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Produktivitas Ulat Sutra Eri (Samia cynthia ricini) Yang Dipelihara Secara Tradisional
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PRODUKTIVITAS ULAT SUTRA ERI (*SAMIA CYNTHIA RICINI*) YANG DIPELIHARA SECARA TRADISIONAL

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui produktivitas ulat sutra eri (*Samia cynthia ricini*) yang dipelihara secara tradisional. Penelitian ini menggunakan imago ulat sutra eri sebanyak 7 ekor dan kokon sebanyak 40 buah. Data yang diambil meliputi bobot kokon utuh, bobot kokon kosong, bobot pupa, bobot topi, persentase kokon kosong, pupa, dan topi terhadap kokon utuh, jumlah telur yang dihasilkan per induk, bobot telur, serta persentase keberhasilan telur yang menetas. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pengamatan langsung di lapangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa siklus hidup ulat sutra eri berlangsung secara serentak selama 52 hari dengan fase telur 8 hari, larva 22 hari, pupa 17 hari, dan imago 5 hari. Bobot kokon utuh, bobot pupa, bobot kulit kokon, bobot topi kokon, jumlah telur, daya tetas telur, dan bobot telur berturut-turut adalah 2,879 g, 2,516 g, 0,343 g, 0,014 g, 351 butir per induk, 89%, dan 0,0018 g. Disimpulkan bahwa produktivitas ulat sutra eri yang dipelihara secara tradisional termasuk dalam kategori normal, tetapi variasinya masih cukup tinggi.

Kata kunci: Ulat Sutra Eri, Produktivitas, Sistem pemeliharaan tradisional, Siklus hidup, Kokon, Telur

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PRODUCTIVITY OF ERI SILKWORM (*SAMIA CYNTHIA RICINI*) IN TRADITIONAL REARING PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the productivity of eri silkworms (*Samia cynthia ricini*) reared under traditional management systems. The study used 7 head of egg-laying adults and 40 head of newly hatched eri silkworm larvae. The observed parameters included whole cocoon weight, cocoon shell weight, pupa weight, cocoon cap weight, the percentages of cocoon shell, pupa, and cocoon cap relative to whole cocoon weight, the number of eggs produced per female, egg weight, and egg hatchability percentage. Data were collected through direct field observations and analyzed descriptively using quantitative methods. The results showed that the life cycle of eri silkworms occurred simultaneously over 52 days, consisting of the egg stage for 8 days, larvae stage for 22 days, pupa stage for 17 days, and adult stage for 5 days. The average whole cocoon weight, pupa weight, cocoon shell weight, cocoon cap weight, number of eggs, hatchability, and egg weight were 2,879 g, 2,516 g, 0,343 g, 0,014 g, 351 eggs per female, 89%, and 0,0018 g, respectively. It is concluded that the productivity of eri silkworms reared under traditional management is within the normal range, however the variability of value are still relatively high.

Key words: Eri Silkworm, Productivity, Traditional rearing practices, Life cycle, Cocoon, Egg