

Studi Keragaman Jenis dan Pola Aktivitas Harian Lalat di Peternakan Sapi Semi Ekstensif di Kabupaten Kupang

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Abstrak

Lalat merupakan salah satu vektor penting dalam penyebaran penyakit pada ternak. Lalat menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi bagi peternak seperti penurunan harga jual hasil ternak terutama daging dan susu sedangkan kerugian pada ternak adalah kehilangan darah dan penurunan berat badan. Tujuan Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui keragaman jenis, pola aktivitas lalat dan hubungannya dikaitkan dengan suhu, musim, serta jenis kelamin. Penelitian di peternakan sapi semi ekstensif Kecamatan Fatuleu dan Kecamatan Kupang Timur, Kabupaten Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Sampel lalat dikoleksi menggunakan New Zealand 1 trap yang dipasang pada 2 kecamatan meliputi 4 desa di Kabupaten Kupang yang merupakan sentra peternakan sapi. Perangkap dipasang secara random langsung di lokasi padang penggembalaan, sedangkan di kandang, perangkap ditempatkan pada jarak 3-5 meter dari pagar pembatas kandang. Perangkap dipasang pada jarak kurang lebih 10-15 cm di atas permukaan tanah. Pengumpulan lalat sejak pukul 09:00 hingga jam 15:00, selanjutnya pengumpulan sampel lalat dilakukan dalam interval waktu satu jam sejak pemasangan, yaitu pukul 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 14:00 dan pukul 15:00. Lalat dikumpulkan dan *dieuthanasia* dengan alkohol 70%, kemudian diidentifikasi menurut spesies dengan kunci identifikasi menurut Scott *et al* (1967) dan Dodge (1967), selanjutnya data dianalisa secara deskriptif dan statistik menggunakan analisis *chi square*.

Dari hasil penelitian di peroleh lalat *Musca domestika*, *Musca stabulans*, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, *Fannia canicularis*, *Haematobia irritans* dan *Tabanus striatus* dengan tingkat kepercayaan (P 0,05) menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara spesies dengan musim, spesies dengan tempat, musim dengan jenis kelamin, dan hubungan signifikan antara suhu dan aktivitas lalat.

Kata kunci: keragaman lalat, aktivitas harian, NZ1 trap, Kabupaten Kupang.

Flies Species Diversity and Daily Activity Pattern Study in Semi-extensive Cattle Farming in Kupang District

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Abstract

Flies is one of the important vector in the spread of the disease in cattle. Flies cause economic losses for farmers such as a decrease in the selling price of livestock products, especially meat and milk while losses in livestock is blood and weight loss. The aim of this research was to determine the diversity of flies species, flies activity patterns and related associated with temperature, season, and sex. Research was done in the semi-extensive cattle farming in Subdistrict Fatuleu and East Kupang, Kupang District, East Nusa Tenggara. Samples of flies were collected using New Zealand 1 trap installed in two subdistricts covering four villages in Kupang district which is the center of cattle ranching. Traps were randomly placed directly at the site of pasture, while at home, the trap is placed at a distance of 3-5 meters from the guardrail cage. Traps installed at a distance of approximately 10-15 cm above the ground. Collecting flies start at 09.00 to 15.00 with one hour of collecting intervals after installation, which is at 09.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 14.00 and at 15.00. Flies were collected and euthanized with 70% alcohol, then identified according to the key species identification by Scott *et al.*, (1967) and Dodge (1967), then the data were analyzed descriptively and statistically using *chi square* analysis. From the results obtained *Musca domestica*, *Musca stabulans*, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, *Fannia canicularis*, *Haematobia irritans* and *Tabanus striatus* flies with a level of confidence ($P = 0,05$) showed no significant association between the species with the season, the species with the place, season with gender and significant relationship between temperature and activity of the flies.

Keywords: flies diversity, daily activity, NZ1 trap, Kupang district.