INTISARI

Hama perusak daun dan hama perusak polong merupakan hama penting pada tanaman kedelai yang mampu menurunkan hasil produksi. Alternatif pengendalian ramah lingkungan dapat dilakukan dengan penggunaan varietas paham. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui populasi hama perusak daun dan hama penghisap polong serta tingkat kerusakannya pada beberapa varietas kedelai. Penelitian dilakukan di Jomboran, Donokerto, Turi, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Lima nomor varietas kedelai hitam yang digunakan yaitu Detam 1, Detam 2, Detam 3, Detam 4, Mallika 8 dan lima varietas kedelia kuning yang digunakan yaitu Anjasmoro, Argomulyo, BATAN, Surya lokal banyuwangi, dan Gepak Kuning yang disusun menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 ulangan. Parameter yang diamati yaitu tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah cabang, jumlah bunga, jumlah polong, jumlah hama perusak daun (*Atrachtomorpha crenulata* dan *Phlaeoba fumosa*), tingkat kerusakan daun, jumlah hama penghisap polong (*Riptortus linearis* dan *Nezara viridula*), kerusakan polong, bobot kering, dan bobot basah. Populasi hama perusak daun dan hama penghisap pada kedelai hitam lebih banyak ditemukan pada varietas Detam 3 dibandingkan Mallika 8 sedangkan pada kedelai kuning populasi hama perusak daun lebih banyak ditemukan pada varietas Anjasmoro daripada varietas BATAN yang diikuti dengan tingkat kerusakan daun. Hal ini diduga akibat ketahanan yang berbeda antar varietas.

Kata kunci: Hama, Kedelai, Pengendalian

Abstract

Leaf-defoliator pests and pod-sucking pests are significant issues for soybean plants as they can reduce production yields. An environmentally friendly control alternative is to use resistant varieties. This study aims to assess the population of leaf-defoliator pests and pod-sucking pests, as well as the extent of damage on several soybean varieties. The research was conducted in Jomboran, Donokerto, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region. The study utilized five black soybean varieties: Detam 1, Detam 2, Detam 3, Detam 4, and Mallika 8, and five yellow soybean varieties: Anjasmoro, Argomulyo, BATAN, Surya local Banyuwangi, and Gepak Kuning. These varieties were arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Observed parameters included plant height, number of leaves, number of branches, number of flowers, number of pods, number of leaf-damaging pests (*Atrachtomorpha crenulata* and *Phlaeoba fumosa*), leaf damage severity, number of pod-sucking pests (*Riptortus linearis* and *Nezara viridula*), pod damage, dry weight, and wet weight. The population of leaf-defoliator pests and pod-sucking pests was higher in the Detam 3 variety compared to Mallika 8 for black soybeans, while for yellow soybeans, the population of leaf-damaging pests was higher in the Anjasmoro variety compared to BATAN, which was also associated with higher levels of leaf damage. This is suspected to be due to differing resistance levels among the varieties.

Keyword:Pest, Soybean, Control