ABSTRAK

KAJIAN LINGKUNGAN TEMPAT PERINDUKAN (*BREEDING PLACE*) VEKTOR MALARIA (*Anopheles* sp.) DI KAWASAN WISATA BAHARI DESA HURUN, KECAMATAN TELUK PANDAN, KABUPATEN PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG

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Kajian lingkungan terhadap kawasan wisata bahari yang berpotensi menjadi tempat perindukan (*breeding place*) *Anopheles* sp. belum banyak dilakukan terutama di kawasan wisata bahari Desa Hurun, Kecamatan Teluk Pandan, Kabupaten Pesawaran, Lampung. Hal ini diduga menjadi salah satu faktor belum tercapainya eliminasi malaria di Kabupaten Pesawaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor lingkungan tempat perindukan nyamuk *Anopheles* sp. secara fisik, kimia, dan biologi serta mengetahui koordinat dari tempat perindukan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Data berupa rata-rata suhu, kedalaman, pH, salinitas, oksigen terlarut (DO), serta jumlah tanaman dan hewan air pada tempat perindukan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan seluruh tempat perindukan berupa genangan permanen. Suhu tempat perindukan berkisar antara 27,58℃ - 29,48℃, kedalaman 3 cm - 8,08 cm, pH 6,44 - 7,72, salinitas 22,75‰ - 30,50‰, kadar DO antara 0,67 mg/L - 12,37 mg/L. Faktor biologi berupa tanaman air yang diperoleh yaitu *Avicennia* sp., *Acrostichum aureum* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Cyperus serotinus*, *Ipomea aquatica*, lumut. Hewan air yang diperoleh yaitu *Pirenella alata*, *Grapsus* sp., *Gambusia affinis*, dan *Acetes* sp. Koordinat seluruh genangan terletak pada *latitude* -5,518419 hingga -5,527594 dan *longitude* 105,23831 hingga 105,24892. Faktor lingkungan yang kurang mendukung perkembangbiakan *Anopheles* sp. adalah kadar DO yang rendah berkisar antara 0,67 mg/L hingga 12,37 mg/L, dan adanya hewan air yang berperan sebagai predator. Kondisi tersebut berpotensi menekan perkembangbiakan *Anopheles* sp. sehingga dapat menurunkan risiko penularan malaria dan meningkatkan keamanan serta daya tarik kawasan wisata bahari di Desa Hurun.

Kata kunci: *Anopheles* sp., *breeding place*, lingkungan, malaria, wisata

ABSTRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY OF MALARIA VECTOR BREEDING PLACES (*Anopheles* sp.) IN THE MARINE TOURISM AREA OF HURUN VILLAGE, TELUK PANDAN DISTRICT, PESAWARAN REGENCY, LAMPUNG

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Environmental studies of marine tourism areas that have the potential to become breeding places for *Anopheles* sp. have not been widely conducted, especially in the marine tourism area of Hurun Village, Teluk Pandan District, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung. This is thought to be one of the factors contributing to the failure to eliminate malaria in Pesawaran Regency. This study aims to determine the physical, chemical, and biological environmental factors of *Anopheles* sp. breeding places and to identify the coordinates of these breeding places. This study uses a survey method with a cross-sectional design. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling. Data on average temperature, depth, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and the number of aquatic plants and animals at the breeding places were analyzed descriptively. The results of this study indicate that all breeding places consist of permanent pools. The temperature of the breeding places ranged from 27.58°C to 29.48°C, with a depth of 3 cm to 8.08 cm, a pH of 6.44 to 7.72, a salinity of 22.75‰ to 30.50‰, and a dissolved oxygen (DO) level of 0.67 mg/L to 12.37 mg/L. The biological factors in the form of aquatic plants collected were *Avicennia* sp., *Acrostichum aureum* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Cyperus serotinus*, *Ipomea aquatica*, and moss. The aquatic animals identified were *Pirenella alata*, *Grapsus* sp., *Gambusia affinis*, and *Acetes* sp. The coordinates of all the water bodies range from latitude -5.518419 to -5.527594 and longitude 105.23831 to 105.24892. Environmental factors in the breeding sites that were unfavorable for the development of *Anopheles* sp. larvae included oxygen levels to low (0.67 mg/L to 12.37 mg/L) and the presence of aquatic animals acting as predators. These conditions have the potential to suppress the breeding of *Anopheles* sp., thereby reducing the risk of malaria transmission and enhancing the appeal of marine tourism in Hurun Village.

Keywords: *Anopheles* sp., breeding place, environment, malaria**,** tourism