Komposisi Lalat pada Bangkai Mencit (Mus musculus) Setelah 10 Hari Kematian di Darat dan di Air

Air Author Order 3 of 3 Accreditation This s evenr differe were Sarco carca sp., N index were	study aims to determine differences in the composition of flies which include diversity and ness in the carcass of mice (Mus musculus) placed on land and water as well as ences in the decomposition process at the two locations. The results showed that there 135 flies on the carcass of mice placed on land consisting of three species, namely ophaga sp., Chrysomya megacephala, and Musca domestica, while the flies found on asses placed in water were 9 individuals consisting of three species, namely Sarcophaga Musca domestica, and Fanniia sp. The results of the calculation of the Shannon-Wienner < of fly composition in carcasses placed on land were 0.44 and in carcasses placed in water 0.68, so it can be concluded that the diversity and abundance of flies species at both asses locations was low. The Eveness index value of the composition of flies on carcasses ed on land is 0.40 and carcasses in water is 0.62, it can be concluded that the distribution of fon carrcass in water is more even and has the same variety than the distribution of flies on
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Abstract place flies of carca mice betwe of the fragm stage while sunke	asses on land. The results of the paired t test showed that the role of flies as fragmenters of carcasses at both locations was equally good and showed that there was no correlation een the number of flies between the two environmental conditions (P>0.05), and the results e correlation analysis of the two compositions of flies showed that the role of flies as a nenter reached 47.4%. The decomposition process of carcasses on land reaches the final e faster, namely the skeletal stage which begins to occur on the tenth day of observation, the decomposition process in water takes a longer time to reach the final stage, namely en remains.
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