

## **INTISARI**

**RESPON VARIETAS PADI CISADANE, MENTIK WANGI DAN  
PANDAN WANGI CIANJUR TERHADAP PENGGEREK BATANG  
PADI KUNING DI KECAMATAN GAMPING, KABUPATEN  
SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

Ashma' Nur Adillah  
(18/427880/PN/15660)

Penggerak batang padi kuning (PBPK), *Scirpophaga (Tryporyza) incertulas* (Walker) merupakan salah satu organisme pengganggu tanaman padi yang sangat merugikan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ketahanan tiga varietas padi (Cisadane, Mentik Wangi dan Pandan Wangi Cianjur) di Kecamatan Gamping Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 3 varietas padi yaitu Cisadane, Mentik Wangi dan Pandan Wangi Cianjur sebagai perlakuan dan masing-masing perlakuan memiliki tiga ulangan. Pengamatan dimulai pada 7 hari setelah tanam dengan interval satu minggu dengan menghitung jumlah imago, massa telur, larva, dan kerusakan. Varietas Pandan Wangi Cianjur lebih disukai (peka) terhadap PBPK dibandingkan varietas Cisadane dan Mentik Wangi yang ditunjukkan oleh populasi imago, massa telur, larva, dan tingkat kerusakan yang lebih tinggi. Namun, perbedaan ini tidak menonjol dari arti biologis karena populasi dan kerusakan sepanjang musim sangat rendah dan tidak menimbulkan masalah ekonomi.

Kata kunci: Penggerak Batang Padi, Kuning Cisadane, Mentik Wangi, dan  
Pandan Wangi Cianjur

*Abstract*

*RESPONSES OF RICE VARIETIES OF CISADANE, MENTIK WANGI,  
AND PANDAN WANGI CIANJUR TO THE YELLOW RICE STEM  
BORER IN GAMPING SUB-DISTRICT, SLEMAN REGENCY,  
YOGYAKARTA*

Ashma' Nur Adillah  
(18/427880/PN/15660)

*The yellow rice stem borer (YRSB), Scirpophaga (Tryporyza) incertulas (Walker) is one of the most harmful rice pests in Indonesia causing deadheart and whitehead. This study aimed to determine the response of three rice varieties (Cisadane, Mentik Wangi and Pandan Wangi Cianjur) to in Gamping Sub-District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. The study used a Randomized Completely Block Design (RCBD) with 3 rice varieties namely Cisadane, Mentik Wangi and Pandan Wangi Cianjur as treatments and each treatment had three replications. Observations started at 7 days after transplanting with a weekly interval by counting the number of imagoes, eggs masses, larvae, and damage. Pandan Wangi Cianjur variety was more preferred (sensitive) to YRSB than the Cisadane and Mentik Wangi varieties as indicated by higher population of imago, egg masses, larvae, and the damage level. However, these differences were not prominent from the biological meaning because the population and the damage during the whole season were very low and did not cause economic concerns.*

*Keywords: Yellow Rice Stem Borer, Cisadane, Mentik Wangi, and Pandan Wangi Cianjur*