

**JENIS DAN TINGKAT SERANGAN HAMA PADA TANAMAN JERUK  
SIAM (*Citrus nobilis* Lour.) DI KABUPATEN LIMA PULUH KOTA**

**SKRIPSI**



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### ABSTRAK

Banyak faktor pembatas dalam peningkatan produksi tanaman jeruk siam, salah satunya yaitu faktor hama yang berpengaruh pada produktivitas. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis hama yang menyerang tanaman jeruk siam serta tingkat serangan hama tersebut di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota. Penelitian dilaksanakan di empat kecamatan dan di masing-masing kecamatan diambil tiga lahan tanaman jeruk siam. Pengamatan jenis dan tingkat serangan hama dilakukan dengan mengambil 10 tanaman sampel per lahan yang ditentukan dengan pola diagonal. Identifikasi hama dilakukan di Laboratorium Bioekologi Serangga, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas. Jenis hama yang ditemukan di empat kecamatan selama periode pengamatan adalah kutu daun (*Aphis gossypii* Glover dan *Toxoptera sp*), kutu kebul (*Bemisia tabaci* Genn.), kutu dompolan (*Planococcus citri* Risso), pengorok daun (*Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton), tungau karat merah (*Tetranychus sp*), penggerek buah jeruk (*Citripestis sagittiferella* Moore), thrips (*Scirtothrips citri* Moulton), dan lalat buah (*Bactrocera spp.*). Dari semua jenis hama yang ditemukan, 3 hama dengan Rata-rata intensitas serangan tertinggi yaitu pengorok daun 8,97%, lalat buah 8,97%, dan penggerek buah jeruk 6,42%. Sedangkan 3 hama dengan persentase tanaman terserang tertinggi yaitu pengorok daun 100%, thrips 100% dan tungau karat merah 99%. Dan 3 jenis hama dengan jumlah populasi tertinggi yaitu kutu daun *Aphis gossypii* 38,03 ekor/30 tan, kutu daun *Toxoptera sp* 21,97 ekor/30 tan, dan tungau karat merah 18,56 ekor/tan. Tinggi rendahnya jumlah populasi dan tingkat serangan hama tanaman jeruk dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan makanan hama tersebut, umur tanaman, curah hujan dan juga teknik budidaya yang kurang tepat.

Kata kunci : Jeruk siam, hama, tingkat serangan

## THE SPECIES AND LEVEL OF PEST ATTACK ON SIAM CITRUS (*Citrus nobilis* Lour.) IN LIMA PULUH KOTA REGENCY

### ABSTRACT

There are many limiting factors in increasing the production of siam citrus plants, one of which is the pest factor that affects productivity. The study was aimed at determining the species of pests attacking siam citrus plants and the level of pest attacks in Lima Puluh Kota Regency. The research was carried out in four sub-districts and in each sub-district there were three sampling locations. In each location ten sampling plants were taken which were located at diagonal lines. Pest identification was carried out at the Insect Bioecology Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University. The types of pests found in four sub-districts during the observation period were aphids (*Aphis gossypii* Glover and *Toxoptera* sp), whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*.Genn.), mealybugs (*Planococcus citri* Risso), leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton), red rust mites (*Tetranychus* sp), citrus borer (*Citripestis sagittiferella* Moore), thrips (*Scirtothrips citri* Moulton), and fruit flies (*Bactrocera* spp.). The highest pest attacks were caused by leaf miner, fruit fly, and citrus borer with the intensity 8.97% 8.97% 6.42% respectively. While the 3 pests with the highest percentage of plant attacked were leafminer 100%, thrips 100% and red rust mites 99%. The 3 species of pests with the highest number of populations were *Aphis gossypii* 38.03 individuals/30 plants, *Toxoptera* sp 21.97 individuals /30 plant, and red rust mites 18.56 individuals /30 plants. The high and low number of population and the attack rate of citrus pests are influenced by the food availability of these pests, plant age, rainfall and also improper cultivation techniques.

Key Words:. Siam citrus, pests, level of attack

