PerbedaanJumlahTelurNyamuk*Aedes*spAntaraOvitrapAtraktan Air RendamanJerami 5%, Kedelai5% Dan KulitUdang 5%

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ABSTRAK

Aedes spmerupakan vektor utama penyebab penyakit DHF *(Dengue Haemorragic Fever)* atau biasa disebut DBD (Demam Berdarah *Dengue*). Salah satu metode pengendalian *Aedes sp* adalah penggunaan ovitrap yang dimodifikasi dengan atrktan. Atraktan menghasilkan senyawa – senyawa amoniak, CO_2,asamlemak dan *octenol* yang mudah dikenali dan merangsang saraf penciuman nyamuk *Aedes sp* untuk menempatkan telur pada ovitrap. Penelitianinimerupakanpenelitian*Experiment*yang bertujuanuntukmengetahuiperbedaan ovitrap atraktan air rendaman jerami, kedelaidankulitudangterhadap jumlah telur nyamuk *Aedes sp*. Penelitian inimenggunakan 4 perlakuan yaitu air kran (kontrol negatif),air rendamanjerami 5%, air rendamankedelai 5% dan air rendamankulitudang 5%. Hasiljumlahtelurnyamuk*Aedes*sp yang melekatpadakertassaringpada air krandiperolehsebesar 191 butirdenganrerata 31,8 butir, atraktan air rendamanjerami 5% diperoleh 430 butirdenganrerata 71,7 butir, air rendamankedelai 5% diperoleh 316 butirdenganrerata 52,7 butir, danatraktan air rendamankulitudang 5% diperoleh 266 butirdenganrerata 44,3 butir. Secara statistik dengan menggunakan uji *One Way ANOVA* menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan antara kontrol dan perlakuan dengan nilai P (0,010) < α (0,05). Kesimpulan dari penelitian yang sudahdilakukanini adalah adaperbedaanovitrapatraktan air rendamanjerami, kedelaidankulitudangterhadapjumlahtelurnyamuk*Aedes*sp.

Kata kunci :Ovitrap, TelurNyamuk, *Aedessp*, Atraktan.

The Number Differences Between Of Eggs AedesSp Mosquito OvitrapAtraktan Water Soaked 5%paddy Straw,5% SoyBean And 5% Shrimp Shell

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ABSTRACT

Aedessp is the main vector that causes DHF disease (Dengue Haemorragic Fever) or commonly called DBD (DemamBerdarah Dengue). One of Aedes control methods is using modified ovitrap with attrctant. Attractants produce ammonium, CO2, fatty acids and octenol compounds that are easily recognizedand stimulatedAedes mosquitoes to place eggs in the ovitrap. This research is an experiment that purposed to lay out the influence of ovitrap attractant combination in soaking water of paddy straw, soybean and shrimp husk. This research was using 4 treatments they were faucet water (negative control), Water Soaked with 5% paddy Straw, 5% Soy bean And 5% Shrimpshell. The fresult of the number of *Aedes*spmosqoitoes attached to Water Soaked obtained was 191items mean of 31,8, 5% paddy Straw as much 430 itemsmean of 71,7, 5% Soy bean as much 316 items mean of 52,7,5% Shrimp shell mean of 266 items mean of 44,3. The research mas statistically analyzed using One Way ANOVA test showed significant result between control and treatment with P value (0,010) <α (0,05). The conclusion of this research was there were difference in influence of the attractant combination of water, soy bean and shrimp shell.

Key words: Ovitrap, Mosquito Egg, Aedessp, Atraktan.