

INTISARI

Terong (*Solanum melongena* L.) merupakan komoditas hortikultura penting di Indonesia yang memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi dan berpotensi sebagai komoditas ekspor. Namun produksinya terganggu oleh serangan kutu kebul *Bemisia tabaci* yang juga berperan sebagai vektor Begomovirus. Pengendalian yang masih bergantung pada insektisida mendorong perlunya alternatif ramah lingkungan melalui pemanfaatan tanaman pengusir seperti jagung yang menghasilkan senyawa volatil. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui populasi *B. tabaci* serta menguji pengaruh perbedaan umur jagung terhadap populasinya pada tanaman terong menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap dengan perlakuan kontrol, serta jagung umur 6, 8, dan 10 MST. Hasil menunjukkan populasi *B. tabaci* berfluktuasi selama pengamatan. Jagung umur 6 MST menurunkan populasi secara signifikan sebelum panen dibanding setelah panen. Sedangkan perlakuan jagung umur 8 dan 10 MST tidak berpengaruh nyata. Secara umum, keberadaan jagung belum menekan populasi secara konsisten, sehingga efektivitasnya dipengaruhi oleh umur tanaman dan kondisi lingkungan.

Kata kunci : Tanaman Terong, Tanaman Jagung, Volatil, *Bemisia tabaci*

ABSTRACT

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) is an important horticultural crop in Indonesia with high economic value and export potential. However, its production is constrained by infestations of the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*, which also acts as a vector of Begomovirus. The continued reliance on synthetic insecticides highlights the need for environmentally friendly alternatives, including the use of repellent plants such as maize that produce volatile compounds. This study aimed to determine the population dynamics of *B. tabaci* and to evaluate the effect of different maize planting ages on its population in eggplant using a randomized complete block design with control treatment and maize planted at 6, 8, and 10 weeks after planting. The results showed that *B. tabaci* populations fluctuated during the observation period. Maize at 6 weeks after planting significantly reduced the population before harvest compared to after harvest, whereas maize at 8 and 10 weeks after planting had no significant effect. Overall, the presence of maize did not consistently suppress *B. tabaci* populations, indicating that its effectiveness was influenced by plant age and environmental conditions.

Keywords: Eggplant, Maize, Volatile Compounds, *Bemisia tabaci*