

Potensi Parasitoid Telur dalam Mengendalikan Wereng Batang Cokelat (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal.) Pasca Ledakan Populasi di Kabupaten Banyumas

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Abstract	<p>This study aims to determine the type and potency of egg parasitoid in controlling brown planthopper (<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Stal.) pests in Banyumas regency after the pest's explosion. This research has been conducted in five districts of the endemic area of brown planthopper in Banyumas Regency, i.e. in Jatilawang, Cilongok, Kebasen, Sumpiuh, and Kembaran. Each of the districts was taken 5 sample villages. The testing and calculation of the level of parasitization were done in the laboratory of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. The research used nest plot design, where the first factor was the district and the second factor was the village. Village nested in district. The data were analyzed using F 5% test, followed by 5% DMRT, if there were any differences found. The results of the study were as follows: (1) The parasitoids found in Banyumas Regency were <i>Gonatocerus</i> sp. and <i>Oligosita</i> sp. with the ability to parasitize 26.8% and 1.82%; (2) the presence parasitoid has the potency to suppress the intensity of brown planthopper attack on the vegetative phase, the intensity of attacks ranged between 6.96% to 23.58%, with brown planthopper population ranged from 0.84 to 27.36 individuals per hill.</p> <p>Intisari Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan potensi parasitoid telur dalam mengendalikan hama wereng batang coklat (<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Stal.) di Kabupaten Banyumas pasca terjadinya ledakan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di lima kecamatan daerah endemik wereng batang coklat di wilayah Kabupaten Banyumas yaitu Kecamatan Jatilawang, Cilongok, Kebasen, Sumpiuh, Kembaran. Masing-masing kecamatan diambil 5 desa sampel. Pengujian dan penghitungan tingkat pemarkasitan dilakukan di laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan petak tersarang, dengan kecamatan sebagai faktor pertama dan desa sebagai faktor kedua. Desa tersarang pada kecamatan. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji F 5%, apabila ada perbedaan dilanjutkan dengan uji banding ganda DMRT 5 %. Adapun hasil penelitian adalah sebagai berikut: (1) Parasitoid yang ditemukan di Kabupaten Banyumas adalah <i>Gonatocerus</i> sp. dan <i>Oligosita</i> sp. dengan kemampuan memarasit 26,8%, dan sebesar 1,82%, (2) keberadaan parasitoid berpotensi menekan intensitas serangan hama wereng batang coklat pada fase vegetatif, intensitas serangan berkisar antara 6,96% to 23,58%, dengan populasi wereng batang coklat berkisar 0,84 to 27,36 individu per rumpun.</p>
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