

## INTISARI

Lalat buah *Bactrocera carambolae* Drew & Hancock merupakan salah satu hama yang merugikan produksi pertanian hortikultura. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mendapatkan sumber protein lokal sebagai pemikat lalat buah *B. carambolae*. Terdapat tiga macam sumber protein lokal yang digunakan dalam pembuatan umpan protein antara lain limbah ciu, ampas bir, dan tapai. Penelitian ini menggunakan pengujian dua pilihan dan pengujian lima pilihan. Pengujian dua pilihan dilakukan sebanyak empat ulangan pada alat olfaktometer tabung-Y menggunakan 20 pasang *B. carambolae* untuk mengetahui ketertarikan *B. carambolae* pada atraktan dan air. Pengujian lima pilihan dilakukan dengan menguji seluruh atraktan pada kandang 30 x 30 x 30 cm dengan menggunakan 50 pasang *B. carambolae* dan pengujian diulang sebanyak empat kali. Hasil pengujian dua pilihan menunjukkan bahwa ketertarikan *B. carambolae* pada umur 3-6 hari tertinggi pada tapai, limbah ciu, dan ampas bir dengan beda nyata terhadap kontrol negatif ( $P < 0,05$ ), sedangkan ketertarikan terendah pada Prima dan air dengan nilai ( $P > 0,05$ ). Ketertarikan *B. carambolae* umur 10-15 hari berturut-turut yaitu limbah ciu, tapai, Prima, dan ampas bir dengan nilai ( $P < 0,05$ ). Hasil pengujian dengan lima pilihan menunjukkan bahwa ketertarikan *B. carambolae* umur 3-6 hari dan 10-15 berturut-turut dari yang tertinggi adalah ampas bir, tapai, limbah ciu, Prima, dan air. Ketertarikan *B. carambolae* umur 3-6 hari dan 10-15 hari terhadap atraktan tidak menunjukkan beda nyata antar perbedaan umur lalat buah ( $P > 0,05$ ). Ketertarikan *B. carambolae* jantan dan betina terhadap atraktan tidak memiliki beda nyata antar jenis kelamin ( $P > 0,05$ ).

Kata kunci: atraktan pakan, *Bactrocera carambolae*, protein.

## ABSTRACT

*Bactrocera carambolae* Drew & Hancock is one of the pests that attacks horticultural commodities. The purpose of this study is to obtain a proteinaceous attractant from local protein sources as attracts *B. carambolae* flies. There were three kinds of local protein sources used in the production of feed attractant, including liquid waste, brewery spent grain (BSG), and tapai. The experiment was conducted in two-choice testing and five-choice testing. The two-choice test was carried out in four replicates on a Y-tube olfactometer using 20 pairs of *B. carambolae* to determine the attraction of *B. carambolae* to attractants and water. The five-choices test was carried out by testing all attractants in 30 x 30 x 30 cm cages using 50 pairs of *B. carambolae* and the test was repeated four times. The results of the two-choice test showed that the interest of *B. carambolae* at the age of 3-6 days was highest in tapai, ciu waste, and BSG were significantly more than water ( $P < 0,05$ ), while the lowest interest was in Prima ( $P > 0,05$ ). The attraction of *B. carambolae* aged 10-15 days in a row were ciu waste, tapai, Prima, BSG were significantly more than water ( $P < 0,05$ ). The result of a five-choice test showed that the attraction of *B. carambolae* aged 3-6 days and 10-15, respectively from the highest was BSG, tapai, ciu waste, Prima, and water. The interest of *B. carambolae* aged 3-6 days and 10-15 days to attractants have no significant difference between the ages of fruit flies ( $P > 0,05$ ). The attraction of male and female *B. carambolae* to attractants was not significantly different between the sexes ( $P > 0.05$ ).

Key words: feed attractant, *Bactrocera carambolae*, protein.