

KEANEKARAGAMAN ANGGOTA SUBKELAS ACARINA
DI PERKEBUNAN TEH TAMBI, WONOSOBO,
JAWA TENGAH

Oleh

Tri Nurhikmah

12/329843/BI/8847

INTISARI

Tanaman teh (*Camellia sinensis*) banyak di budidayakan di Indonesia. Acarina adalah salah satu hama yang dapat menurunkan hasil kualitas teh. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman Acarina di perkebunan teh PT Tambi, Unit Produksi Tambi Kecamatan Kejajar Kabupaten Wonosobo. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April sampai Juni 2016. Sampel penelitian berupa tanah, seresah, dan daun. Masing masing sampel diambil pada ketinggian 1250 mdpl, 1400 mdpl dan 1750 mdpl. Setiap ketinggian dibagi menjadi tujuh titik sampling secara acak. Parameter yang diukur meliputi suhu udara, suhu tanah, kelembaban udara, kelembaban tanah dan pH tanah. Hasil sampling Acarina diidentifikasi dan dianalisis menggunakan indeks Shanon-Weiner. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan diperoleh 23 Spesies dari 18 Famili yaitu Scheloribates, Oribatidae, Sejidae, Nothridae, Ceratozetidae, Mochlizetidae, Macrochelidae, Euzerconidae, Laelapidae, Cunaxidae, Damaeidae, Uropodidae, Glycyphagidae, Galumnidae, Bdellidae, Ologamasidae, Ascidae dan Tetranychidae. Spesies yang mendominasi di perkebunan teh Tambi yaitu *Ischeloribates sp.* dan *Unguizetes sp.* Acarina yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini berperan sebagai predator, parasit, dekomposer, fungivor, lichenophagus, detritivor, dan fitopagus. Faktor lingkungan yang mempengaruhi keanekaragaman Acarina adalah suhu, kelembaban dan pH.

Kata kunci: Acarina, Teh, Tambi, Keanekaragaman, Dominansi

THE DIVERSITY OF SUBCLASS ACARINA IN TAMBI TEA PLANTATION, WONOSOBO, JAWA TENGAH

By:

Tri Nurhikmah

12/329843/BI/8847

ABSTRACT

Tea plant (*Camellia sinensis*) is widely cultivated in Indonesia. Acarina pest is one that can degrade the quality of the results of the tea. The objectives of the research were to find out the diversity of Acarina in tea plantations PT Tambi, Production Unit District Kejajar Tambi Wonosobo Regency, Jawa Tengah. The study was conducted in April to June 2016. The research sample in the form of soil, litter, and leaves. Some of the samples taken at an altitude of 1250 masl, 1400 masl and 1750 masl. Each altitude is divided into seven points random sampling. We Measured environmental are air temperature, soil temperature, air humidity, soil humidity and soil acidity. Acarina sampling results identified and analyzed using the Shannon-Weiner index. In this research was found 23 species from 18 Family is Scheloribates, Oribatidae, Sejidae, Nothridae, Ceratozetidae, Mochlizetidae, Macrochelidae, Euzerconidae, Laelapidae, Cunaxidae, Damaeidae, Uropodidae, Glycyphagidae, Galumnidae, Bdellidae, Ologamasidae, Ascidae and Tetranychidae. The species that predominate in Tambi tea plantation is Ischeloribates sp. and Unguizetes sp. Acarina which are found in this study serve as predaceous, parasites, saprophagous, fungivor, lichenophagus, coprophagous, and phytophagous. Environmental factors that affect diversity Acarina are temperature, humidity and soil acidity.

Keyword : Acarina, Tea, Tambi, Diversity, Dominance