KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT PERKEMBANGBIAKAN DAN DISTRIBUSI GEOGRAFIS LARVA *Anopheles sp*. DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS RONDOMAYANG KECAMATAN BAMBALAMOTU KABUPATEN MAMUJU UTARA PROPINSI SULAWESI BARAT

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Malaria merupakan penyakit menular tropis yang distribusi dan persebarannya luas di dunia terutama daerah tropis dan sub tropis. Adanya kasus *indegeneous* dan *introduced* mengindikasikan sebagian besar wilayah di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat merupakan daerah *reseptiv,* memahami karakteristik habitat serta distribusi geografisnya menjadi hal penting dalam epidemiologi penyakit tular vektor malaria, agar dapat dipergunakan sebagai dasar dalam upaya pengendalian.
Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui karakakteristik habitat perkembangbiakan larva *Anopheles sp.* dan gambaran distribusi geografisnya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rondomayang Kab. Mamuju Utara Provinsi Sulawesi Barat.
Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross sectional study*. Survei habitat larva dan perilaku nyamuk *Anopheles.sp* di lokasi penelitian yang ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria khusus sehingga diperoleh karakteristik habitat, spesies larva dan nyamuk, perilaku nyamuk serta distribusi geografis *Anopheles Sp*
Hasil : Dari 65 habitat potensial yang diperiksa 47 habitat (72,31%) ditemukan positif larva *Anopheles Sp*, persentase positif tertinggi : tepi sungai 100%, kobakan 85,71%, Parit 85%, kolam 60%. Karakteristik habitat keberadaan air sementara, pergerakan air lambat 92,59%, Suhu air 27º - 28º C (83,78%), pH air 4 – 6 (73,33%), Salinitas 0 ‰ (81,82%), vegetasi ada (69,64%), predator alami ada (67,92%), Densitas larva larva tepi sungai 4,13/cidukan, parit 2,77/cidukan, kobakan 1,74/cidukan, dan kolam 0,66/cidukan. Spesies larva dan nyamuk *Anopheles* yang ditemukan 14 spesies: *An.tesselatus, An. ludlowae, An. vagus, An. kochi, An. flavirostris, An. aconitus, An. maculatus, An. sulawesi, An. crowfordi, An. sinensis, An. leucosphyrus Group, An. barbirostris, An. barbumrosus, An. subpictus.* Perilaku nyamuk menggigit *eksofagik,* Spesies *Anopheles barbirostris* dengan MHD 15,75 ekor/orang/jam pada pukul 01.00 – 02.00, pemilihan hospes *zoo-anthropofilik*. Distribusi geografis habitat larva nyamuk *Anopheles Sp* tersebar pada topografi dengan komposisi jenis spesies yang berbeda serta sebaran penderita dalam radius 500m dari habitat.
Kesimpulan : Karakteristik habitat perkembangbiakan *Anopheles sp* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rondomayang mendukung keberadaan vektor dan keragaman spesies karena faktor lingkungan serta iklim yang menunjang sehingga kasus malaria *indegeneous* serta kasus *introduced* masih tetap ada.
Kata Kunci : *Anopheles sp.,* habitat, Distribusi, vektor malaria

ABSTRACT

Background: Malaria is a tropical disease that have distributed and and widespread in the world especially tropical and sub-tropical regions, almost half of the populations were risk of malaria. The existence of indegeneous and introduced cases indicates that most of the areas in West Sulawesi Province were receptive, therefore understanding of habitat characterization and geographical distribution become important in the epidemiology of malaria vector infectious disease, so that it can be used as a basic in the control efforts.

Objective: To identified characterization of Anopheles sp. habitats and geographical distribution in the working area of Rondomayang Health Center, North Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province.

Method: This research was analytical descriptive with Cross sectional study approach. Survey of Anopheles.sp larval and adult mosquitoes were conducted at selected location based on specific criteria to obtained characteristics of habitat, larval and mosquito species, mosquito behaviors and geographic distribution of Anopheles Sp.

Result : A total Of 65 potential habitat were sampled, 47(72.31%) were found positive of *Anopheles Sp* larvae, the highest positive percentage were river side (100%), kobakan (85.71%), ditch (85%), pond (60%) while for habitat type such as fish pond, swamp brackish water, water seepage and lagoon were not found any Anopheles sp larvae. For water condition,temporary (77.42%), permanent (67.65%), slow water movement (92.59%) and stagnant (57.89%). Water temperature from 37 habitats ranged from 27ºC to 28º C (83,78%), water pH from 44 habitats ranged from 4 to 6 (73,33%), Salinity from 55 habitats was 0 ‰ (81,82%). Presence of vegetation from 39 habitat (69,64%), presence of natural predator from 53 habitat (67.92%). Density of larvae : river side (4.13 per dips), ditch (2.77 per dips), kobakan (1.74 per dips) and pond (0.66 per dips).

Fourteen Anopheles larvae and adult mosquito have been found such as : *An.tesselatus, An. ludlowae, An. vagus, An. kochi, An. flavirostris, An. aconitus, An. maculatus, An. sulawesi, An. crowfordi, An. sinensis, An. leucosphyrus Group, An. barbirostris, An. barbumrosus, An. subpictus.* Biting behaviour of mosquitoes were mostly founded *eksofagik* (prefers biting outside), *An.barbirostris* species were captured with MHD are 15,75 mosquito/person/hour with peak biting time between 1 a.m to 2 a.m and prefers to biting human and animals (*zooanthropofilik*) .Determination of coordinate point provided an overview of the geographic distribution of Anopheles Sp mosquito larvae habitat scattered in the study area on different topography with species composition and distribution of patients within 500m from habitat.

Conclusion: Characterization of breeding habitat of Anopheles sp in the work area of Rondomayang health centre was supported the existence of vector and species diversity due to environmental and climate factors that support indegeneous malaria cases and introduced cases still existed.

Key words : Anopheles sp, habitats, distribution, malaria vectors