

KEANEKARAGAMAN JENIS DAN DENSITAS LARVA NYAMUK DI RAWA JOMBOR DAN DESA SEKITARNYA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis spesies, indeks keanekaragaman jenis dan densitas larva nyamuk di Rawa Jombor dan desa sekitarnya, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Jawa Tengah.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode observasi yang merupakan metode penelitian yang menggambarkan dan menginterpretasikan obyek dengan apa adanya. Pengambilan sampel larva nyamuk menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada bulan September dan Oktober 2014 di mana lokasi pengambilan sampel berdasarkan mata angin dan ditambah daerah yang sering terjadi penyakit demam berdarah (*suspect*). Pengambilan sampel larva nyamuk menggunakan alat dan bahan yaitu kamera, alat tulis, cidukan, *Global Positioning System* (GPS), botol mineral kosong, *microtopography*, kuas, saringan, alkohol dan buku identifikasi karangan Theodore, Leopoldo, Wendy, Soegeng.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan dua jenis larva nyamuk yaitu *Aedes aegypti* dan *Aedes albopictus* yang berasal dari famili dan genus sama yaitu *Family* Culicidae dan Genus *Aedes*. Hasil perhitungan indeks keanekaragaman Shannon – Wiener menunjukkan bahwa Dusun Winong, Dusun Tobong, Dusun Jombor, dan Dusun Krakitan memiliki keanekaragaman jenis larva nyamuk rendah atau sedikit. Hasil perhitungan densitas larva nyamuk menunjukkan Dusun Tobong yang mempunyai densitas larva nyamuk tertinggi pada pengambilan sampel pertama dan pengambilan sampel ke dua.

Kata Kunci : larva, nyamuk, keanekaragaman Jenis, densitas.

THE SPECIES BIODIVERSITY AND DENSITY OF MOSQUITO LARVAE IN RAWA JOMBOR AND SURROUNDING VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the species, species diversity index and density of mosquito larvae in Rawa Jombor and surrounding villages, sub-district Bayat, Klaten regency, Central Java.

This research is descriptive. This research uses observation method which is a method of research that describes and interprets objects to what it is. The sampling of mosquito larvae is using purposive sampling, sampling was conducted in September and October 2014 which the sampling locations based on wind directions and the common areas of dengue fever (suspected). The sampling of mosquito larvae is using tools and materials, namely camera, stationery, cidukan, Global Positioning System (GPS), empty mineral water bottles, microtopography, brushes, filters, alcohol and identification book written by Theodore, Leopoldo, Wendy, and Soegeng.

Based on the results of the research, found that two types of mosquito larvae namely *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* derived from the same family and genus, namely Family Culicidae and genus *Aedes*. Shannon-Wiener diversity index calculation results show that Winong Hamlet, Tobong Hamlet, Jombor Hamlet, and Krakitan Hamlet have a low diversity of mosquito larvae or have a little diversity. Mosquito larvae density calculation results show that Dusun Tobong has the highest mosquito larvae density in the first sampling (September) and the second sampling (October).

Keywords : Larvae, mosquito, diversity, density.