INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Lalat merupakan serangga yang dapat menyebarkan penyakit dari penderita ke orang lain atau dari suatu bahan yang tercemar organisme penyebab penyakit. Usaha untuk meminimalkan resiko penularan penyakit, kepadatan lalat perlu dikendalikan dengan menggunakan bahan yang aman agar tidak menimbulkan dampak yang lainnya.

Tujuan penelitian : Mengetahui efektivitas variasi daya lampu pada *Mango Light Trap* terhadap jumlah lalat yang terperangkap.

Metode penelitian : Metode penelitian ini adalah *Quasi Experiment* dengan *post test only with control group design.* Hasil dari penelitian ini dianalisa secara deskriptif dan analitik. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Maret – April 2021. Atraktan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari daya lampu warna biru 0 watt (tanpa lampu), 4 watt, 6 watt, dan 8 watt dengan penambahan limbah mangga masing-masing 55,35 gram. Lokasi penelitian yaitu di Tempat Pembuangan Sampah Sementara Pasar Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan 7 kali pengulangan.

Hasil penelitian : Jumlah lalat terperangkap pada *Mango Light Trap* dengan variasi daya lampu 0 watt (tanpa lampu) ditambah limbah mangga 55,35 gram 9 ekor, 4 watt ditambah limbah buah mangga 55,35 gram 23 ekor, 6 watt ditambah limbah buah mangga 55,35 gram 26 ekor, dan 8 watt ditambah limbah buah mangga 55,35 gram 49 ekor. Jenis lalat yang terperangkap yaitu lalat hijau *(Phenisia sp)* dan Lalat Rumah *(Musca domestica).*

Kesimpulan : Variasi daya lampu yang paling banyak memerangkap lalat yaitu daya lampu 8 watt yang ditambah limbah buah mangga 55,35 gram.

Kata Kunci : Efektivitas, daya lampu, limbah buah, *light trap*, lalat.

ABSTRACT

Background : Flies are insects that can spread disease from sufferers to other people or from materials contaminated by disease-causing organisms. In order to minimize the risk of disease transmission, fly density needs to be controlled by using safe materials so as not to cause other impacts.

Research objective : To determine the effectiveness of the variation of light power on the Mango Light Trap against the number of trapped flies.

Research method : This research method is Quasi Experiment with post test only with control group design. The results of this study were analyzed descriptively and analytically. This research was conducted in March - April 2021. The attractants used in this study consisted of 0 watts (without lamps), 4 watts, 6 watts, and 8 watts of blue light power with the addition of mango waste of 55.35 grams each. Research location is at the Temporary Waste Disposal Site at Kalasan Market, Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research was conducted 7 times repetition.

Results : The results showed that number of flies trapped in Mango Light Trap with a variation of lamp power 0 watts (without lamps) plus 55.35 grams of mango waste as many as 9, 4 watts plus 55.35 grams of mango waste as many as 23, 6 watts plus mango waste 55.35 grams as many as 26, and 8 watts plus mango waste 55.35 grams as many as 49. The types of flies that are trapped are the green flies *(Phenisia sp)* and the house fly *(Musca domestica).*

Conclusion : The variation of lamp power that traps the most flies is 8 watt lamp power plus 55.35 gram mango waste.

Keywords: Effectiveness, lamp power, fruit waste, light traps, flies.