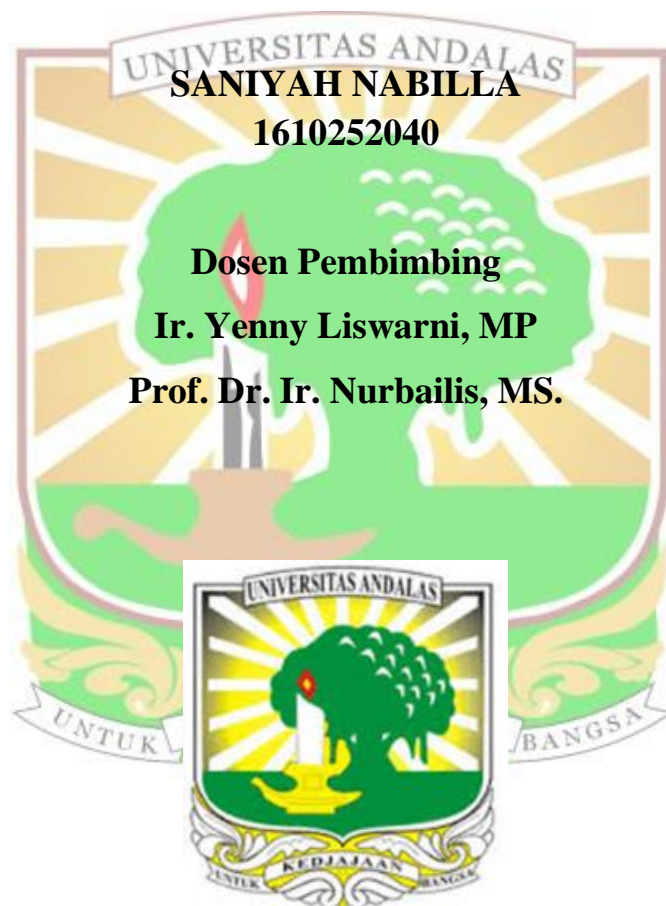


**KERAGAMAN DAN KEPADATAN POPULASI GENUS  
NEMATODA PARASIT PADA RIZOSFER TANAMAN  
PEPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) DI KABUPATEN PADANG  
PARIAMAN**

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**2022**

# KERAGAMAN DAN KEPADATAN POPULASI GENUS NEMATODA PARASIT PADA RIZOSFER TANAMAN PEPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) DI KABUPATEN PADANG PARIAMAN

## Abstrak

Nematoda merupakan salah satu organisme pengganggu tanaman pepaya. Keragaman dan kepadatan populasi genus nematoda parasit perlu diketahui sebagai langkah awal untuk menyusun strategi pengendalian nematoda. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui keragaman genus dan kepadatan populasi nematoda parasit pada rizosfer tanaman pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode *Purposive sampling*. Sampel tanah diambil di Kecamatan Lubuk Alung dan Kecamatan Patamuan. Masing-masing kecamatan dipilih dua nagari dan pada setiap nagari dipilih dua lahan yang berbeda untuk pengambilan sampel tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa genus nematoda parasit pada rizosfer tanaman pepaya di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman ditemukan sebanyak empat genus, yaitu genus *Pratylenchus*, *Meloidogyne*, *Aphelenchoides*, *Rotylenchulus*. Kepadatan populasi genus nematoda parasit tertinggi terdapat pada Nagari Balah Hilia yaitu sebesar 0,134 ekor/cm<sup>3</sup>. Frekuensi kehadiran genus nematoda parasit paling tinggi yaitu genus *Meloidogyne* dengan kategori Absolut (sering).

Kata kunci: pepaya, rizosfer, nematoda parasit, kepadatan populasi



**DIVERSITY AND POPULATION DENSITY OF PARASITIC NEMATODE GENUS ON THE RHIZOSPHERE OF PAPAYA PLANTS (*Carica papaya* L.) IN PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY**

***Abstract***

*Nematodes are one of the pest organisms of papaya plants. The diversity and population density of parasitic nematode genus needs to be known as a first step to develop a nematode control strategy. The purpose of this study was to determine the diversity of the genus and population density of parasitic nematodes on the rhizosphere of papaya plants (*Carica papaya* L.) in Padang Pariaman Regency. The purposive sampling method was used for this research. Soil samples were taken in Lubuk Alung District and Patamuan District. Two village are selected in each district and two different lands in each village are selected for soil sampling. The results showed that the genus of parasitic nematodes on the rhizosphere of papaya plants in Padang Pariaman Regency was found as many as four genus, namely *Pratylenchus*, *Meloidogyne*, *Aphelenchoides*, *Rotylenchulus*. The highest population density of the parasitic nematode genus is found in Nagari Balah Hilia, which is 0.134 heads /cm<sup>3</sup>. The highest frequency of presence of parasitic nematodes is the genus *Meloidogyne* with the category Absolut (frequently).*

*Keywords: papaya, rizosphere, parasitic nematode, population density*

