

STRATEGY FOR CULTIVATING CROWN TAIL SERIT ORNAMENTAL FISH IN CIBOGO PULO VILLAGE, CISEENG VILLAGE

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Abstract

The crown-tailed betta fish is one type of ornamental fish that has high economic value and is widely available in the market. Ciseeng Village with its fishery potential has become one of the mainstays of the community's economic income so it becomes a focal point for the Ciseeng village government to improve community welfare by improving the quality of its human resources. Ciseeng Village is one of the potential areas that can be developed for betta fish cultivation, where most of the people are fish cultivators. Cultivation strategies are needed to avoid various kinds of risks. One of the characteristics of betta fish is its durability, which can live in places or water environments that are minimal and lack oxygen. For this reason, many want to cultivate betta-type ornamental fish.

Keywords: Betta Fish, Cultivation, Ornamental Fish, Strategy

INTRODUCTION

The freshwater fisheries sector is one of the sectors that provides animal fish materials for the community. Betta ornamental fish farming is one of the cultivations that is still promising. Because the people of Indonesia are very fond of this fish. Especially now that many new types of betta fish have sprung up. This is what causes Betta ornamental fish to still open business opportunities and good business opportunities. (Destriana, 2019)

Ciseeng Village is the capital of Ciseeng District which has an area of 205 HK Ciseeng Village, and approximately 45% of it is a rice field area (empang) used for ornamental fish farming and fish consumption. The existence of rice fields (empang) for ornamental fish and consumable fish, makes heaven for ornamental fish hunters in the Jabodetabek area and has even reached exports abroad for several types of fish. The friendly and religious population, consisting of two hamlets and eighteen RTs, and the density of the population in groups make Ciseeng Village always maintain the culture of Gotongroyong.

The potential of ornamental fish fisheries or fish consumption is very abundant but still managed traditionally by the community. The income of residents relies on the results of ornamental fish farming and fish consumption, the Ciseeng village government sees this as a very good opportunity if management and cultivation are maximized so that it is expected to become a community-based welfare economy.

Ciseeng Village with its fishery potential is one of the mainstays of the community's economic income so this is a sector focus point in the Ciseeng Village Government to improve

community welfare by improving the quality of its human resources.

Ornamental fish is a type of fish that lives in fresh water and the sea that has beautiful and interesting colors and patterns. One type of ornamental fish which is unique compared to other ornamental fish is the Betta fish. The uniqueness that is said is his fondness to fight with the same kind, but it does not rule out the possibility of other types. Its aggressiveness is so high that it is strongly not recommended to settle or keep these fish in one container. This is intended to avoid fights between fellow individuals. Betta fish have a variety of unique color patterns that make one characteristic of the beauty of Betta fish. The shape of the tail of the betta is very diverse.

In the general public, Betta fish has several names/terms including action fish and fighting fish, while in foreign countries this fish is known as fighting fish or called fighting fish. The term means the fighting nature of bettas has been widely recognized, and among ornamental fish enthusiasts or hobbyists, bettas have had their hobbyist circles. The Betta hobbyists are generally divided into two groups, where the young age group teenagers prefer their fighting style, but the group of people who are more interested in the beauty of their body color and the potential of this ornamental fish is used by farmers of ornamental fish type crown tail serit. (Prakasa, 2000)

For this reason, this study focuses on strategies for cultivating crown tail serit ornamental fish in Cibogo Pulo Village, Ciseeng Village, Ciseeng District, Bogor Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methods used in this study are qualitative, data types This research uses nominal data types and ordinal data. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out based on primary data using interviews and observations with crown tail serit ornamental fish farmers in Cibogo Pulo Village, Ciseeng Village, Ciseeng District, Bogor Regency. Field surveys are shown to determine the number of farmers and the length of time they have been farmers of ornamental betta crown tail serit, Cultivation strategies are hatcheries which include the provision of feed bodies, how to provide feed, maintenance of larvae, and marketing systems and the problems faced.

Literatur Review

In this study, the object study focuses on the strategy of breeding crown tail betta hais fish where for breeding Betta which is currently known in the community and by hobbyists are migrant fish from outside or better known as foreign introduced fish. The type of ornamental betta is *Betta splendens*, while for complaints more often used the type of *Betta smaragdina*, both originating from Thailand. At first, Betta was introduced to Malaysia and Indonesia, while in Indonesia Betta was introduced. imported by importers around the 80s and 90s to enrich the variety of ornamental fish species (Agus, 2010)

If betta spawning does not require a large enough place, just provide a small aquarium or bucket, the basin can also be used in jars with relatively clean conditions. Do not forget to be given aquatic plants such as hyacinths for foam nests, this foam nest will later be a medium for laying eggs. (Dewantoro, 2001)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Profil Desa Ciseeng

Ciseeng Village was established in 1944, is a village that has a fairly big name and is quite well known by the wider community. Since the expansion of Ciseeng District from Parung District in 2001, Ciseeng Village is currently the host and is the heart of Ciseeng District.

The meaning of the word CISEENG, which is in the regional language (Sundanese) Ci or Cai which means water, while Seeng is Dandang. A boiler is an object made of copper and is a tool that when used is always filled with water. By the previous people, boilers were usually used to cook rice using a steamer on top.

