

EFEKTIVITAS PENGGUNAAN BERBAGAI JENIS DARAH SEBAGAI ATRAKTAN UNTUK MENARIK LALAT DI KANDANG SAPI POTONG

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas dari penggunaan darah sapi, kambing, dan domba sebagai atraktan untuk menarik lalat yang terdapat di kandang sapi potong. Materi yang digunakan sebagai atraktan dalam penelitian ini yaitu darah sapi, kambing, dan domba, serta petrogenol sebagai kontrol. Setiap perangkat dilakukan pengulangan sebanyak lima kali pada titik yang berbeda. Setiap titik dipasang empat perangkat yang berbeda yang terdiri dari darah sapi, kambing, dan domba, serta petrogenol. Pengamatan dilakukan setiap hari hingga tidak terdapat lalat yang terperangkap. Data yang diambil meliputi daya tahan atraktan dan jenis serta jumlah lalat yang terperangkap. Data yang telah diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan anova pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa darah sapi, kambing, dan domba, serta petrogenol mampu bertahan hingga tujuh hari. Darah sapi, kambing, dan domba serta petrogenol mampu menarik lalat *Musca domestica*, *Chrysomya megacephala*, dan *Bactrocera dorsalis* serta total tangkapan lalat berturut-turut masing-masing sebanyak $100,60 \pm 16,07$, $142,40 \pm 22,13$, $57,00 \pm 9,25$, dan $0,00 \pm 0,00$ ekor, $84,20 \pm 15,35$, $220,60 \pm 27,66$, $41,00 \pm 4,95$, dan $0,00 \pm 0,00$ ekor, $0,00 \pm 0,00$, $0,00 \pm 0,00$, dan $11,00 \pm 4,53$, serta $184,80 \pm 31,42$, $363,00 \pm 49,79$, $98,00 \pm 14,20$, dan $11,00 \pm 4,53$ ekor. Lalat yang terperangkap pada atraktan darah kambing lebih banyak ($p < 0,001$) daripada yang terperangkap pada atraktan darah sapi, pada atraktan darah sapi lebih banyak ($p < 0,001$) daripada yang terperangkap pada atraktan darah domba, dan pada atraktan darah domba lebih banyak ($p < 0,001$) daripada yang terperangkap pada atraktan petrogenol. Disimpulkan bahwa atraktan darah kambing lebih efektif sebagai atraktan untuk menarik lalat di kandang sapi potong dibandingkan atraktan darah sapi dan domba serta petrogenol.

Kata kunci: Lalat, Perangkat lalat, Atraktan, Darah sapi, Darah kambing, Darah domba, Petrogenol.

EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF BLOOD AS ATTRACTANS TO ATTRACT FLIES AT THE CATTLE FARM

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of various type of blood as an attractant to attract flies found at the cattle farm. The materials used as attractants in this study were cattle goat and sheep blood, as well as petrogenol as a control. Each trap was repeated five times at different part of farm. Each part was installed in four different traps consisting of cattle, goat, and sheep blood, as well as petrogenol. Observations were daily until there were no flies trapped. Data observed included attractant durability as well as the type and number of flies trapped. The data obtained were analyzed using an one way anova. The results showed that cattle, goat and sheep blood, as well as petrogenol, cloud last up to seven days. cattle, goat and sheep blood, as well as petrogenol, were able to attract *Musca domestica*, *Chrysomya megacephala*, and *Bactrocera dorsalis* flies, and the total fly catches as many as 100.60 ± 16.07 , 142.40 ± 22.13 , 57.00 ± 9.25 , and 0.00 ± 0.00 head, 84.20 ± 15.35 , 220.60 ± 27.66 , 41.00 ± 4.95 , and 0.00 ± 0.00 head, 0.00 ± 0.00 , 0.00 ± 0.00 , 0.00 ± 0.00 , and 11.00 ± 4.53 head, and 184.80 ± 31.42 , 363.00 ± 49.79 , 98.00 ± 14.20 , and 11.00 ± 4.53 , respectively. Flies number on goat blood attractant were more ($p < 0.001$) than those number on cattle blood attractant, on cattle blood attractant were more ($p < 0.001$) than those number on sheep blood attractant, on sheep blood attractant were more ($p < 0.001$) than those number on petrogenol attractant. It is concluded that goat blood attractants are more effective in attracting flies in cattle farm than cattle and sheep blood attractants, as well as petrogenol.

Keyword: Flies, Fly trap, Attractant, Cattle blood, Goat blood, Sheep blood, Petrogenol.