

Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Bandung

**Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Sanitasi Lingkungan
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Abstrak

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**EFEKTIVITAS VARIASI KONSENTRASI FERMENTASI GULA MERAH
SEBAGAI ATRAKTAN NYAMUK *Aedes aegypti* DI PT.
DHARMAPALA USAHA SUKSES TAHUN 2021**

vi + 71 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 6 Gambar + 5 Lampiran

DBD merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *dengue* dan ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. DBD tidak hanya terjadi di pemukiman tetapi juga di industri. Banyaknya tempat perembangbiakan menyebabkan populasi nyamuk semakin meningkat. Berbagai upaya pengendalian kimiawi maupun alami telah dilakukan. Resistensi nyamuk terhadap insektisida kimia mendorong untuk mengembangkan upaya pengendalian vektor nyamuk DBD yang lebih aman dan ramah lingkungan. Upaya tersebut menggunakan perangkap nyamuk dengan atraktan fermentasi gula merah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui variasi konsentrasi fermentasi gula merah yang efektif sebagai atraktan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* di PT. Dharmapala Usaha Sukses. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan metode *Posttest Only Control Group Design*. Pengujian atraktan dilakukan pada 3 variasi konsentrasi fermentasi gula merah yaitu 30%, 35%, dan 40%. Perangkap nyamuk tanpa fermentasi gula merah digunakan sebagai kontrol. Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian yaitu nyamuk yang berada di area dalam kantor. Hasil analisis data menggunakan *One Way Anova* menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan antara konsentrasi fermentasi gula merah dengan daya tarik nyamuk karena nilai p sebesar 0.031 (< 0.05). Konsentrasi fermentasi gula merah 35% (47,2%) paling efektif untuk menarik nyamuk masuk kedalam perangkap. Disarankan penelitian selanjutnya meneliti variasi konsentrasi fermentasi gula merah yang efektif sampai 100% untuk menarik nyamuk masuk kedalam perangkap.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA : 57 (2000-2020)

KATA KUNCI : Atraktan, Konsentrasi, Gula Merah, Nyamuk

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Abstract

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIATIONS OF BROWN SUGAR
FERMENTATION CONCENTRATION AS A MOSQUITO
Aedes aegypti ATTRACTANT AT PT. DHARMAPALA
USAHA SUKSES IN 2021**

vi + 71 Pages + 11 Tables + 6 Images + 5 Attachments

DHF is a disease caused by the virus *dengue* and is transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. DHF does not only occur in residential areas but also in industry. The number of breeding sites causes the mosquito population to increase. Various chemical and natural control efforts have been carried out. Mosquito resistance to chemical insecticides encourages the development of safer and environmentally friendly efforts to control *dengue* mosquito vectors. This effort uses mosquito traps with fermented brown sugar attractants. The purpose of this study was to determine the variation of the concentration of fermented brown sugar which was effective as an attractant for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito at PT. Dharmapala Usaha Sukses. This type of research is an experiment with the method *Posttest Only Control Group Design*. Attractant testing was carried out on 3 variations of brown sugar fermentation concentration, namely 30%, 35%, and 40%. Mosquito traps without brown sugar fermentation were used as control. The sample used in the study was mosquitoes in the area within the office. The results of data analysis using *One Way Anova* showed that there was a difference between the concentration of fermented brown sugar and the attractiveness of mosquitoes because the p-value was 0.031 (< 0.05). The concentration of fermented brown sugar 35% (47,2%) was the most effective for attracting mosquitoes into the trap. It is recommended that further research examines variations in the concentration of fermented brown sugar that are effective up to 100% to attract mosquitoes into the trap.

REFERENCES : 57 (2000-2020)

KEYWORDS : Attractant, Concentration, Brown Sugar, Mosquito