

EFEKTIVITAS PENAMBAHAN FLYTOX[®] PADA DARAH SAPI SEBAGAI ATRAKTAN PERANGKAP LALAT DI KELOMPOK PETERNAK RAKYAT

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas penambahan *flytox*[®] pada darah sapi sebagai atraktan pada *fly trap* lalat di kandang sapi potong milik peternak rakyat. Sebanyak enam buah *fly trap* digunakan dalam penelitian ini. *Fly trap* yang digunakan dibuat dari botol bekas 1500 ml dengan memotong bagian kepala botol menggunakan gunting sampai berbentuk silinder, kemudian tutup botol dilepas dan bagian kepala botol diletakkan secara terbalik pada badan botol. *Fly trap* dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok, dengan jumlah 3 botol per kelompok. Kelompok 1 (DS) diberi atraktan darah sapi dan kelompok 2 (DS + FT) diberi atraktan darah sapi + *flytox*. *Fly trap* diletakkan dengan metode random sampling di kandang kelompok. Seminggu setelah penempatan *fly trap* diambil kemudian dibersihkan dan diberi perlakuan yang sama lalu dipasang kembali. Penelitian dilakukan selama 5 minggu. Variabel yang diamati meliputi jenis, jumlah belatung, jumlah lalat serta daya tahan atraktan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *one way analisis of variace* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan skor aroma, tekstur, dan warna pada Kelompok 1 dan 2 masing-masing adalah 2,50±0,52 dan 1,33±0,49; 1,58±0,51 dan 2,25±0,62; 2,75±1,60 dan 2,83±1,27. Skor aroma, tekstur, dan warna pada kedua kelompok atraktan berbeda tidak nyata. Jumlah belatung yang ada dalam Kelompok 1 yaitu sebanyak 51,00±9,94 ekor sedangkan pada Kelompok 2 tidak ada belatung sama sekali. Jenis lalat yang tertangkap pada kelompok 1 dan 2 yaitu *Lucillia* Sp. dan *Stable fly*. Jumlah *Lucillia* Sp. dan *Stable fly* pada kelompok 1 dan 2 berturut-turut masing-masing adalah sebanyak 28,00±1,22 dan 0,80±0,84 sebanyak 21,20±2,17 dan 1,00±1,00. Jumlah *Lucillia* Sp. dan *Stable fly* yang tertangkap pada Kelompok 1 lebih tinggi ($p < 0,01$) daripada Kelompok 2. Jumlah total tangkapan lalat tertinggi terjadi pada minggu keempat dan tangkapan mulai habis pada minggu kelima. Disimpulkan bahwa penambahan *flytox*[®] pada atraktan darah sapi menghambat pertumbuhan larva tetapi menurunkan jumlah tangkapan lalat.

Kata kunci: atraktan, darah sapi, *flytox*[®], *fly trap*

EFFECTIVENESS OF ADDING FLYTOX[®] TO CATTLE BLOOD AS AN ATTRACTANT FOR FLY TRAPS IN SMALLHOLDER CATTLE FARMS

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of adding *flytox*[®] to cow blood as an attractant in fly traps placed in beef cattle pens owned by smallholder farmers. A total of six fly traps were used in this study. The traps were made from 1500 ml used plastic bottles by cutting off the bottle neck with scissors to form a cylinder, removing the bottle cap, and inserting the neck upside down into the bottle body. The traps were divided into two groups, with three bottles per group. Group 1 (DS) was given cow blood as an attractant, while Group 2 (DS + FT) was given cow blood mixed with *flytox*[®]. The traps were placed randomly in the cattle pens. One week after placement, the traps were collected, cleaned, given the same treatment, and repositioned. The study lasted for five weeks. Observed variables included the type and number of maggots, the number of flies, and the durability of the attractants. The data obtained were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance. The results showed that the aroma, texture, and color scores for Groups 1 and 2 were 2.50 ± 0.52 and 1.33 ± 0.49 ; 1.58 ± 0.51 and 2.25 ± 0.62 ; 2.75 ± 1.60 and 2.83 ± 1.27 , respectively. There were no significant differences in the aroma, texture, and color scores between the two groups. The number of maggots in Group 1 was 51.00 ± 9.94 , while no maggots were found in Group 2. The fly species caught in both groups were *Lucilia* sp. and stable flies. The number of *Lucilia* sp. and stable flies in Groups 1 and 2 were 28.00 ± 1.22 and 0.80 ± 0.84 ; 21.20 ± 2.17 and 1.00 ± 1.00 , respectively. The number of *Lucilia* sp. and stable flies caught in Group 1 was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) than in Group 2. The highest total number of flies caught occurred in the fourth week, with a decline observed in the fifth week. It was concluded that the addition of *flytox*[®] to cow blood attractant inhibited larval growth but reduced the number of flies caught.

Keywords: attractant, cattle blood, *flytox*[®], fly trap