. Pension

The main purpose of siphoning is to get rid of the waste products of fish metabolism. Sipping is routinely carried out three times a week. Following are the steps for routine siphoning at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa:

1. Prepare tool and material Which will used especially formerly.
2. Enter Wrong One hose end 1.5 m to in aquariums, one again allowed to stall to floor.
3. Then direct the end of the hose that is in the aquarium to circulation water. If water Already start go out in end hose Which lead to floor, so cleaning started with direct hose to between corals Which there is a lot of dirt. Cleaning or suction must have done in a manner Be Careful Don't until fish Which is at in in an aquarium too follow sucked.
4. Sucking is stopped when it starts to appear in the aquarium clean.

- b. Salinity Measurement

Salinity is the level of dissolved salts contained in water. Check salinity water routine done every 3 days very. Standard salinity water Which used for system acclimatization, system A B C (maintenance/restock) and reservation system (export) at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa, namely 18 ppt (Parts Per Thousand).

c. pH measurement

pH is the degree of acidity or the value of the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution, the ability of water to bind or release a number of H ions will indicate whether it is acidic or basic. The standard pH of the water at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa is for maintenance water which is 8 and for packing water 12. For adjustments to get the desired pH level if the water pH drops from the range then baking soda is added to raise it and if the water pH rises from the range it is necessary a new seawater change to get the desired water quality range.

d. Temperature Measurement

To control the water temperature, you can use a chiller, where the thermistor in the chiller can absorb heat and release it in the evaporator so that it can change the temperature according to the desired range. The standard temperature used at PT Banyu Biru is 23°C.

Maintenance

a. Feeding

Feeding according to the type of fish. Feeding the fish The aim is that the fish can survive with a healthy physical condition before in export. Feeding is done three times a day, namely:

1. O'clock 09.00-12.00
2. O'clock 13.00-15.00
3. O'clock 15.30

b. Maintenance of installation facilities and infrastructure

For this reason, the maintenance of the facilities and infrastructure used must always be cleaned using a disinfectant liquid. Tools and materials used include:

- 1) Disinfectant
- 2) Bucket or container
- 3) Brush
- 4) Foam or rag

Maintenance of facilities and infrastructure at PT Banyu Biru Sentosa is divided into three parts, namely as follows:

- 1) Washing of the tendon water reservoir
 - 2) Washing Maintenance tubs, containers and aquariums
 - 3) Washing of earasi installations, slides, scoops and other equipment
- c. Fish Copying

Copying fish is something activity Which aim for separate fish, both fish of the same kind and fish that are not the same Which has an aggressive nature. Copying is done so no There was a fight between the fish one another, which can result in damage to the tail, fins and fish body. Not all types of fish will be cupped, there are only a few types, for example, bluestar fish, doctor fish, liris gray angel fish and white shirtless fish.

Handling of Sick Fish. Treatment in the aquarium to deal with sick fish is by giving drug yellow (furazolidone) a done every time finished replacement water or after addition water on system with dose as much 400 grams/system or equivalent with $\pm 20,000$ liter water. Apart from furazolidone, there are several types of drugs used for handling sick/damaged fish in the treatment process such as copper to eradicate fungus (whitespot or white spot), and ampoell for treat white eye in fish.

Dead Fish Retrieval

Dead fish in the aquarium, whether at the acclimatization stage, maintenance stage or at the reservation stage, are carried out twice, namely in the morning and evening by checking each aquarium containing fish (Kasmi, Amir, et al., 2022). The goal is that the dead fish do not affect the health of other fish in the aquarium. The dead fish are not immediately disposed of but are collected first in a container to record the type, number and size of the fish which is useful as evidence of recording fish stocks in the field the same as those in the computer system (Akmal Abdullah et al., 2020b).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on this final project, it can be concluded that the optimal application of standard operating procedures for the maintenance of marine ornamental fish for export is to pay attention to the production process: which includes; Prepare list orders for fishermen, handling newly arrived fish, acclimatization, sorting, transferring fish from acclimatized aquariums to maintenance aquariums, siphoning, checking salinity, checking pH, checking temperature, feeding, maintaining facilities and infrastructure, shoveling fish, handling fish sick, and collecting dead fish, receiving list orders from

customers, making reservations, preparing packing water , preparing packing materials , packing and shipping.

Suggestion

Suggestions as a writer for PT Banyu Biru Sentosa, it is hoped that it will be more optimal in the provision of facilities and infrastructure used for the maintenance of ornamental fish. To improve the quality of fish, both in terms of health and physical condition, it all depends on how to care for it.

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