INTISARI

Penggerek batang padi kuning (*Scirpophaga incertulas* Walker) merupakan salah satu hama penting yang menyerang tanaman padi. Salah satu musuh alami penggerek batang padi kuning adalah parasitoid telur. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis dan tingkat parasitasi parasitoid telur pada penggerek batang padi kuning yang menyerang tanaman padi di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Metode penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara mengambil sampel kelompok telur penggerek batang padi kuning di Kapanewon Patuk, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Penelitian dilakukan pada musim tanam padi sawah bulan September-November 2024. Sampel kelompok telur diambil dari pertanaman padi dengan umur kurang dari 20 hari setelah tanam. Setiap sampel yang diperoleh dari lapangan dimasukkan pada tabung reaksi ukuran 18 mm x 150 mm. Sampel dibawa ke laboratorium dan ditunggu hingga menetas untuk diamati jenis dan tingkat parasitasi parasitoid telur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan tiga jenis parasitoid telur, yaitu *Telenomus rowani, Tetrastichus schoenobii,* dan *Trichogramma japonicum* di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Hasil pengamatan tingkat parasitasi tertinggi pada setiap jenis diperoleh *T. rowani* yaitu 89,8% di bulan November, kemudian *T. schoenobii* 27,61% di bulan Oktober, dan *T. japonicum* 9,73% di bulan Oktober. Di antara ketiga jenis parasitoid telur tersebut, parasitoid yang paling dominan pada setiap musim tanam padi bulan September, Oktober, dan November di Kabupaten Gunungkidul adalah *T. schoenobii* dengan jumlah total 537.

Kata kunci: populasi parasitoid telur, jenis parasitoid telur, *Scirpophaga incertulas,* tingkat parasitasi

ABSTRACT

Yellow rice stem borer (*Scirpophaga incertulas* Walker) is one of the important pests that attack rice plants. One of the natural enemies of yellow rice stem borer is egg parasitoids. The purpose of this study was to determine the types and parasitization rates of egg parasitoids on yellow rice stem borers that attack rice plants in Gunungkidul Regency. This research method was conducted by sampling yellow rice stem borer egg clusters in Kapanewon Patuk, Gunungkidul Regency. The research was conducted during the September-November 2024 paddy rice growing season. Egg group samples were taken from rice plants with an age of less than 20 days after planting. Each sample obtained from the field was put in an 18 mm x 150 mm test tube. Samples were brought to the laboratory and waited until they hatched to observe the type and parasitization rate of egg parasitoids. The results showed that three types of egg parasitoids were found, namely *Telenomus rowani*, *Tetrastichus schoenobii*, and *Trichogramma japonicum* in Gunungkidul Regency. The highest parasitization rate of each species was obtained by *T. rowani* at 89.8% in November, followed by *T. schoenobii* at 27.61% in October, and *T. japonicum* at 9.73% in October. Among the three types of egg parasitoids, the most dominant parasitoid in each rice growing season in September, October, and November in Gunungkidul Regency was *T. schoenobii* with a total number of 537.

Keywords: egg parasitoid population, egg parasitoid species, *Scirpophaga incertulas*, parasitation rate