

ABSTRAK

Deysi Handayani Utina, NIM 811409061. Efek sari lidah buaya(*Aloe vera*) sebagai larvasida *Aedes aegypti*. Skripsi. Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan dan Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I Dr. Hj. Herlina Jusuf, Dra. M.Kes dan pembimbing II Ekawaty Prasetya S.Si, M.Kes.

Pemanfaatan lidah buaya untuk mengusir nyamuk kurang diketahui masyarakat Gorontalo, padahal tanaman lidah buaya didaerah ini mudah di peroleh, disamping itu juga Perkembangan penyakit DBD yang disebabkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* di Gorontalo merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan. Rumusan masalah pada penelitian ini yaitu “Apakah ada efek sari Lidah Buaya (*Aloe vera*) sebagai larvasida *Aedes aegypti* “ tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis efek sari lidah buaya sebagai larva *Aedes aegypti*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen sungguhan dengan pendekatan RAL. Populasi semua larva nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* yang diperoleh dari Kelurahan Hunggaluwa Kecamatan Limboto Kabupaten Gorontalo. dan sampel 240 ekor larva. Menggunakan konsentrasi sari lidah buaya 1%, 1,5 %, 2 %, 2,5 % sebanyak 3 kali pengulangan.

Hasil analisis anova diperoleh nilai anova pada kolom signifikan 0.000. Hasil ini lebih kecil dari taraf nyata $\alpha = 0.05$ ($0,000 < 0,05$), sehingga H_0 ditolak. Jadi dapat disimpulkan “Ada efek sari lidah buaya sebagai larvasida *Aedes aegypti*”. Dari keempat konsentrasi yakni 1 %, 1,5 %, 2 % dan 2,5 % yang paling efektif membunuh larva *Aedes aegypti* adalah konsentrasi 2,5 % dengan rata-rata kematian dalam 24 jam 11 ekor atau sebesar 55 %. Diharapkan melanjutkan penelitian tentang pemanfaatan tanaman lidah buaya sebagai tanaman yang dapat digunakan untuk membunuh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* atau larva nyamuk lainnya.

Kata Kunci : *Aedes aegypti*, Lidah Buaya, Larvasida.

ABSTRACT

Deysi Handayani Utina, Student ID: 811409061. The Effect of Aloe Vera Extract as Larvacide toward the of Aedes Aegypt Larva. Skripsi. Study Program of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences and Sports, State University of Gorontalo. Principal Supervisor was Dr. Hj. Herlina Jusuf, Dra, M.Kes and Co-supervisor was Ekawaty Prasetya, S.Si, M.Kes

The usage of Aloe Vera extract to fight the mosquitos is not very well known in the society of Gorontalo, despites, this plant is widely available in Gorontalo. In addition, the dengue fever carried by this aedes aegypt mosquito is one of the serious health problems in Gorontalo. This research question was, whether there were larvacide effects of the Aloe Vera extract toward the larva of the aedes aegypt mosquito. This research was designed to analyze the effect of Aloe Vera extract as larvacide toward the larva of the aedes aegypt.

This research used the experiment method with the RAL approach. The population of the research were all larva of aedes aegypt mosquito in Hunggaluwa village of Limboto sub-district and the samples were 240 larva of this mosquitos. The aloe concentrate used in this research were 1%, 1.5%, 2%, and 2.5%. The experiment for each concentrate was repeated three times.

Based on the analysis of the research, it was found that the Anova value was significant, in which the value was 0.000. This result is smaller than the value of $\alpha=0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), thus the H_0 was rejected. It was concluded that, "there was an effect of aloe extract as larvacide toward the larva of aedes aegypt." From the fourth concentrate used in this experiment, the most effective concentrate was the 2.5% concentrate, in which, this concentrate could kill 11 larva (55%) in 24 hours. It was suggested that a further research be conducted on the benefits of this aloe plants to kill the larva of aedes aegypt and other kinds of mosquitos larva.

Keywords: Aedes Aegypt, Aloe Vera, Larvacide

