



Intisari

Tungau merah (*Tetranychus urticae*) merupakan salah satu hama utama yang menyerang pertanaman ubi kayu. Kerugian akibat serangan tungau dapat mencapai 95%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui populasi dan tingkat serangan tungau pada tanaman ubi kayu. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2023 – Januari 2024 di lahan pertanaman ubi kayu, di Desa Donokerto, Kecamatan Turi, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, dan di Laboratorium Avertebrata Hama, Departemen Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian dilakukan dalam rentang waktu 1 minggu dengan mengamati sampel tanaman ubi kayu yang diambil dengan metode acak sistematis. Sampel tanaman diambil 3 daun kemudian dibawa ke Laboratorium untuk diamati. Parameter yang diamati, antara lain morfologi batang dan daun ubi kayu, jumlah daun, jumlah daun rusak, individu hama tungau, presentase tanaman terserang hama tungau, dan intensitas serangan hama tungau pada ubi kayu. Jumlah individu tungau ditemukan lebih besar pada Varietas Gajah sebanyak 260,375 sedangkan pada Klon Genjah Gajah sebanyak 228,75. Rerata tingkat serangan tungau lebih tinggi pada Varietas Gajah dibandingkan dengan Klon Genjah Gajah. Hasil uji T menunjukkan bahwa preferensi tungau pada ubi kayu Klon Genjah Gajah dan Varietas Gajah tidak berbeda nyata.

Kata kunci: ubi kayu, populasi tungau, tingkat serangan

Abstract

Red spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) is one of the main pests attacked cassava plants. Losses due to mite infestations can reach up to 95%. This study aimed to determine the population and infestation levels of mites on cassava plants. The research was conducted from October 2023 to January 2024 in cassava fields in Donokerto Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, and at the Invertebrate Pest Laboratory, Department of Pest and Plant Disease, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University. The study was carried out over a week period by systematically sampling cassava plants. Samples consisting of 3 leaves were randomly selected and taken to the laboratory for being observed. Parameters observed included the morphologic characteristic of leaves and stems, number of leaves, number of damaged leaves, mite individuals, percentage of plants affected by mites, and mite infestation intensity on cassava. The results showed that Number of mite individuals was higher in the Gajah variety with 260.375 individuals compared to 228.75 in the Genjah Gajah clone. The average mite infestation rate is higher in the Gajah Variety compared to the Genjah Gajah Clone. The results of the T test showed that the preference of mites in cassava clones of Genjah Gajah and Gajah varieties was not significantly different

Keywords:cassava, mites population, attack levels