

## Intisari

*Spodoptera exigua* Hubner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) merupakan hama utama pertanaman bawang merah di Indonesia sehingga keberadaannya menjadi kendala dalam upaya peningkatan produksi bawang merah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui populasi *S. exigua* dan tingkat kerusakan pada bawang merah varietas Thailand dan Crok Kuning selama musim tanam serta mengetahui keberadaan jenis entomopatogen. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Dusun Samiran, Desa Parangtritis, Kecamatan Kretek, Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta. Varietas yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu varietas Thailand dan varietas Crok Kuning. Penelitian disusun menggunakan uji T-test dengan parameter yang diamati adalah populasi hama *S. exigua*, tingkat kerusakan, persentase infeksi entomopatogen, jumlah daun, tinggi tanaman, dan bobot segar umbi bawang merah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa populasi *S. exigua* dan tingkat kerusakan paling tinggi ditemukan pada varietas Thailand. Populasi *S. exigua* dan tingkat kerusakannya relatif rendah, diduga karena musim penghujan, sedangkan *S. exigua* merupakan hama pada musim kemarau. *S. exigua* yang dikumpulkan dari lapangan diduga menunjukkan adanya infeksi *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* (NPV).

Kata kunci: *Spodoptera exigua*, populasi, varietas bawang merah, entomopatogen

### ***Abstract***

*Spodoptera exigua* Hubner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is the main pest of shallot plantations in Indonesia so that its presence becomes an obstacle in efforts to increase shallot production. The purpose of this study was to determine the population of *S. exigua* and the level of damage to the Thailand and Crok Kuning varieties of shallots during the growing season and to determine the presence of entomopathogenic species. The research was conducted in Samiran Hamlet, Parangtritis Village, Kretek District, Bantul, Yogyakarta Special Region. The varieties used in this study were the Thailand and the Crok Kuning variety. The study was structured using the T-test with the parameters observed were the population of *S. exigua*, the level of damage, the percentage of entomopathogenic infection, the number of leaves, plant height, and fresh weight of shallot bulbs. The results showed that the highest population of *S. exigua* and the highest level of damage was found in the Thailand variety. The population of *S. exigua* and the level of damage was relatively low, presumably due to the rainy season, while *S. exigua* was a pest during the dry season. *S. exigua* collected from the field is presumably to show the presence of *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* (NPV) infection.

**Keywords:** *Spodoptera exigua*, population, shallot varieties, entomopathogenic