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Pola Distribusi Phenacoccus manihoti pada Pertanaman Ubi Kayu
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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

Intisari

Kutu putih singkong (*Phenacoccus manihoti*) merupakan salah satu hama penting pada tanaman ubi kayu yang dapat menghambat pertumbuhan dan berpotensi menurunkan hasil panen hingga 59%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola distribusi populasi *Phenacoccus manihoti* pada tanaman ubi kayu, pengaruh curah hujan terhadap populasi *Phenacoccus manihoti,* dan pengaruh populasi *Phenacoccus manihoti* terhadap intensitas kerusakan ubi kayu. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan September hingga November 2025 di lahan pertanaman ubi kayu, di Desa Donokerto, Kecamatan Turi, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan sebanyak 12 kali dengan interval satu minggu. Parameter yang diamati meliputi jumlah populasi kutu putih di daun atas, daun tengah, dan daun bawah, pola distribusi, dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola distribusi populasi *Phenacoccus manihoti* pada tanaman ubi kayu bersifat mengelompok (*clumped*). Hasil analisis regresi menunjukkan bahwa curah hujan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap populasi kutu putih singkong dan populasi kutu putih singkong berpengaruh signifikan terhadap intensitas kerusakan tanaman ubi kayu.

Kata kunci: kutu putih singkong, pola distribusi, ubi kayu

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Abstract

Cassava mealybug (*Phenacoccus manihoti*) is an important pest in cassava plants that can inhibit growth and potentially reduce crop yields by up to 59%. This study aims to determine the distribution pattern of *Phenacoccus manihoti* populations in cassava plants, the effect of rainfall on *Phenacoccus manihoti* populations, and the effect of *Phenacoccus manihoti* populations on the intensity of cassava damage. The study was conducted from September to November 2025 in cassava plantations, in Donokerto Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. The study was conducted 12 times with one-week intervals. The parameters observed included the number of mealybug populations on the upper, middle, and lower leaves, distribution patterns, and the intensity of plant damage. The results showed that the distribution pattern of *Phenacoccus manihoti* populations in cassava plants was clumped. The results of the regression analysis showed that rainfall had no significant effect on the cassava mealybug population and the cassava mealybug population had a significant effect on the intensity of cassava damage.

Key words: cassava mealybug, distribution patterns, cassava.