

## Intisari

### EVALUASI PENGENDALIAN KUMBANG JANUR KELAPA DENGAN *Tetrastichus brontispae* DI KABUPATEN PACITAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi hasil pengendalian kumbang janur kelapa (*Brontispa longissima*) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) dengan parasitoid jenis *Tetrastichus brontispae* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) yang dilakukan di Kabupaten Pacitan. Parasitoid asal Pontianak dilepaskan pada tanaman kelapa terserang sebanyak satu tabung per pohon. Evaluasi dilakukan 2 dan 4 bulan setelah parasitoid dilepas. Evaluasi didasarkan pada pemapanan parasitoid dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman kelapa. Intensitas kerusakan diamati pada sampel pohon terserang sebanyak 87 tanaman yang belum menghasilkan (TBM) dan 17 tanaman yang sudah menghasilkan (TM) diambil menggunakan metode *Purposive Random Sampling*. Intensitas kerusakan dikorelasikan dengan jumlah pelepah daun pada tanaman belum menghasilkan. Evaluasi pemapanan parasitoid dilakukan dengan menghitung populasi *Brontispa* dan parasitoid pada janur yang diambil dari 20 pohon sampel yang dilepasi dan yang tidak dilepasi parasitoid. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa intensitas kerusakan kelapa pada TBM (38%) dan tidak berbeda signifikan dengan TM (43%). Intensitas kerusakan berkorelasi negatif yang lemah terhadap jumlah pelepah daun kelapa. Parasitoid *T. brontispae* sudah mapan, ditunjukkan oleh ditemukan parasitoid generasi baru pada 2 bulan setelah parasitoid dilepas tetapi keefektifan pengendalian belum terlihat.

Kata kunci: *Brontispa longissima*, *Tetrastichus brontispae*, kelapa, pengendalian hayati.

*Abstract*

EVALUATION OF CONTROL OF COCONUT HISPINE BEETLE WITH  
*Tetrastichus Brontispae* IN PACITAN REGENCY

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This study aimed to evaluate the results of control of the coconut hispine beetle (*Brontispa longissima*) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) with the parasitoid *Tetrastichus brontispae* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) at which was conducted in Pacitan Regency. Parasitoids from Pontianak were released on damaged coconut plants as many as one tube per tree. Evaluations were conducted at 2 and 4 months after release of the parasitoids. The evaluation was based on the establishment of parasitoids and severity damage of the coconut trees. The damage intensity was observed on samples of infected trees as many as 87 immature plants and 17 mature plants which were taken using Purposive Random Sampling method. The damage intensity was correlated with the amount of leaf midrib for immature trees. Evaluation of parasitoid establishment was done by calculating *Brontispa* and parasitoid populations from 20 sample trees that were taken from released and not released trees. The results showed that the damage intensity of immature coconut trees (38%) did not differ significantly with the mature one (43%). The damage intensity showed negative and weak correlation with the number of coconut leaf midrib. The parasitoid *T. brontispae* was already established such as indicated by a new generation found at 2 months after the parasitoids released, however, the effectiveness of the control is not visible yet.

Key words: *Brontispa longissima*, *Tetrastichus brontispae*, coconut, biological control