Chikungunya disease was one of the community health problems at PasirKuda Village with an attack rate of 2.96‰ in 2010. This research was done to study the mosquito ecology and to detect the presence of chikungunya virus (CHIKV) in Aedes spp. mosquitoes. Field surveys were done from December 2010 until August 2011 to collect mosquitoes and conduct interview to identify community knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on chikungunya, and then in the laboratory to detect chikungunya virus in mosquito samples using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) technique. The result showed that Ae. aegypti breeding place was not in the collecting and saving water container inside the house, but was in another container outside, Ae. albopictus prefer to breed in natural water container and was categorized in moderate density. Ae. aegypti tend to bite and rest inside the house, while Ae. albopictus tend to bite and rest outside the house. Chikungunya virus was successfully detected only in the female Ae. aegypti which was collected on December 2010. The society’s knowledge about chikungunya prevention was categorized as moderate, however, it was not in line with their actions.

Keywords: Aedes spp. mosquitoes, Chikungunya, Polymerase Chain Reaction