

INTISARI

POPULASI WERENG BATANG COKELAT DAN TIGA FAMILI PREDATOR PADA VARIETAS PADI CISADANE, MENTIK WANGI, DAN PANDAN WANGI CIANJUR DI KECAMATAN GAMPING, YOGYAKARTA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui populasi wereng batang cokelat, *Nilaparvata lugens* dan tiga famili utamanya pada tiga varietas padi di Kecamatan Gamping, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap (RAKL) dengan tiga perlakuan dan tiga ulangan, dilakukan pada Bulan Agustus sampai November 2022. Varietas yang digunakan yaitu Cisadane, Mentik Wangi, dan Pandan Wangi Cianjur. Parameter yang diamati yaitu populasi *N. lugens* dan tiga predator utamanya per rumpun. Pengamatan dimulai saat tanaman berumur 14 hari dengan interval pengamatan satu minggu sekali. Selama penelitian dilakukan populasi *N. lugens* sangat rendah dan populasi tertinggi ditemukan pada varietas Cisadane dengan rerata 0,05 ekor *N. lugens* per rumpun pada saat tanaman berumur 21 hari. Predator utama yang diamati adalah *Pardosa pseudoannulata* (Lycosidae), *Paederus fuscipes* (Staphylinidae), dan *Harmonia octomaculata* (Coccinellidae). Populasi Lycosidae, Staphylinidae, dan Coccinellidae sepanjang pengamatan relatif sama berkisar antara 0,1 sd 0,2 ekor per rumpun untuk masing-masing predator. Perbedaan ketiga varietas yang diuji terhadap *N. lugens* tidak nampak karena populasi *N. lugens* sangat rendah.

Kata kunci: Varietas Padi, *Nilaparvata lugens*, Predator

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ABSTRACT

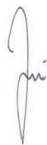
POPULATIONS OF THE RICE BROWN BROWN PLANT HOPPER AND ITS THREE MAIN PREDATORS IN RICE VARIETIES OF CISADANE, MENTIK WANGI, AND PANDAN WANGI CIANJUR IN GAMPING SUB-DISTRICT, YOGYAKARTA

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The objective of this research was to determine the population of Nilaparvata lugens and its three main predators in three rice varieties in Gamping Sub-District, Yogyakarta. This study used a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three rice varieties (Cisadane, Mentik Wangi, and Pandan Wangi Cianjur) as treatments and three replications, conducted from August to November 2022. Parameters observed were the population of N. lugens, its three main predators per rice hill. Observations were made at 14 days after transplanting and continued with a weekly interval. The populations of N. lugens was very low during the whole season and the highest population was found at 0.05 per rice hill at 21 days old in Cisadane. The three predators Pardosa pseudoannulata (Lycosidae), Paederus fuscipes (Staphylinidae), and Harmonia octomaculata (Coccinellidae) were consistently more abundant than the population of N. lugens with the population ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 individuals per rice hills for each predator. The difference between the three varieties tested against N. lugens was not apparent because the population of N. lugens was very low.

Keywords: *Rice Varieties, Nilaparvata lugens, Predators*

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