

EVALUASI SERANGAN HAMA URET PADA PERTANAMAN UJI Keturunan Sengon (*Falcataria moluccana*) UMUR MUDA DI KPH KEDIRI

Abstrak

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Serangan hama uret berpotensi menghambat pertumbuhan dan menyebabkan kematian tanaman sengon. Hama uret menyerang bagian akar tanaman pada pertanaman uji keturunan sengon di KPH Kediri yang mengakibatkan terhambatnya kebutuhan air dan unsur hara oleh tanaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui spesies uret, tingkat kerusakan, dan perkembangan gejala serta pola distribusi serangan pada pertanaman uji keturunan sengon umur muda di KPH Kediri.

Penelitian dilakukan di plot uji keturunan sengon berisi 80 famili yang menggunakan rancangan blok tidak lengkap dengan jarak tanam 3x3 m². Penelitian dilakukan pada 3 blok yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling* dari 10 blok pada masing-masing pertanaman di Pandantoyo dan Jatirejo. Karakter yang diambil berupa skor tanaman untuk menghitung luas dan intensitas kerusakan serta perkembangan gejala dan pola distribusi serangan secara horizontal. Selain itu, koleksi larva dan imago dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi spesies uret.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa spesies uret yang menyerang pertanaman uji keturunan sengon di KPH Kediri yaitu *Lepidiota stigma* Fabricius. Luas dan Intensitas kerusakan di Pandantoyo (14,56% dan 10,28%) lebih tinggi dan berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan di Jatirejo (3,94% dan 2,52%). Luas kerusakan tanaman umur 5 bulan (9,84%) lebih tinggi dan tidak berbeda nyata dibandingkan tanaman umur 11 bulan (9,16%). Intensitas kerusakan tanaman umur 11 bulan (9,16%) lebih tinggi dan berbeda nyata dibandingkan tanaman umur 5 bulan (4,06%). Luas dan Intensitas kerusakan terendah ditunjukkan oleh famili 20, 270, 314, 394, 527, 540, 551 dan 552 (0%). Perkembangan gejala di Pandantoyo lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan Jatirejo. Pola distribusi *L. stigma* yang menyerang yaitu mengelompok. Hasil penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa terdapat faktor-faktor lain selain lokasi dan umur tanaman yang berpotensi mempengaruhi luas dan intensitas kerusakan, seperti kondisi lingkungan, teknik budidaya dan perilaku uret.

Kata kunci: Sengon, uret *Lepidiota stigma*, uji keturunan, perkembangan gejala, pola distribusi serangan.

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EVALUATION OF WHITE GRUB ATTACK ON EARLY GROWTH OF SENGON (*Falcataria moluccana*) PROGENY TEST IN KPH KEDIRI

Abstract

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White grub attack has the potential to impede growth and can mortally damage plants. White grub attack on roots distracts the need for water supply and nutrients by plants. The aim of this study was to determine the species of white grub, the extent of damage, and the development of symptoms as well as the distribution pattern of attack on early growth of sengon progeny test in KPH Kediri.

The study was conducted on sengon progeny test containing 80 families using an incomplete block design with a spacing of 3x3 m². The study was conducted on 3 blocks selected by purposive sampling from 10 blocks in each Pandantoyo and Jatirejo. Plant scoring was conducted to calculate the area and intensity of damage and the development of white grub attack symptoms as well as the horizontal distribution patterns of attack. In addition, larvae and imago collections were carried out for identification of species white grub in the laboratory.

The results showed that the species of white grub that attacked plants in sengon progeny test in KPH Kediri was *Lepidiota stigma* Fabricius. The area and intensity of damage in Pandantoyo (14.56% and 10.28%) were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than in Jatirejo (3.94% and 2.52%). The area of damage to plants aged 5 months (9.84%) was higher and not significantly different compared to plants aged 11 months (9.16%). The intensity of damage to plants aged 11 months (9.16%) was significantly higher than plants aged 5 months (4.06%). The highest area and intensity of damage were indicated by family 499 (23.56% and 19.27%) and the lowest values were indicated by families 20, 270, 314, 394, 527, 540, 551 and 552 (0%). The development of symptoms in Pandantoyo was faster compared to Jatirejo. The distribution pattern of attack of *L. stigma* was clustered. The results of this study indicated that there were other factors than location and plant age that could potentially affect the area and intensity damage of white grub, such as environmental conditions, cultivation techniques and white grub behavior.

Keyword: Sengon, white grub, *Lepidiota stigma*, progeny test, symptoms, pattern of distribution

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