

## ABSTRAK

**Fatma Hasan, NIM 811411093.** Uji Efektivitas Perasan Daun Kersen (*Muntingia Calabura*) sebagai Insektisida Nabati terhadap Mortalitas Nyamuk *Anopheles sp.* SKRIPSI. Jurusan 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.

Malaria merupakan salah satu penyakit menular dan merupakan masalah kesehatan di dunia. Daun kersen dapat menjadi salah satu pilihan alternatif pengendalian vektor penyakit malaria secara alamiah. Rumusan masalah penelitian ini apakah perasan daun kersen efektif dalam membunuh nyamuk *Anopheles sp.* Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektifitas perasan daun kersen sebagai insektisida nabati terhadap mortalitas nyamuk *Anopheles sp.*

Jenis penelitian adalah eksperimen sungguhan dengan pendekatan Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Sampel penelitian adalah nyamuk *Anopheles sp* sebanyak 300 ekor dengan konsentrasi 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% dan 100% dan dilakukan 3 kali pengulangan yang berisi 20 ekor nyamuk.

Hasil penelitian menggunakan Uji One Way Anova yang menunjukkan bahwa nilai probabilitas sebesar 0,000. Nilai probabilitas  $< \alpha$  0,05 sehingga  $H_0$  ditolak. Hal ini berarti bahwa terdapat perbedaan perasan daun kersen dengan konsentrasi 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% dan 100% dalam membunuh nyamuk *Anopheles sp.* Dapat disimpulkan bahwa perasan daun kersen (*Muntingia calabura*) memiliki efek sebagai insektisida nabati terhadap mortalitas nyamuk *Anopheles sp.* Diharapkan bagi masyarakat dapat menggunakan insektisida nabati perasan daun kersen sebagai salah satu cara pengendalian vektor yang ramah lingkungan dan diharapkan bagi instansi terkait untuk melakukan sosialisasi tentang pemanfaatan tanaman-tanaman yang dapat dijadikan sebagai *repellent* nyamuk atau yang bisa membunuh nyamuk.

**Kata Kunci:** Daun kersen, *Anopheles sp*, mortalitas

## ABSTRACT

**Fatma Hasan, Student ID 811411093.** Effectiveness Test of Kersen (*Muntingia calabura*) Leaf Extract as Natural Insecticide toward *Anopheles sp.* Mortality. Skripsi. Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences and Sports, State University of Gorontalo. The principal supervisor was Dr. Hj. Herlina Jusuf, Dra. M.Kes and Co-supervisor was Ekawaty Prasetya, S.Si., M.Kes.

Malaria is one of contagions and world health problems. Kersen leaf can be naturally an alternative of vector of malaria controlling. The problem statement of this research was whether or not kersen leaf extract is effective in killing *Anopheles sp.* mosquitoes. This research aimed at analyzing the effectiveness of kersen leaf extract as a natural insecticide to the *Anopheles sp.* mortality.

This research was a true experimental research with complete random design. The samples were 300 *Anopheles sp.* mosquitoes at concentration 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%. The repetition that contained 20 mosquitoes at each was conducted 3 times.

The research result by using One Way Anova showed that the probability value was 0,000. The probability value was lower than  $\alpha$  0,05, therefore,  $H_0$  was rejected. This meant that there was difference between concentrations 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% in killing *Anopheles sp.* mosquitoes. It can be concluded that kersen (*Muntingia calabura*) leaf extract has an effect as natural insecticide to the *Anopheles sp.* mortality. It is suggested for the society to use kersen leaf extract as natural insecticide in controlling vector that is environmentally friendly, and it was also expected to the related institutionn to conduct socialization about the utilization of plants that can be used as mosquitoes repellent or mosquitoes' killer.

**Keywords:** Kersen Leaf, *Anopheles sp.* mortality

