ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEPADATAN LARVA NYAMUK MALARIA (*Anopheles* sp.) DENGAN TANAMAN AIR PADA TEMPAT PERINDUKAN DI DESA HURUN, KECAMATAN TELUK PANDAN, KABUPATEN PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG

Oleh

MONA SOFA FITRI ATUN

Kepadatan larva *Anopheles* sp. dipengaruhi oleh kondisi habitat yang mendukung pertumbuhan dan kelangsungan hidupnya, sehingga fase larva menjadi indikator penting dalam memperkirakan potensi populasi nyamuk dewasa serta dasar pengendalian vektor malaria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor biotik dan abiotik yang mempengaruhi kepadatan larva serta menganalisis hubungan antara jumlah larva *Anopheles* sp. dan keberadaan tanaman air di Desa Hurun. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dan teknik *purposive sampling* pada 5 lokasi dengan masing-masing lokasi diambil 4 titik pengambilan sampel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Jenis tanaman air yang ditemukann yaitu Kiambang (*Pistia stratiotes),* Paku Laut (*Acrostichum aureum),* Kangkung air (*Ipoema aquatica)* dan Waru laut (*Hibiscus tiliaceus).*Faktor biotik ditemukan Kepiting (*Aratus pisonii*), Ikan Gobi (*Aphia minuta*), Udang rebon (*Acetes indicus*), Laba-laba air (*Rabidosa rabida*) yang merupakan predator larva *Anopheles* sp. serta faktor abiotik yaitu kedalaman (3,5-31,75 cm), suhu (26,45-29,4^{o}C), pH (6,73-7,47), salinitas (5-25,25 ‰) dan DO (2,16-5,36 mg/l) yang dapat mempengaruhi kepadatan larva. Terdapat hubungan antara jumlah tanaman air dan jumlah larva yang menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan jumlah tanaman air diikuti dengan peningkatan jumlah larva.

Kata kunci: Desa Hurun, *Anopheles* sp., larva, tanaman air, pengendalian vektor.

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DENSITY OF MALARIA MOSQUITO LARVAE (*Anopheles* sp.) AND AQUATIC PLANTS IN BREEDING SITES IN HURUN VILLAGE, TELUK PANDAN DISTRICT, PESAWARAN REGENCY PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG

By

MONA SOFA FITRI ATUN

The density of *Anopheles* sp. larvae is influenced by habitat conditions that support their growth and survival, making the larval phase an important indicator in estimating the potential adult mosquito population and the basis for malaria vector control. This study aims to determine the biotic and abiotic factors that influence larval density and to analyze the relationship between the number of *Anopheles* sp. larvae and the presence of aquatic plants in Hurun Village. The study used a survey method with a cross-sectional approach and purposive sampling technique at 5 locations, with 4 sampling points taken at each location. The results showed that the types of aquatic plants found were water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*), sea fern (*Acrostichum aureum*),water spinach (*Ipoema aquatica*), and sea hibiscus (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). The biotic factors found were crabs (*Aratus pisonii*), goby fish (*Aphia minuta*), rebon shrimp (*Acetes indicus*), water spider (*Rabidosa rabida*), which are predators of *Anopheles* sp. larvae, as well as abiotic factors, namely depth (3.5-31.75 cm), temperature (26.45–29.4°C), pH (6.73–7.47), salinity (5–25.25 ‰), and dissolved oxygen (DO) (2.16–5.36 mg/l), which can affect larval density. There is a relationship between the number of aquatic plants and the number of larvae, indicating that an increase in the number of aquatic plants is followed by an increase in the number of larvae.

Keywords: Hurun Village, *Anopheles* sp., larvae, aquatic plants, vector control.