EFEKTIVITAS EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN PARE (*Momordica charantia* L.) SEBAGAI LARVASIDA NYAMUK *Aedes aegypti*

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ABSTRAK

Penyakit Demam Berdarah *Dengue* adalah suatu penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *dengue* yang dibawa oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypt.* Pengendalian vektor pembawa biasanya menggunakan insektisida kimia. Dampak negatif penggunaan insektisida kimia yaitu yaitu keseimbangan lingkungan dan kesuburan tanah berkurang. Salah satu tanaman yang diduga bisa digunakan sebagai insektisida nabati adalah daun pare (*Momordica charantia* L). Daun Pare (*Momordica charantia* L.) mengandung senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, tanin dan saponin yang dapat digunakan sebagai larvasida. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektivitas ekstrak daun pare (*Momordica charantia* L.) terhadap kematian larva *Aedes aegypti*. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental laboratorium dengan menggunakan rancangan *One-shot Case Study* dengan variasi konsentrasi 6%, 7%, 8% dan 9%, sampel larva sebanyak 280 ekor larva *Aedes aegypti* yang dibagi menjadi 20 ekor larva lalu dimasukkan pada masing-masing konsentrasi dengan dua kali pengulangan yang diamati selama 120 menit. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan konsentrasi 6%, 7%, 8% dan 9% dikatakan efektif karena jumlah kematian larva yang mati lebih dari 50%, konsentrasi paling efektif terletak pada konsentrasi 8% karena dapat membunuh 100% larva dalam waktu 60 menit.

Kata Kunci : Ekstrak Daun Pare (*Momordica charantia* L.), Larvasida, Larva *Aedes agypti*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARE (Momordica charantia L.) ETHANOL EXTRACT AS A Aedes aegypti MOSQUITO LARVACIDE

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is a disease caused by the dengue virus which is carried by the Aedes aegypti mosquito. Carrier vector control usually uses chemical insecticides. The negative impact of using chemical insecticides is environmental balance and reduced soil fertility. One of the plants that is thought to be used as a vegetable insecticide is bitter melon leaf (Momordica charantia L). Pare leaves (Momordica charantia L.) contain alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and saponins that can be used as larvicides. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of bitter melon leaf extract (Momordica charantia L.) on the mortality of Aedes aegypti larvae. This research is a laboratory experiment using a One-shot Case Study design variation with concentrations of 6%, 7%, 8% and 9% larvae samples were 280 Aedes aegypti larvae which were divided into 20 larvae and then added to each concentration with two repetitions observed for 120 minutes. The results of this study showed that concentrations of 6%, 7%, 8% and 9% were said to be effective because the number of dead larvae that died was more than 50%, the most effective concentrations were at concentrations of 8% because they could kill 100% of larvae within 60 minutes.

Keywords : Bitter gourd (Momordica charantia L.*) Leaf Extract, Larvicides, Aedes agypti Larvae*