ABSTRACT

CHARACTERISTIC Anopheles sp. MOSQUITO LARVAE BREEDING PLACES IN MALARIA ENDEMIC AREAS IN THE VILLAGE WAY MULI OF SUBDISTRICT RAJABASA LAMPUNG SOUTH

By

RAYI LUJENG PANGASTUTI

Malaria is a disease transmitted by several factors, namely parasites/plasmodium (agent), human factors (host), Anopheles sp. mosquito (vector) and the environment (environment). The purpose of this study was to investigate the characteristics of larvae breeding places of Anopheles sp. The research was conducted in October - November 2014 in the village of Way Muli, District Rajabasa, South Lampung. Observation station 1 in the form of pool shrimp (hatchery), observation station 2 is gutter, 3 observation station grouper hatchery ponds, pools abandoned station 4 hatchery waste disposal and observation station 5 is the estuary. Results of research on mosquito breeding places is the depth range between 40,2 to 12 cm, the temperature 30,1 to 32 °C, salinity 10,3 to 29 ‰, pH 7,33 to 933; and DO 4,29 to 9,52 mg/L. Water plant breeding places of mosquitoes algae type Oscillatoria sp class (cyanophyta), Melosira varians class (Bacillariophyta), Melosira nummuloides class (Bacillariophyta), Spirogyra sp class (Chlorophyta), Enteromorpha intestinalis class (Chlorophyta), Cladophora fracta class (Chlorophyta). Aquatic animals in the hatchery Aplocheilus panchax (fish head tin), Culex sp (anggang–anggang), Palaemonetes sp (shrimp), Culex sp, the gutter found Aplocheilus pancha (Fish head tin), Culex sp, the estuary was found Gerris sp (anggang–anggang), Palaemonetes sp (shrimp), whereas the grouper hatchery ponds and pond hatchery waste disposal of abandoned animals not found water. The highest density of larvae found in the observation station at the mouth (22,08 / 250 ml), the lowest in the hatchery (64,67 / 250ml).

Key words: Breeding places, malaria vectors, way muli