

GEJALA SERANGAN ORONG-ORONG (*Gryllotalpa* spp.) DAN
KEHILANGAN HASIL PADA KENTANG DI KABUPATEN BOYOLALI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsi gejala serangan orong-orong (*Gryllotalpa* spp.) dan mengetahui tingkat kehilangan hasil kentang akibat serangan hama tersebut di Kecamatan Selo, Kabupaten Boyolali. Pengamatan gejala serangan hama dilakukan di pertanaman kentang milik petani pada akhir musim hujan 2018. Metode pengambilan sampel purposif diaplikasikan untuk mengambil 20 tanaman sampel terserang. Gejala serangan diamati pada bagian tanaman di atas dan di dalam tanah. Sebanyak lima tanaman sampel dibongkar dan dicabut untuk mengamati gejala serangan pada umbi kentang. Dampak serangan hama orong-orong terhadap kehilangan hasil panen dikaji dengan wawancara terhadap 30 responden. Responden adalah petani kentang, ditentukan dengan metode “Bola Es” (*Snowball Random Sampling*) di Desa Selo, Samiran, Suroteleng, Tarubatang, dan Jrahah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gejala serangan orong-orong ditunjukkan oleh daun tampak layu dan umbi berlubang. Nimfa dan imago ditemukan membentuk lorong-lorong di dalam tanah menuju umbi. Hama orong-orong menurut petani termasuk hama insidentil, ketika terjadi eksplosif kehilangan hasil mencapai $78,56 \pm 16,15\%$ dari panen normal.

Kata kunci: *Gryllotalpa*, Orong-orong, kentang, kehilangan hasil

*ATTACK SYMPTOM OF THE MOLE CRICKET (*Gryllotalpa* spp.) AND YIELD LOSS ON POTATO IN BOYOLALI REGENCY*

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ABSTRACT

*Objectives of the study were to describe the attack symptom of the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa* spp.) and to determine the yield loss caused by the insect pest in Selo District, Boyolali Regency. The attack symptom was described in the farmer's potato field in the late wet season 2018. Purposive method was applied to 20 take attacked plants. Plant parts above and in the ground were observed to describe the attack symptom. Out of five sample plants were excavated to describe the attack symptom on the tuber. Impact of the pest attack to the yield loss was studied by interviewing 30 respondents. The responden was the potato farmers. They were sampled by snow ball sampling method in villages of Selo, Samiran, Suroteleng, Tarubatang, and Jarakah. Results showed that the symptoms of the mole cricket attack were indicated by wilted leaves and hollow tubers. Nymph and adult insect made tunnels in the ground towards the tuber. According to farmers the mole cricket belongs to the incidental pests. When the pest outbreaks it may cause yield loss approximately $78.65 \pm 16.15\%$ from normal harvest.*

Keywords: *Gryllotalpa*, mole cricket, potatoes, yield loss