

THE OVERVIEW OF FLY DENSITY AND CONTROL EFFORTS AT SLEMAN MARKET SLEMAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Markets are public places with intensive buying and selling activities, which can potentially become breeding grounds for flies due to the presence of organic waste and inadequate drainage. Flies, as mechanical vectors, can spread diseases such as diarrhea and typhoid. Therefore, effective fly control is necessary.

Purpose: This research aimed to describe the density of flies and the efforts to control them in Sleman Market, Sleman Regency.

Method: This research used an observational survey method with a cross-sectional approach. The measurement of fly density was conducted using a fly grill at three different times (05:00, 07:00, and 09:00 WIB) in three locations: the chicken stall, the fish stall, and the meat stall. In addition, observations and interviews were conducted with traders and market managers.

Result: The density of flies ranged from low to moderate categories, with the highest value of 4.2 flies/grill in the meat market at 09:00. The control efforts included regular waste transportation, closing drainage channels, and routine cleaning. However, waste management at the temporary disposal site had not been optimal because sorting had not been carried out.

Conclusion: The highest fly density was found in the meat stall and was still categorized as moderate. The recommended control measures suggested the use of *yellow traps* as a mechanical fly control method. It was also necessary to improve waste management by providing closed trash bins and waste sorting.

Keywords: fly density, fly control, *fly grill*, Sleman Market

GAMBARAN KEPADATAN DAN UPAYA PENGENDALIAN LALAT DI PASAR SLEMAN KABUPATEN SLEMAN

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pasar merupakan tempat umum dengan aktivitas jual beli yang intens, berpotensi menjadi tempat berkembang biaknya lalat akibat keberadaan sampah organik dan drainase yang kurang memadai. Lalat sebagai vektor mekanik dapat menyebarkan penyakit seperti diare dan tifoid. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengendalian lalat secara efektif.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan kepadatan lalat dan upaya pengendaliannya di Pasar Sleman, Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengukuran kepadatan lalat dilakukan menggunakan fly grill pada tiga waktu berbeda (05.00, 07.00, dan 09.00 WIB) di tiga lokasi: los ayam, los ikan, dan los daging. Selain itu, dilakukan observasi dan wawancara dengan pedagang serta pengelola pasar.

Hasil: Kepadatan lalat berkisar dari kategori rendah hingga sedang, dengan nilai tertinggi sebesar 4,2 ekor/*grill* di los daging pukul 09.00. Upaya pengendalian yang dilakukan meliputi pengangkutan sampah secara berkala, penutupan saluran drainase, dan pembersihan rutin. Namun, pengelolaan sampah di TPS belum optimal karena belum dilakukan pemilahan.

Kesimpulan: Kepadatan lalat tertinggi ditemukan pada los daging dan masih tergolong sedang. Rekomendasi pengendalian yang disarankan adalah penggunaan *yellow trap* sebagai metode pengendalian mekanik lalat. Perlu juga ditingkatkan pengelolaan sampah dengan penyediaan tempat sampah tertutup dan pemilahan sampah.

Kata kunci: kepadatan lalat, pengendalian lalat, *fly grill*, Pasar Sleman