

INTISARI

DOMINASI SPESIES LALAT BUAH (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE) DAN KERAGAMAN PARASITOIDNYA (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) PADA BUAH SALAK DI DALAM AUGMENTARIUM

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Lalat buah (*Bactrocera* spp.) merupakan kendala utama dalam budidaya hortikultura di Indonesia termasuk buah salak. Hal ini disebabkan karena larvanya merusak daging buah. Pengendalian lalat buah sering kali dilakukan menggunakan atraktan, sanitasi lahan, dan penerapan *Good Agricultural Practices* (GAP), pemanfaatan musuh alami seperti parasitoid jarang dilakukan. Parasitoid dapat menurunkan populasi lalat buah dengan memanfaatkan telur atau larva lalat buah sebagai inang. Lalat buah dan parasitoidnya memiliki *survival life* yang berbeda antar masing-masing spesies. *Survival life* yang dimiliki oleh masing-masing spesies akan menentukan spesies yang lebih dominan di habitatnya. Spesies tertentu yang lebih dominan akan mempengaruhi keberhasilan pengendalian hama. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui spesies lalat buah yang dominan dan keragaman parasitoidnya pada lahan salak di Kecamatan Turi, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari November 2023 hingga Maret 2024, menggunakan tabung augmentarium sebagai sarana konservasi parasitoid lalat buah. Tabung augmentarium diletakkan pada tiga tipe lahan yang berbeda yaitu lahan A (menerapkan GAP dan sanitasi lahan), lahan B (hanya menerapkan GAP), dan lahan C (tidak menerapkan GAP dan tidak menerapkan sanitasi lahan) dengan jumlah buah salak di dalam tabung augmentarium sebanyak 20-40, 50-70, dan 80-100 buah. Pengamatan dilakukan terhadap lalat buah dan parasitoid yang muncul dari tabung augmentarium. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa spesies lalat buah yang dominan adalah *Bactrocera dorsalis*, dan parasitoid yang ditemukan yaitu *Fopius arisanus*, *Asobara* sp., *Trichopria* sp., serta *Ealata* sp. Faktor abiotik seperti suhu dan kelembapan, serta faktor biotik seperti ketersediaan tanaman inang dan musuh alami, mempengaruhi dominasi spesies tersebut.

Kata kunci: dominasi, lalat buah, parasitoid, augmentarium

ABSTRACT

**SPECIES DOMINANCE OF FRUIT FLIES (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE) AND
DIVERSITY THEIR PARASITIDS (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) IN
SALAK FRUIT INSIDE AN AUGMENTARIUM**

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Fruit flies (*Bactrocera* spp.) are a major challenge in horticultural cultivation in Indonesia, including salak fruit. This is because their larvae damage the fruit flesh. Fruit fly control is often carried out using attractants, land sanitation, and the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). However, the utilization of natural enemies such as parasitoids is rarely practiced. Parasitoids can reduce fruit fly populations by using fruit fly eggs or larvae as hosts. Fruit flies and their parasitoids have different survival rates among species. The survival rate of each species determines which species is more dominant in its habitat. The dominance of a particular species affects the success of pest control. This research was conducted to determine the dominant species of fruit flies and diversity of their parasitoids in salak plantations in Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The study was carried out from November 2023 to March 2024, using augmentarium tubes as a means of conserving fruit fly parasitoids. The augmentarium tubes were placed in three different types of plots: plot A (applying GAP and land sanitation), plot B (applying GAP only), and plot C (no GAP or land sanitation applied), each containing 20-40, 50-70, and 80-100 salak fruits inside the augmentarium tubes. Observations were made on the fruit flies and parasitoids that emerged from the augmentarium tubes. The results showed that the dominant fruit fly species was *Bactrocera dorsalis*, and the parasitoids found were *Fopius arisanus*, *Asobara* sp., *Trichopria* sp., and *Ealata* sp. Abiotic factors such as temperature and humidity, as well as biotic factors like the availability of host plants and natural enemies, influenced the dominance of these species.

Keywords: dominance, fruit flies, parasitoids, augmentarium