It is said that in Ciseeng there is one spring that is very clear and never dry even though the dry season arrives. The water flows to the Mount Kapur area which is one of the Hot Spring Tourism Objects located in the Bojong Indah Village area, Parung District. The tear source is used by the surrounding community for bathing, washing, and others. Having an area of 205 hk of which 45% is rice fields with ornamental fish farming makes paradise for ornamental fish hunters in the Jabodetabek area and has even reached export abroad for several types of fish.

2. Breeding Strategy of Betta ornamental fish type crown tail serit

Betta fish is one of the ornamental fish that is easy to maintain, Betta fish farming does not need a large place and very large capital and can be done as a home business. One of the features of Betta fish is its endurance, it can live in a place or environment of water that is minimal and minimal oxygen, can be kept in a small jar without an aerator. The privilege is obtained because Betta fish have a labyrinth cavity like in human lungs, the maze can make it survive in an environment with minimal oxygen.

In general, crown tail serit ornamental fish has an elongated body posture, and when viewed from the posture of the body shape is flattened to the side or compressed. The head is relatively large, and the mouth is small and equipped with thin lips also the characteristic of this type of crown tail fish is that the tail is shaped like a crown when turned over. This type of fish can be said to be classified as an expensive betta ornamental fish because it is quite rare in the market.

The strategy of breeding crown tail serit ornamental fish is hatchery which includes the provision of feed bodies, how to provide feed, larval rearing, and marketing systems as follows:

a) Seeding

With the existence of crown tail serit ornamental fish hatchery farmers in Ciseeng Village, in addition to increasing the income of the fish farmers themselves, it can also open jobs for surrounding residents. In addition to the hatchery business, another business that is involved in growing and developing is the business of providing the cultivation of feed bodies. This can be seen by the existence of 13 feed seekers (generally children aged 11-15 years) who sell them to Betta ornamental fish farmers at a selling price of Rp. 1,500 – Rp. 4,000 / bucket within two-three / week.

b) Preparation of feed bodies

The provision of cultivation of feed bodies obtained *moina* sp. A total of 200-400 g/m of water daily from each pond. The existence of six *moina* sp. ponds. What is available will be obtained *moina* sp. Sustainably and will be sufficient feed for fry (larvae) and fry of betta ornamental fish. It is also appropriate that to carry out hatcheries ornamental fish must first prepare feed bodies through cultivation, while for daphnia

harvest 25 g / m of media water is obtained every day for one month, and sustainable harvesting, and sufficient seed feed, two ponds of mosquito larvae are needed.

c) How to feed

Feeding pellets, worms, and water fleas should be done every three times a day also for the cultivation of Betta ornamental fish should be given as a mixture of food and some are sown on Betta ornamental fish places.

d) Spawning and rearing

The number of Betta fish eggs ranges from 300 to 600 eggs per brood, The larger the size of the fish the number of eggs will be and the size of the eggs is also relatively larger. Generally, farmers spawn betta fish at the age of 3-5 months. The diameter of fertilized Betta fish eggs is about 0.90-1.0 mm and is yellowish and attached to foam nests. For maintenance, three times a day change the water in case of illness once a week and sprinkle with salt.

e) Marketing system

Betta ornamental fish production in Ciseeng village is mostly sold to the community of betta ornamental fish enthusiasts in the Parung area. Most buyers consist of schoolchildren who have a hobby of collecting betta ornamental fish. How to market betta ornamental fish is done offline and online. Diman offline through the market and traded directly to the public, To online already use social media, namely Facebook (FB) using Cash on Delivery (COD) witness

Therefore, fish farming strategies and Betta fish management must be improved to produce Betta fish that can compete in the market. One of the obstacles in the Betta ornamental fish farming business is that care must be taken every day.

CONCLUSION

After making observations and interviews with resource persons in Cibogo Pulo Village, Ciseeng Village, I that Betta fish is one of the ornamental fish that is easy to maintain, one of the ornamental fish that is easy to maintain, Betta fish farming does not need a large place and very large capital, it can be done as a home business. One type of ornamental fish with its unique compared to other ornamental fish is the Betta fish. The uniqueness that is said is his fondness to fight with the same kind, but it does not rule out the possibility of other types. Its aggressiveness is so high that it is strongly not recommended to settle or keep these fish in one container. This is intended to avoid fights between fellow individuals. Betta fish have a variety of unique color patterns that make one characteristic of the beauty of Betta fish. The shape of the tail of the betta is very diverse. The potential of this ornamental fish is utilized by farmers of ornamental fish type betta crown tail serit. The strategy of cultivating crown tail betta ornamental fish must be maximized to improve the economy of the people in Ciseeng Village.

With the existence of community service real-work lecture activities in the form of discussions and implementation of field activities or practices, it is expected to motivate the community to be able to optimize unproductive rice fields (Ampang) to be maximized with various activities that can generate business opportunities in creating economic value, especially filled with betta ornamental fish farming.

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Author's Contribution

The role of the author First, carry out Real Work Lecture (KKN) activities by the provisions, Write and Compile Articles as a Template, and Conduct analysis related to the title of the article raised. The role of the second author of the Field Supervisor is also diligent in helping related to the preparation of articles correctly.

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