

DISTRIBUSI GEOGRAFIS TUNGAU PARASIT NYAMUK *Aedes* sp. DI DAERAH ENDEMIS DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA

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Abstract	<p>Parasitic mites are known as the natural enemy of <i>Aedes</i> sp. that can potentially infect any life stages of the <i>Aedes</i> sp. The parasitic mites' ability to infect <i>Aedes</i> sp. influence the distribution pattern of parasitic mites. The widespread distribution of <i>Aedes</i> sp. is expected to affect the distribution of parasitic mites. The aims of this study were to determine the taxonomic family of parasitic mites that infected <i>Aedes</i> sp. larvae and to determine the geographical distribution patterns of parasitic mites of <i>Aedes</i> sp. in the endemic area of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in Banjarnegara District. This study used larvae of <i>Aedes</i> sp. taken from the endemic area of DHF in Banjarnegara District. The study sites were in the Parakancangah Village, Kutabanjar Village, Krandegan Village, and Sokanandi Village. This study used survey method with purposive sampling technique. Variable observed in this research was the distribution pattern of the parasitic mite of <i>Aedes</i> sp. larvae. Parameter observed included the family and the individual number of parasitic mites on each mosquito larvae, the average value, and the variance. Data were analyzed using mean value and the variance so that the distribution pattern can be determined. The level of parasitic mites' distribution was analyzed using K' index negative binomial distribution. Results showed that 30 individual of parasitic mite were found from 1429 samples of examined <i>Aedes</i> sp. larvae. The identification result were five families of parasitic mites: Pionidae, Histiosomatidae, Hydryphantidae, Hydrachnidae, and Arrenuridae. The distribution pattern of the parasitic mites was regular, and the highest value of K' index negative binomial distribution was 1,3225, in the Krandegan Village.</p>
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