

**EFEKTIVITAS EKSTRAK BEBERAPA TUMBUHAN UNTUK
PENGENDALIAN KEONG MAS (*Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck)
PADA TANAMAN PADI SAWAH**

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2019

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ABSTRAK

Keong mas merupakan hama penting pada tanaman padi di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan ekstrak tumbuhan yang paling efektif menekan populasi keong mas. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Rumah Kaca Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang dari bulan November sampai Desember 2018, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 6 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan adalah ekstrak dari beberapa daun tumbuhan dengan konsentrasi 10 g/l yaitu: mahkota dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa*), mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia*), sukun (*Artocarpus altilis*), andong (*Cordyline fruticosa*), mangkokan (*Nothopanax scutellarium*), dan kontrol (tidak diberikan ekstrak daun tumbuhan). Parameter yang diamati adalah mortalitas keong mas, persentase rumpun terserang, dan intensitas serangan keong mas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari ekstrak daun tumbuhan yang diuji yang efektif mengendalikan keong mas adalah ekstrak daun mangkokan, daun mahkota dewa dan daun andong yang dapat menyebabkan mortalitas sebesar 90 - 100%, dan menekan persentase rumpun terserang sebesar 80,58 - 100%, serta menekan intensitas serangan sebesar 93,67 - 100%. Yang paling efektif ekstrak daun mangkokan yang menyebabkan mortalitas keong mas mencapai 100% dalam waktu pemaparan 24 jam, serta menekan persentase rumpun terserang sebesar 100% dan menekan intensitas serangan sebesar 100%.

Kata kunci : ekstrak tumbuhan, keong mas, efektif



**EFFECTIVITY OF PLANT EXTRACTS TO CONTROL GOLDEN SNAIL
(*Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck) ON PADDY CROP**

ABSTRACT

Golden snail is an essential pest on paddy crop in Indonesia. This study aimed to obtain the most useful plant extract to suppress the population of golden snail. The study was conducted in the Faculty of Agriculture's Green House, Andalas University, Padang, from November to December 2018, using Complete Random Program with six treatments and four replications. The treatments used in the experiment were extracts from several plants leaves with concentration of 10 g/l namely: mahkota dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa*), mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia*), sukun (*Artocarpus altilis*), andong (*Cordyline fruticosa*), mangkokan (*Nothopanax scutellarium*), and control (not given plant leaf extract). The parameter which observed was the mortality of the golden snail, percentage of affected clumps, and intensity of golden snail attacks. The result showed that from the tested plant leaf extract which effectively controls the golden snail were leaf extract from mangkokan, mahkota dewa and andong which could cause mortality about 90-100% and pressing the percentage of affected clumps about 80,58-100%, also reduced the intensity of attacks by as much as 93,67-100%. The most effective of leaf extract was mangkokan which caused the mortality of golden snail up to 100% in 24 hours of exposure, also reduce the percentage of affected clumps as much as 100% and suppress the intensity of attacks on 100%.

Key words: golden snail, plant extract, effective

