

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI MORFOLOGI NYAMUK *Anopheles* sp., *Culex* sp., DAN *Armigeres* sp. DI DESA KROGOWANAN, MAGELANG, JAWA TENGAH

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Malaria dan filariasis merupakan masalah kesehatan yang banyak ditemui di Indonesia. Banyak faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap kejadian penyakit tersebut, salah satunya adalah lingkungan. Kondisi lingkungan Indonesia yang beriklim tropis berpengaruh terhadap tingginya persebaran nyamuk sebagai vektor penyakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi genus nyamuk serta hubungan antara suhu dan kelembapan terhadap tingkat persebaran nyamuk di Desa Krogowan, Sawangan, Magelang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan sebanyak lima kali dengan pemasangan perangkap nyamuk pada pukul 18.00-06.00 WIB dan mencatat suhu serta kelembapan. Hasil sampling dimasukkan pada tabung *microtube Eppendorf* yang diberi silica gel dan ditutup rapat. Identifikasi genus nyamuk dilakukan dengan menggunakan mikroskop stereo, *object glass*, *deck glass*, dan pinset. Sebanyak 135 sampel nyamuk telah diidentifikasi dan didapatkan 68 *Anopheles* sp., 65 *Culex* sp., dan 2 *Armigeres* sp. Analisa data dihitung dengan binomial proportion pada *website* Epitools dan dianalisis terhadap faktor suhu serta kelembapan menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson pada SPSS. Hasil uji menunjukkan proporsi *Anopheles* sp. 50%, *Culex* sp. 48%, *Armigeres* sp. 2%, dan angka korelasi hubungan antara suhu serta kelembapan terhadap persebaran nyamuk adalah $>0,05$. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu tidak adanya hubungan antara suhu dan kelembapan terhadap tingkat persebaran nyamuk. Penelitian secara periodik perlu dilakukan dan faktor lain seperti perilaku istirahat nyamuk, adanya flora, fauna, predator di sekitar habitat bisa dijadikan sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam penelitian.

Kata kunci: *Filariasis, Kelembapan, Malaria, Nyamuk, Suhu*

ABSTRACT

MORPHOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF *Anopheles* sp., *Culex* sp., AND *Armigeres* sp. MOSQUITOES IN KROGOWANAN, SAWANGAN, MAGELANG, JAWA TENGAH

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Malaria and filariasis are significant health issues commonly found in Indonesia. Many factors contribute to the occurrence of these diseases, one of which is the environment. Indonesia's tropical climate influences the high distribution of mosquitoes as disease vectors. This research aims to identify mosquito genera and the relationship between temperature and humidity with the mosquito distribution rate in Krogowan, Sawangan, Magelang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Sampling was conducted five times by setting mosquito traps from 6:00 p.m until 6:00 a.m and recording temperature and humidity. The collected samples were placed in Eppendorf microtube tubes containing silica gel and sealed tightly. Mosquito genus identification was carried out using a stereo microscope, object glass, deck glass, and tweezers. A total of 135 mosquito samples were identified, with 68 *Anopheles* sp., 65 *Culex* sp., and 2 *Armigeres* sp. Data analysis was conducted using binomial proportion on the Epitools website and the correlation between temperature and humidity with mosquito distribution was analyzed using Pearson's correlation test in SPSS. The test results showed that the proportion of *Anopheles* sp. 50%, *Culex* sp. 48%, *Armigeres* sp. 2%, and the correlation between temperature and humidity with mosquito distribution was >0.05 . In conclusion, this research reveals that there is no significant relationship between temperature and humidity with mosquito distribution levels. Periodic research should be conducted, and other factors such as mosquito resting behavior, the presence of flora, fauna, and predators around the habitat should be considered in further research.

Keywords: *Filariasis, Humidity, Malaria, Mosquito, Temperature*