

## OVERVIEW OF FLY DENSITY AND CONTROL EFFORTS AT GAMPING MARKET, SLEMAN REGENCY IN 2026

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Traditional markets may generate organic waste from fresh food trading activities. Poor sanitation conditions can support the presence of flies as mechanical vectors of disease. Gamping Market requires updated data on fly density, sanitation conditions, and fly control efforts.

**Objective:** This study aimed to describe fly density, sanitation conditions, and fly control efforts at Gamping Market, Sleman, in 2026.

**Methods:** This was a descriptive study using an observational method. Fly density was measured using a fly grill at the Fish, Meat, and Chicken Stalls; Vegetable Stalls; Organic Waste Area; and Temporary Waste Disposal Site. Sanitation conditions were assessed using an observation checklist, while fly control efforts were obtained through interviews with a market manager, a sanitation worker, and a trader.

**Results:** The highest fly densities were found in the Organic Waste Area at 8.575 flies/block grill and the Temporary Waste Disposal Site at 7.475 flies/block grill, both categorized as high. The Vegetable Stalls had 5.175 flies/block grill and were categorized as moderate, while the Fish, Meat, and Chicken Stalls had 1.541 flies/block grill and were categorized as low. The sanitation conditions of the Fish, Meat, and Chicken Stalls and Vegetable Stalls were categorized as fair, while the Organic Waste Area and Temporary Waste Disposal Site were categorized as poor. Fly control efforts included spraying when fly problems occurred, cleaning trading areas, and educating traders.

**Conclusion:** The highest fly densities were found in areas with poor sanitation conditions, namely the Organic Waste Area and Temporary Waste Disposal Site. Fly control efforts were still incidental and could be strengthened through waste management and market cleanliness.

**Keywords:** Fly density, fly control, market sanitation, traditional market.

## **GAMBARAN KEPADATAN DAN UPAYA PENGENDALIAN LALAT DI PASAR GAMPING, KABUPATEN SLEMAN TAHUN 2026**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Pasar tradisional berpotensi menghasilkan limbah organik dari aktivitas penjualan bahan pangan segar. Kondisi sanitasi yang kurang baik dapat mendukung keberadaan lalat sebagai vektor mekanik penyakit. Pasar Gamping memerlukan data terbaru mengenai kepadatan lalat, kondisi sanitasi, dan upaya pengendaliannya.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran kepadatan lalat, kondisi sanitasi, dan upaya pengendalian lalat di Pasar Gamping Sleman tahun 2026.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode observasional. Pengukuran kepadatan lalat dilakukan menggunakan fly grill pada Los Ikan, Daging, Ayam; Los Sayur; Area Limbah Organik; dan TPS. Kondisi sanitasi dinilai menggunakan checklist observasi, sedangkan upaya pengendalian lalat diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan pengelola pasar, petugas kebersihan, dan pedagang.

**Hasil:** Kepadatan lalat tertinggi terdapat pada Area Limbah Organik sebesar 8,575 ekor/block grill dan TPS sebesar 7,475 ekor/block grill, keduanya kategori tinggi. Los Sayur sebesar 5,175 ekor/block grill kategori sedang, sedangkan Los Ikan, Daging, Ayam sebesar 1,541 ekor/block grill kategori rendah. Kondisi sanitasi Los Ikan, Daging, Ayam dan Los Sayur termasuk cukup, sedangkan Area Limbah Organik dan TPS termasuk buruk. Pengendalian lalat dilakukan melalui penyemprotan saat terdapat masalah lalat, pembersihan area dagang, dan edukasi pedagang.

**Kesimpulan:** Kepadatan lalat tertinggi ditemukan pada area dengan kondisi sanitasi buruk, yaitu Area Limbah Organik dan TPS. Upaya pengendalian lalat masih bersifat insidental sehingga perlu diperkuat melalui pengelolaan limbah dan kebersihan pasar.

**Kata Kunci:** Kepadatan lalat, pengendalian lalat, sanitasi pasar, pasar tradisional.