ABSTRAK

STUDI EKOLOGI HABITAT PERINDUKAN LARVA NYAMUK *Anopheles* sp. VEKTOR MALARIA DI DESA HANURA KABUPATEN PESAWARAN PROVINSI LAMPUNG

Oleh

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Malaria merupakan penyakit menular yang umum terjadi di daerah beriklim tropis. Salah satu desa di Kecamatan Teluk Pandan Kabupaten Pesawaran, Desa Hanura berdekatan dengan tambak terlantar menjadi tempat perindukan vektor malaria. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui faktor fisika-kimia lingkungan terhadap kepadatan larva *Anopheles*, tingkat kepadatan larva *Anopheles*, serta jenis-jenis faktor biologis pada perindukan vektor malaria. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei dan pengamatan faktor ekologi tempat vektor malaria. Hasil analisis korelasi Pearson menunjukkan bahwa faktor fisika-kimia terhadap kepadatan larva yaitu suhu air (r= -0,160), pH (r= -0,290), salinitas (r= -0,727), dan kedalaman air (r= -0,332) berkorelasi negatif, sedangkan DO (r= 0,939) berkorelasi positif. Kepadatan larva *Anopheles* pada kelima tambak terlantar secara berurutan yaitu 6,33 ekor/cidukan, 8,13 ekor/cidukan, 1,53 ekor/cidukan, 0,07 ekor/cidukan, dan 4,83 ekor/cidukan dengan kepadatan rata-rata yaitu 4,18 ekor/cidukan. Faktor biologis yang ditemukan antara lain lumut perut ayam (*Enteromorpha intestinalis*), anggang-anggang (*Limnoporus canaliculatus*), perenang punggung (*Notonecta undulata*), ikan gabus (*Channa striata*), kumbang air (*Tropisternus* sp.), dan kecebong (Anura).

Kata kunci: Ekologi, *Anopheles* sp., larva nyamuk, malaria

ABSTRACT

ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF MOSQUITO LARVA HABITAT BREEDING *Anopheles* sp. MALARIA VECTOR IN HANURA VILLAGE, PESAWARAN DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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Malaria is an infectious disease that is common in tropical climates. One of the villages in Teluk Pandan District, Pesawaran Regency, Hanura Village is close to an abandoned pond that is a breeding ground for malaria vectors. The purpose of this study was to determine the physical-chemical factors of the environment on the density of *Anopheles* larvae, the density level of *Anopheles* larvae, and the types of biological factors in the breeding of malaria vectors. The method used in this study was the survey method and observation of ecological factors of malaria vector sites. The results of the Pearson correlation analysis showed that the physical-chemical factors on larval density, namely water temperature (r = -0.160), pH (r = -0.290), salinity (r = -0.727), and water depth (r = -0.332) were negatively correlated, while DO (r = 0.939) was positively correlated. The density of *Anopheles* larvae in the five abandoned ponds in sequence were 6.33 individuals/duck, 8.13 individuals/duck, 1.53 individuals/duck, 0.07 individuals/duck, and 4.83 individuals/duck with an average density of 4.18 individuals/duck. Biological factors found included chicken stomach moss (*Enteromorpha intestinalis*), water striders (*Limnoporus canaliculatus*), backswimmers (*Notonecta undulata*), snakehead fish (*Channa striata*), water beetles (*Tropisternus* sp.), and tadpoles (Anura).

Keywords: Ecology, *Anopheles* sp., mosquito larvae, malaria