

UJI KEEFEKTIFAN MOLUSKISIDA LIMBAH TEH DAN  
BUAH PINANG (*Areca catechu*) UNTUK  
PENGENDALIAN KEONG MAS

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**Intisari**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji keefektifan limbah teh sebagai moluskisida terhadap keong mas (*Pomacea canaliculata*). Selain itu ekstrak buah pinang (*Areca catechu*) yang di bawah kondisi laboratorium bersifat moluskisida, juga diuji keefektifannya di bawah kondisi semi lapangan. Keong mas uji berukuran 20-30 mm dipelihara dalam ember berisi air dan bibit padi di bawah naungan plastik transparan. Mortalitas keong mas dan persentase bibit padi dimakan merupakan kriteria keefektifan bahan moluskisida dibanding kontrol. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa limbah teh dengan dosis anjuran 10 kg/ha ketinggian air 1,5 cm tidak efektif mengendalikan populasi keong mas. Namun dengan 160 kg/ha mampu mengurangi signifikan jumlah bibit padi terserang, pada perlakuan 79,05% dan kontrol 91,75%. Demikian juga ekstrak buah pinang segar dosis 144 kg/ha tidak menunjukkan keefektifan terhadap keong mas.

Kata kunci : *Pomacea canaliculata*, limbah teh, *Areca catechu*, mortalitas

STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOLLUSCICIDE FROM  
TEA WASTE AND ARECA FRUIT (*Areca catechu*)  
TO CONTROL THE GOLDEN SNAIL

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*Abstract*

The study aimed to test the effectiveness of tea waste as a molluscicide against the golden snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*). In addition, the areca fruit (*Areca catechu*) which under laboratory conditions showed molluscicide was also tested for its effectiveness under semi field conditions. The 20-30 mm tested golden snails were cultured in a bucket containing water and rice seedlings under a transparent plastic shade. Mortality of the golden snail and the percentage of eaten rice seedlings were the criterion of the effectiveness of the molluscicide materials compared to the control. Results showed that tea waste with recommended dosage of 10 kg/ha with 1.5 cm water level was not effective in controlling the golden snail population. However, with 160 kg/ha it could significantly reduce the number of eaten rice seedlings namely 79.05% for treatment and 91.75% for control. Similarly, extract of the fresh areca fruit with dosage rate of 144 kg/ha did not show effectiveness to the golden snail.

Key words: *Pomacea canaliculata*, tea waste, *Areca catechu*, mortality