



## ABSTRAK

### KETERTARIKAN LALAT RUMAH *Musca domestica* (Linnaeus) TERHADAP BERAGAM WARNA

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Lalat rumah *Musca domestica* merupakan vektor beberapa penyakit yang menimbulkan masalah dibidang kesehatan. Mikroorganisme yang ditularkan oleh lalat antara lain virus, bakteri, protozoa, telur cacing, dan jamur. Pengendalian populasi lalat pada umumnya menggunakan alat perangkap, salah satunya adalah kertas lalat. Optimasi pengendalian dengan kertas lalat dapat dilakukan berdasarkan ketertarikan *Musca domestica* terhadap warna. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui warna yang paling efektif memerangkap lalat rumah sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai optimasi pengendalian.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Tempat Pembuangan Sampah Pasar Colombo dan Giwangan. Variabel bebas adalah ragam warna kertas meliputi warna putih, kuning, merah muda, hijau, oranye, merah, hitam, coklat, dan biru serta variabel terikat adalah jumlah lalat yang terperangkap. Identifikasi *Musca domestica* didasarkan pada morfologi tubuh dan venasi sayap. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Kolmogorov Smirnov* dan *one-way Anova* dilanjutkan uji *Post Hoc Test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata lalat yang terperangkap kertas warna putih ( $21.75 \pm 14.18255$ ), kuning ( $26.05 \pm 16.44920$ ), merah muda ( $14.25 \pm 15.58972$ ), hijau ( $20.50 \pm 11.74062$ ), oranye ( $18.20 \pm 10.52616$ ), merah ( $3.85 \pm 3.26505$ ), hitam ( $5.65 \pm 6.59565$ ), coklat ( $17.95 \pm 15.77631$ ), biru ( $12.90 \pm 9.73274$ ), kontrol "Gadjah" ( $7.75 \pm 7.21019$ ) dan kontrol "Daya" ( $11.10 \pm 9.97840$ ). Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara variasi warna kertas dengan jumlah lalat yang terperangkap ( $P < 0.05$ ) dan warna yang paling banyak memerangkap lalat adalah kuning.

**Kata kunci :** *Musca domestica*, pengendalian lalat, warna.



## ABSTRACT

### THE ATTRACTION OF HOUSEFLY *Musca domestica* (Linnaeus) TO COLOR VARIANT

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The house fly *Musca domestica* is a vector of several diseases that cause a public health problems. Microorganism transmitted by flies include viruses, bacteria, protozoa, worm eggs, and fungi. Population of flies usually controlled by fly traps, one of them is a fly paper. Optimization of control with fly paper can be done based on *Musca domestica*'s interest in color. This study aim to find out the most effective color to trap house fly so that it can be used as an optimization control option.

The research was conducted at the Garbage Disposal Site in Colombo and Giwangan. The independent variable was the paper color variation white, yellow, pink, green, orange, red, black, brown and blue and the dependent variable was the number of trapped flies. *Musca domestica* identification was based on body morphology and wing venation. Data analysis used *Kolmogorov Smirnov* test and one-way ANOVA followed by Post Hoc Test.

The results showed the average of flies trapped in white paper ( $21.75 \pm 14.18255$ ), yellow ( $26.05 \pm 16.44920$ ), pink ( $14.25 \pm 15.58972$ ), green ( $20.50 \pm 11.74062$ ), orange ( $18.20 \pm 10.52616$ ), red ( $3.85 \pm 3.26505$ ), black ( $5.65 \pm 6.59565$ ), brown ( $17.95 \pm 15.77631$ ), blue ( $12.90 \pm 9.73274$ ), control "Gadjah" ( $7.75 \pm 7.21019$ ) and control "Daya" ( $11.10 \pm 9.97840$ ). There was a significant difference between paper color variation with the number of trapped flies ( $P < 0.05$ ) and the color that catches most flies was yellow.

**Keywords:** *Musca domestica*, flies control, color