

*Komunikasi Ringkas*TOKSISITAS LARVISIDA FRAKSI POLAR DAN NON POLAR HERBA  
*Eclipta alba* Hassk. TERHADAP LARVA NYAMUK *Aedes aegypti* Linn.

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## ABSTRACT

*Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is a disease caused by virus and spread out by mosquitoes. Until now Aedes aegypti is thought as important vector in spreading proces of this disease.*

*The general technique with synthetic chemical insecticide used to control density of mosquito population but this way causes the resistence of insect target, kil the untarget insect, and disturbs the environment quality. Due to this problem, insecticide from plant is one alternative such as Eclipta alba (Urang aring).*

*The research aimed to distinguish toxicity larvisida degree between the polar fraction and non polar herba Eclipta alba to the growth of mosquito larva of Aedes aegypti.*

*The experimental method applied with the complete random design used in this research. Each treatment to mosquito larva of Aedes aegypti had replications and the data was analyzed of Variance (ANOVA). The result showed that non polar fraction has the higher toxicity effect compared with the polar fraction. The concentration of LC<sub>50</sub> non polar fraction 319,1826 ppm, and concentration of LC<sub>50</sub> polar fraction is*

*1033,888 ppm and instar larva change of non polar fraction give higher elimination than polar fraction, non polar is 24 % from population has charge into IV instar and non polar 45 %.*

*Key words : Aedes aegypti, Eclipta alba, Polar Fraction and Non Polar Fraction, Toxicity.*

## PENGANTAR

Penyakit DBD (Demam Berdarah Dengue) yang disebabkan oleh penularan virus Dengue melalui perantara nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* hingga saat ini masih merupakan masalah besar bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Alternatif yang paling memberi harapan untuk pemberantasan penyakit DBD adalah dengan mengendalikan kepadatan vektornya (Mardihusodo, 1987).

Pemberantasan vector DBD selama ini sering menggunakan insektisida kimia. Penggunaan insektisida kimia ternyata banyak menimbulkan dampak negatif, di antaranya perkembangan ke arah resistensi serangga sasaran, membunuh serangga non sasaran, mengganggu kualitas lingkungan hidup (WHO, 1991). Sebagai pemecahannya, perlu digalakkan insek-