

**POPULASI DAN TINGKAT SERANGAN THRIPS PADA
TANAMAN CABAI (*Capsicum annum* L.) DI DATARAN
TINGGI DAN RENDAH**

SKRIPSI

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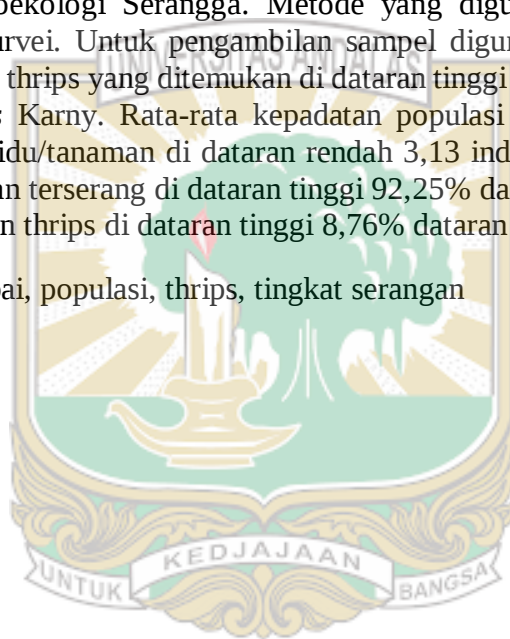
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Populasi dan Tingkat Serangan Thrips pada Tanaman Cabai (*Capsicum annum* L.) di Dataran Tinggi dan Rendah

ABSTRAK

Salah satu kendala dalam meningkatkan produktivitas tanaman cabai adalah serangan thrips. Kerusakan yang ditimbulkan oleh *Thrips* sp. dapat menyebabkan kehilangan hasil mencapai 12-80% sehingga harus dilakukan pengendalian. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui tingkat serangan thrips pada tanaman cabai di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah. Penelitian dilaksanakan dari bulan Maret sampai Mei 2023 di lahan cabai milik masyarakat di daerah dataran tinggi (Kabupaten Solok >500 mdpl) dan dataran rendah (Padang <500 mdpl), di Laboratorium Bioekologi Serangga. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah metode survei. Untuk pengambilan sampel digunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Spesies thrips yang ditemukan di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah yaitu *Thrips parvispius* Karny. Rata-rata kepadatan populasi thrips di dataran tinggi adalah 4,42 individu/tanaman di dataran rendah 3,13 individu/tanaman. Rata-rata persentase tanaman terserang di dataran tinggi 92,25% dan di dataran rendah 90%. Intensitas serangan thrips di dataran tinggi 8,76% dataran rendah yaitu 6,12%.

Kata kunci : Cabai, populasi, thrips, tingkat serangan



Population and Intensity of Thrips Attack on Chili Plants (*Capsicum annum* L.) in the Highlands and Lowlands

ABSTRACT

One of the obstacles in increasing the productivity of chili plants is thrips attacks. The damage caused by *Thrips* sp. can cause yield losses reaching 12-80% hence the control of the attack must be implemented. Research was conducted to determine the level of thrips attacks on chili plants in the highlands and lowlands. The research was carried out from March to May 2023 on chili fields belonging to communities in the highlands (Solok Regency >500 masl), in the lowlands (Padang <500 masl) and at the Insect Bioecology Laboratory. The method used in the research was survey method. For sampling, the purposive sampling method was used. The thrips species found both in the highlands and lowlands was *Thrips parvispius* Karny. The average thrips population density in the highlands was 4.42 individuals/plant and in the lowlands was 3.13 individuals/plant. The average percentage of infected plants in the highlands was 92.25% and in the lowlands was 90%. The intensity of thrips attacks in the highlands was 8.76% and in the lowlands was 6.12%.

Key words: Chili, population, thrips, attack intensity

