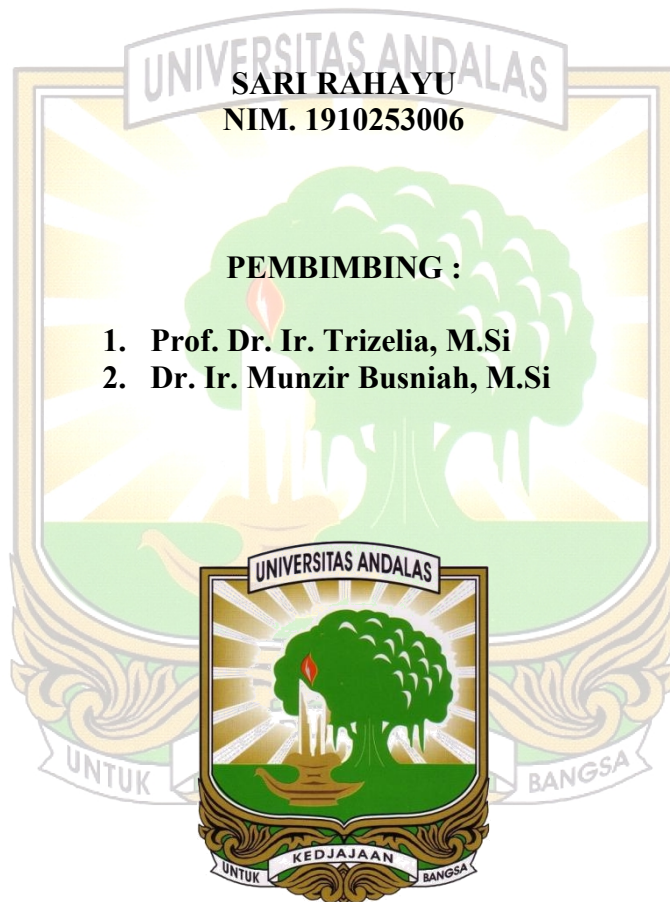


**EFEKTIVITAS CENDAWAN ENTOMOPATOGEN
Metarhizium anisopliae TERHADAP MORTALITAS TELUR
Crocidolomia pavonana Fabricius (Lepidoptera : Crambidae)**

SKRIPSI

Oleh



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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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**Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Pertanian**

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EFEKTIVITAS CENDAWAN ENTOMOPATOGEN *Metarhizium anisopliae* TERHADAP MORTALITAS TELUR *Crocidolomia pavonana* Fabricius (Lepidoptera : Crambidae)

Abstrak

Ulat krop (*Crocidolomia pavonana* F.) merupakan salah satu hama utama yang menyerang tanaman kubis-kubisan dan menimbulkan kerusakan yang merugikan secara ekonomi. Salah satu alternatif pengendalian *C. pavonana* yang bisa dilakukan dengan penggunaan cendawan entomopatogen *Metarhizium anisopliae*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan isolat cendawan *M. anisopliae* yang efektif dalam mengendalikan telur *C. pavonana* di laboratorium. Penelitian dilakukan di Laboratorium Bioekologi Serangga dan Pengendalian Hayati Departemen Proteksi Tanaman Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang, dari bulan Januari-April 2023. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah RAL (Rancangan Acak Lengkap) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari beberapa isolat cendawan *M. anisopliae* 3B, *M. anisopliae* KRJ, *M. anisopliae* SRJ dan kontrol. Kerapatan konidia cendawan yang digunakan 10^8 konidia/ml. Suspensi konidia diaplikasikan pada kelompok telur *C. pavonana*. Variabel pengamatan yaitu persentase telur *C. pavonana* tidak menetas, mortalitas larva instar I, persentase pupa terbentuk, persentase imago terbentuk, perbandingan jumlah imago jantan dan betina, jumlah kelompok telur diletakkan, dan masa pra-oviposisi, oviposisi dan pasca-oviposisi dari imago betina. Data dianalisis dengan sidik ragam dan uji lanjut LSD pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa isolat yang paling efektif dalam mengendalikan telur *C. pavonana* adalah isolat cendawan *M. anisopliae* 3B dan KRJ yang mampu mengendalikan telur dengan mortalitas hingga 63,66% dan 46,43%. Aplikasi isolat cendawan *M. anisopliae* 3B dan KRJ juga dapat menghambat pembentukan pupa dan imago hingga 100%.

Kata kunci: Cendawan entomopatogen, *C. pavonana*, *M. anisopliae*.

EFFECTIVENESS ENTOMPATHOGEN FUNGUS *Metarhizium anisopliae* ON EGGS MORTALITY *Crocidolomia pavonana* Fabricius (Lepidoptera : Crambidae)

Abstract

Crop caterpillar (*Crocidolomia pavonana* F.) is one of the main pests that attack cabbage crops and cause economic damage. One of the alternatives for controlling *C. pavonana* that can be done is by using the entomopathogenic fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae*. This study aims to obtain an isolate of the fungus *M. anisopliae* that is effective in controlling egg of *C. pavonana* in laboratory. The study was conducted at Laboratory of Insect Bioecology and Biological Control, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang, from January to April 2023. The research design used was CRD (Completely Randomized Design) with 4 treatments and 5 replications. The treatment consisted of several isolates of the fungi *M. anisopliae* 3B, *M. anisopliae* KRJ, *M. anisopliae* SRJ and controls. The density of the conidia of the fungus used was 10^8 conidia/ml. Conidial suspension was applied to *C. pavonana* egg groups. The observed variables were the proportion of *C. pavonana* eggs that did not hatch, mortality of first instar larvae, proportion of pupae formed, proportion of imagos formed, ratio of male and female imagos, number of egg groups laid, and pre-oviposition, oviposition and post-oviposition periods of female imago. Data were analyzed by means of variance and LSD follow-up test at 5% level. The results showed that the isolates that were most effective in controlling *C. pavonana* eggs were isolates of the fungi *M. anisopliae* 3B and KRJ which were able to control eggs with mortality of up to 63.66% and 46.43%. The application of *M. anisopliae* 3B and KRJ fungi isolates can also inhibit the formation of pupae and imago up to 100%.

Keywords: Entomopathogenic fungi, *C. pavonana*, *M. anisopliae*.