Perkembangbiakan Nyamuk Aedes Aegypti di Berbagai Media Air

Triwibowo, Guntur Agus

Abstrak

Aedes aegypti merupakan jenis nyamuk yang dapat membawa virus dengue penyebab penyakit demam berdarah. Nyamuk Aedes aegypti juga merupakan pembawa virus chikungunya dan demam kuning. Pemberantasan A.aegypti berarti juga memberantas tempat perindukan agar dapat memutus siklus hidup nyamuk ini secara efektif. Diketahui bahwa nyamuk Aedes aegypti dapat menggunakan air selain air bersih sebagai tempat perindukan. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui pengamatan terhadap kemampuan telur Aedes aegypti menetas dan kemampuan pertumbuhan Aedes aegypti dari stadium telur sampai stadium dewasa pada air tanah sebagai kontrol, air hujan, air cucian pakaian, air limbah kamar mandi, air hujan dengan tanah 80 gram, air hujan dengan tanah 160 gram, air cucian pakaian dengan tanah 80 gram, air cucian pakaian dengan tanah 160 gram, air limbah kamar mandi dengan tanah 80 gram, air limbah kamar mandi dengan tanah 160 gram,. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian quasi eksperimen. Setiap kontainer dimasukkan telur Aedes aegypti sebanyak 25 buah dalam setiap kontainer air tercemar, setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak tiga. Hasil penelitian dianalisa dengan melihat grafik hasil dari pengamatan didapatkan hasil bahwa Aedes aegypti mampu berkembangbiak di media air yang kontak langsung dengan tanah. Rata-rata jumlah larva yang dapat hidup paling banyak terdapat pada air limbah kamar mandi dengan tanah 160 gram yaitu rata-rata 18 pada stadium larva, 18 stadium pupa dan 18 stadium dewasa. Dari analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa nyamuk Aedes aegypti dapat berkembang biak pada air tercemar dan kontak langsung dengan tanah, maka disarankan kepada pemerintah untuk melakukan kajian lebih mendalam mengenai perubahan perilaku tempat berkembang biak Aedes aegypti agar program pengendalian Aedes aegypti lebih tepat sasaran.   <hr />Aedes aegypti is type of mosquito that carries dengue virus causes dengue fever. Aedes aegypti is also a carrier for chikungunya virus and yellow fever. Eradication of Aedes aegypti also means eradicate breedingsites in order to break the life cycle of mosquitoes effectively. It’s known that Aedes aegypti can use water in addition clean water for a breeding place. The purpose of this study is to determine the ability of observation hatch the eggs of Aedes aegypti and growth ability of Aedes aegypti from the egg fase to the adult fase on ground water as a control, rain water, clotes washing water, waste water of showers, rain water with 80 grams of soil, rain water with 160 gram of soil, clotes washing water with 80 grams of soil, clotes washing water with 160 grams of soil, waste water with 80 grams of soil, waste water with 160 grams of soil. This study was quasi experimental. Each containers was inserted Aedes aegypti eggs as many as 25 pieces in each container of contaminated water, each treatment was repeated three times. Result were analize by looking at the graph of result from observation its known that Aedes aegypty is able to multiply in aqueous media which have direct contact with the ground. Average number of larvae that can live most was in the waste water of shower with 160 grams of soil. Which is an average 18 on larvae phase, 18 on pupa phase, and 18 on adult phase. From the analysis can be concluded that the Aedes aegypti can breed in polluted water and direct contact with the ground/soil. It is recommended for the government to have depth study for changes in behavior of Aedes aegypti breeding to make control programs more effective.