

INTISARI

KELIMPAHAN PENGGEREK BATANG PADI DI JAWATENGGAH DAN POTENSI *Beauveria bassiana* (Balsamo) Vuillemin SEBAGAI MUSUH ALAMI

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Penggerek batang padi merupakan salah satu hama penyebab kerusakan tanaman padi di Jawa Tengah. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui keragaman spesies dan tingkat serangan penggerek batang yang menyerang tanaman padi serta musuh alaminya di Jawa Tengah serta mengetahui bahwa jamur *Beauveria bassiana* dapat bersifat endofit pada tanaman padi dan mampu mengendalikan serangan penggerek batang padi. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survey di empat wilayah meliputi Kabupaten Demak, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Kabupaten Boyolali dan Kota Salatiga. Pada masing masing wilayah ditentukan lahan sawah seluas 2 Ha, kemudian diambil 6 petak pengamatan dengan luas 800 m². Sebanyak 10 rumpun padi diambil di masing-masing petak secara acak untuk diamati keberadaan penggerek batang dan tingkat serangannya. Penggerek batang yang ditemukan dipelihara di laboratorium untuk diamati parasitoid dan jamur patogen yang menyerangnya. Untuk perlakuan endofitik merendam benih padi selama 3x24 jam lalu akar diamati dengan mikroskop setelah dilakukan pengecatan, lalu bibit padi ditumbuhkan hingga 30 hari dan diinfestasikan larva penggerek batang padi instar 1. Hasil pengamatan ditemukan tiga jenis penggerek batang yang menyerang padi yaitu *Sesamia inferen*, *Scirpophaga incertulas*, dan *Chilo supresalis*. Intensitas serangan tertinggi diakibatkan oleh *Scirpophaga incertulas* dan paling sedikit oleh *Chilo supresalis*. Ada dua jenis musuh alami yang ditemukan menyerang *Scirpophaga incertulas* parasitoid family Braconidae dan jamur *Beauveria bassiana*. Jamur *Beauveria bassiana* dapat berpotensi mengendalikan serangan larva penggerek batang padi

Keywords: Penggerek batang padi, intensitas serangan, musuh alami.

ABSTRACT

ABUNDANCE OF RICE STEM BORER IN CENTRAL JAVA AND THE POTENTIAL OF *Beauveria Bassiana* (Balsamo) Vuillemin AS NATURAL ENEMIES

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Rice stem borer is one of the pests that inflicts rice plant damage in Central Java. This study aimed to learn the species diversity, attack rate and types of natural enemies of rice stem borers found in that particular province and knowing that Beauveria bassiana fungus can be endophytic in rice plant and able to control rice stem borer attack. This study was conducted using survey method to the four regencies, namely, Demak, Sukoharjo, Boyolali and Salatiga. Each regency provided 2 Ha rice cultivation area in which 6 fields (800m² wide each) were then taken for observation. A total of 10 rice clumps from each field was randomly taken in order to observe rice stem borers' presence and attack rate. The stem borers found were maintained in the laboratory for further study of their parasitoid and pathogen fungi residing in them. For the endophytic treatment, soak rice seed for 3x24 ours then observe the root under microscope after painting, then the rice seed were planted for 30 days and the first instar larvae are infested. The result showed that there were three types of stem borer that attacked rice, namely, Sesamia inferen, Scirpophaga incertulas, and Chilo supresalis. The highest damage intensity caused by Scirpophaga incertulas and the least by Chilo supresalis. There were two natural enemies found attacking Scirpophaga incertulas larvae in Sukoharjo, larvae parasitoid family Braconidae and Beauveria bassiana fungus. Beauveria bassiana can control the attack of rice stem borer larvae.

Keywords: Rice stem borer, natural enemy, damage intensity