

Abstrak

Hama pengisap polong merupakan hama penting tanaman kedelai hitam yang dapat menurunkan produksi dan kualitas biji. penurunan produksi. Alternatif strategi pengendalian ramah lingkungan dapat dilakukan dengan penerapan varietas tahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan populasi hama pengisap polong, serta tingkat kerusakannya pada beberapa varietas kedelai hitam. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Jomboran, Donokerto, Turi, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Sepuluh nomor varietas kedelai hitam, yaitu Mallika Nomor1, Mallika Nomor 3, Mallika Nomor 4, Mallika Nomor 6, Mallika Nomor7, Mallika Nomor 8, Mallika Nomor 9, Mallika FS, Detam 3, dan Detam 4 disusun dalam rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan lima ulangan. Parameter yang diamati adalah tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang, jumlah daun, jumlah polong, jumlah hama pengisap polong (*Riptortus linearis* dan *Nezara viridula*), kerusakan polong, jumlah biji, bobot 55 biji. Hasil penelitian ditemukan populasi *Riptortus linearis* dan *Nezara viridula* lebih banyak pada varietas Detam 4. Hal tersebut juga diikuti dengan kerusakan yang ditimbulkan akibat serangan hama pengisap polong lebih tinggi varietas Detam 4 dengan jumlah polong lebih banyak dibanding Detam 3 dan Mallika. Perbedaan tersebut diduga dipengaruhi oleh ketahanan semu.

Kata kunci : hama pengisap polong, tingkat kerusakan, varietas kedelai hitam

Abstract

Pod sucking pests are important black soybean crop pests that can reduce seed production and quality. production decline. Alternative environmentally friendly control strategies can be implemented by applying resistant varieties. This study aims to determine the type and population of pod-sucking pests, as well as the level of damage to several black soybean varieties. The research was conducted in Jomboran, Donokerto, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region. Ten numbers of black soybean varieties, namely Mallika Nomor1, Mallika Nomor 3, Mallika Nomor 4, Mallika Nomor 6, Mallika Nomor 7, Mallika Nomor 8, Mallika Nomor 9, Mallika FS, Detam 3, and Detam 4 were arranged in a completely randomized design (CRD) with five replications. Parameters observed were plant height, number of branches, number of leaves, number of pods, number of pod sucking pests (*Riptortus linearis* and *Nezara viridula*), pod damage, number of seeds, 55 seed weight. The results of the study found that the populations of *Riptortus linearis* and *Nezara viridula* were higher in the Detam 4 variety. This was also followed by the damage caused by pod sucking pests which was higher in the Detam 4 variety with a higher number of pods than Detam 3 and Mallika. This difference was thought to be influenced by *pseudoresistance*.

Keywords: pod sucking pest, damage, black soybean varieties