

SKRIPSI

POPULASI DAN TINGKAT SERANGAN KEPIK PENGISAP BUAH KAKAO (*Helopeltis* spp. [HEMIPTERA: MIRIDAE]) PADA KLON BL-50 DI SUMATERA BARAT

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*Salah satu syarat untuk
mendapatkan gelar sarjana*

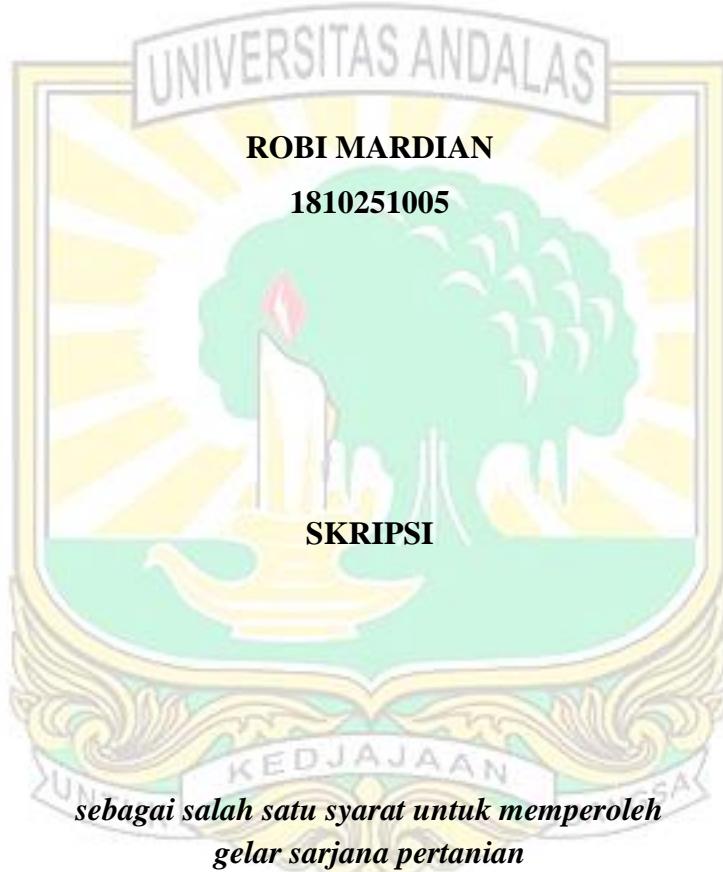
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FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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**Populasi dan Tingkat Serangan Kepik Pengisap Buah Kakao
(*Helopeltis* Spp. [Hemiptera: Miridae]) pada Klon BL-50 Di
Sumatera Barat**

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Abstrak

Kakao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) merupakan salah satu produk unggulan nasional dan memegang peranan penting terutama dalam menyediakan lapangan pekerjaan, sumber pendapatan bagi petani dan sumber devisa negara. Kepik pengisap buah kakao (*Helopeltis* spp.) merupakan salah satu hama utama pada tanaman kakao. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui populasi dan tingkat serangan kezik pengisap buah kakao (*Helopeltis* spp.) pada klon BL-50 di Sumatera Barat. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survei dan penentuan lokasi sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan tanaman sampel dipilih secara acak sistematis dengan jarak tanaman pemilihan sampel disesuaikan dengan jumlah total tanaman di lahan tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan populasi *Helopeltis* spp. yang ditemukan sebanyak 0,35 ekor nimfa/tanaman dan 0,25 ekor imago/tanaman. Persentase tanaman terserang, buah terserang, dan intensitas serangan tertinggi terdapat Di Desa Batu Mangaum dengan persentase 73,33%, 20,04% dan 5,91%. Persentase terendah Di Desa Padang Kajai dengan persentase berturut-turut 43,33%, 7,66% dan 1,4%. Persentase buah terserang berdasarkan letak buah terserang rata-rata tertinggi terdapat pada cabang sekunder dan yang terendah rata-rata terdapat pada batang utama dan berdasarkan ukuran buah terserang tertinggi terdapat pada buah ukuran >15 cm dan persentase serangan terendah terdapat pada buah ukuran <7 cm.

Kata kunci : *Helopeltis* spp., Kakao, Klon BL-50

POPULATION AND ATTACK LEVELS OF COCOA FRUIT SUCKING LADYBUGS (*Helopeltis* spp. [HEMIPTERA: MIRIDAE]) ON BL-50 CLONES IN WEST SUMATRA

Abstract

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) is one of the national superior products and plays an important role, especially in providing jobs, a source of income for farmers and a source of foreign exchange. Cocoa pod-sucking ladybugs (*Helopeltis* spp.) are one of the main pests on cocoa plants. This study aims to determine the population and attack levels of cocoa pod sucking ladybugs (*Helopeltis* spp.) on clone BL-50 in West Sumatra. The research was conducted using a survey method and determining the location of the sample using a purposive sampling method. Sampling plants were selected systematically randomly with the distance of the selected plant samples adjusted to the total number of plants in the land. The results showed that the population of *Helopeltis* spp. found as many as 0.35 nymphs/plant and 0.25 imago/plant. The highest percentage of infected plants, infected fruit, and attack intensity was found in Batu Mangaum Village with percentages of 73.33%, 20.04% and 5.91%. The lowest percentage was in Padang Kajai Village with successive percentages of 43.33%, 7.66% and 1.4%. The percentage of infected fruit based on the location of the affected fruit was on average the highest on secondary branches and the lowest on average was on the main stem and based on fruit size the highest attack was on fruit >15 cm and the lowest percentage of attack was on fruit <7 cm.

Keywords : Cacao, Clone BL-50, *Helopeltis* spp.

