

PERKEMBANGBIAKAN LARVA LALAT RUMAH (*Musca Domestica L*) PADA EKSKRETA AYAM PETELUR YANG DIBERI PAKAN DENGAN TIGA JENIS PAKAN PABRIKAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan pakan pabrian yang dikonsumsi ayam petelur terhadap perkembangbiakan populasi larva lalat rumah (*Musca domestica L*) pada ekskreta dari pakan tersebut. Sebanyak 3000g ekskreta ayam petelur dari 3 jenis pakan pabrian yang berbeda dikukus pada suhu 46,5°C, yaitu produk dari PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia dengan kode pakan A, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia dengan kode pakan B, dan PT. New Hope Indonesia dengan kode pakan C. Tiap perlakuan dilakukan pengulangan 3 kali. Semua perlakuan ditempatkan pada ruang pembiakan berukuran 50x25x25cm (PxLxT) dan dimasukan lalat rumah dewasa ke dalam ruang pembiakan selama 3 hari, lalu dilepaskan. Sampel perlakuan dibiarkan tetap berada di ruang pembiakan selama 3 hari. Perhitungan jumlah larva dilakukan di hari ketiga setelah inkubasi. Data yang diperoleh meliputi jumlah larva lalat rumah, bobot larva lalat dalam ekskreta, berat ekskreta setelah inkubasi. Data dianalisis secara statistik dengan analisis variansi dari Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah, apabila menunjukan perbedaan, dilanjutkan dengan uji *Least Significant Difference* (LSD). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ekskreta dari pakan pabrian yang berbeda berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap jumlah larva lalat ($74,33 \pm 6,11$; $80,66 \pm 6,65$; dan $139,66 \pm 10,01$), bobot larva lalat ($1,43 \pm 0,35$; $1,80 \pm 0,26$; dan $3,56 \pm 0,60$), dan berat ekskreta setelah inkubasi ($23,57 \pm 1,95$; $18,66 \pm 2,35$; dan $15,26 \pm 3,04$). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ekskreta dengan pakan pabrian yang mengandung kadar protein yang tinggi menghasilkan perkembangbiakan larva lalat rumah (*Musca domestica L*) yang tinggi.

Kata kunci: Lalat rumah, pakan pabrian, ekskreta

PROLIFERATION OF HOUSEFLY LARVAE (*Musca domestica L.*) IN EXCRETA OF LAYER CHICKENS FED WITH THREE TYPES OF COMMERCIAL FEED

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the influence of different commercial feeds used by laying hens on the proliferation of house fly (*Musca domestica L.*) larvae in their excreta. A total of 3000g of excreta from laying hens fed with three different types of commercial feeds were steamed at 46.5°C. The feeds were products from PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia (Feed A), PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia (Feed B), and PT. New Hope Indonesia (Feed C). Each treatment was replicated three times. All treatments were placed in breeding chambers measuring 50x25x25 cm (LxWxH), and adult house flies were introduced into the chambers for three days before being released. The treatment samples remained in the breeding chambers for an additional three days. Larval counts were conducted on the third day post-incubation. Data collected included the number of house fly larvae, fly larvae weight, and excreta weight post-incubation. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test if significant differences were detected. Results indicated that excreta from different types of commercial feeds significantly influenced ($P < 0.05$) the number of fly larvae (74.33 ± 6.11 ; 80.66 ± 6.65 ; and 139.66 ± 10.01), fly larvae weight (1.43 ± 0.35 ; 1.80 ± 0.26 ; and 3.56 ± 0.60), and excreta weight after incubation (23.57 ± 1.95 ; 18.66 ± 2.35 ; and 15.26 ± 3.04). The conclusion of this study is that excreta with commercial feed containing high protein levels produce high proliferation of housefly larvae (*Musca domestica L.*). In conclusion, excreta from commercial feeds with higher protein content enhance the proliferation of house fly larvae (*Musca domestica L.*)

Key words : House Fly, manufactured feed, excreta