

ABSTRAK

SIKLUS HARIAN *Musca sp.* PADA PETERNAKAN RAKYAT DI SUMBA BARAT DAYA

Bukhari Fauzi Padang Hastanto

20/461882/KH/10717

Lalat merupakan salah satu jenis serangga yang paling umum dijumpai di Indonesia. Salah satu spesies lalat dengan jumlah terbanyak di Indonesia adalah *Musca sp.* Lalat merupakan vektor mekanik dari patogen seperti virus, bakteri, protozoa, atau telur cacing yang menempel pada tubuh, kaki, atau mulut saat mereka makan. Keberadaan lalat mengancam kelangsungan hidup hewan ternak besar seperti sapi dan kuda. Salah satu daerah di Indonesia dengan masyarakat yang bermata pencaharian dari ternak hewan besar adalah Sumba Barat Daya, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Masyarakat Sumba Barat Daya memelihara hewan ternak pada peternakan rakyat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan informasi seputar spesies dan aktivitas harian dari lalat *Musca sp.* di Sumba Barat Daya, Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel dari lalat yang dikoleksi pada peternakan rakyat di Kampung Dore dan Kampung Rangi, Sumba Barat Daya. Lalat ditangkap menggunakan perangkap sederhana dan diidentifikasi menggunakan teknik deskriptif untuk mendapatkan *Musca sp.*, Identifikasi *Musca sp.* dengan cara mencocokkan sampel lalat dengan literatur yang ada. Data yang diperoleh disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan grafik yang diolah menggunakan *Microsoft Word* dan *Microsoft Excel*.

Hasil penelitian diketahui jumlah *Musca sp.* lebih banyak daripada spesies lalat lainnya. Dari *Musca sp.* yang terperangkap ditemukan dua spesies, yaitu *Musca domestica* dan *Musca crassirostris*. *Musca sp.* yang paling banyak ditemukan di Sumba Barat Daya adalah *Musca crassirostris*. Didapatkan *Musca sp.* aktif pada pagi hingga siang hari dan akan semakin menurun aktivitasnya saat sore hari.

Kata kunci : aktivitas harian, *Musca sp.*, Sumba Barat Daya

ABSTRACT

DAILY CYCLE OF *Musca sp.* IN TRADITIONAL FARM AT SOUTHWEST SUMBA

Bukhari Fauzi Padang Hastanto

20/461882/KH/10717

Flies were one of the most common types of insects found in Indonesia. One of the most common fly species in Indonesia was *Musca sp.* Flies served as mechanical vectors of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, or worm eggs that attached to their bodies, legs, or mouths when they fed. The presence of flies had threatened the survival of large livestock such as cows and horses. One of the areas in Indonesia with people who made their living from large animal livestock was Southwest Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). The people of Southwest Sumba raised livestock on traditional farms. This research aimed to collect information about the species and daily activities of *Musca sp.* flies in Southwest Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara.

This research utilized samples from flies that were collected from traditional farms in Dore village and Rangi Village, Southwest Sumba. Flies were caught using simple traps and identified using descriptive techniques to obtain *Musca sp.* Identification of *Musca sp.* was done by matching fly samples with existing literature. The data obtained was presented in the form of tables and graphs, which were processed using Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

The research results have shown that the number of *Musca sp.* exceeded that of any other fly species. In this research, two species of *Musca sp.* were found trapped. Those flies were named *Musca domestica* and *Musca crassirostris*. *Musca sp.*, which was most commonly found in Southwest Sumba, was *Musca crassirostris*. *Musca sp.* was observed to be active from morning to noon and would decrease in activity in the afternoon.

Keywords: daily activities, *Musca sp.*, Southwest Sumba