

**EFEKTIVITAS BEBERAPA MOLUSKISIDA DENGAN BAHAN AKTIF
YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP KEONG MAS**

(Pomacea canaliculata Lamarck)

SKRIPSI

Oleh

MENTARI FITMAENI

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
NIM. 1910251044

PEMBIMBING 1 : Ir. Rusdi Rusli, MS

PEMBIMBING 2 : Dr. My Syahrawati, SP. M.Si



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

PADANG

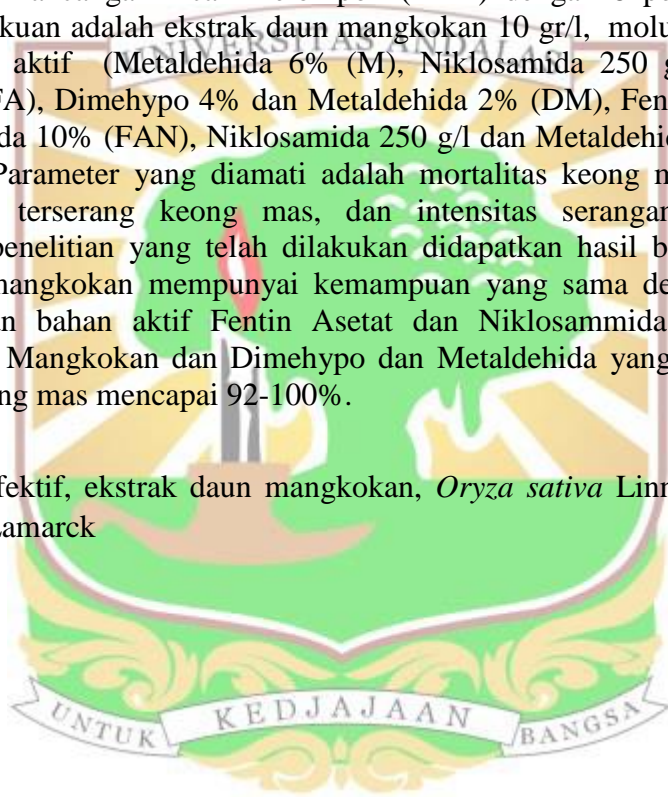
2024

**EFEKTIVITAS BEBERAPA MOLUSKISIDA DENGAN BAHAN AKTIF
YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP KEONG MAS
(*Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck)**

Abstrak

Salah satu Organisme Pengganggu Tumbuhan yang menyerang tanaman padi adalah keong mas. Pengendalian keong mas dapat dilakukan dengan aplikasi moluskisida sintetik dan nabati. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat keefektifan beberapa moluskisida yang memiliki bahan aktif berbeda terhadap keong mas. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di rumah kaca, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, Padang pada bulan September sampai Oktober 2023, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 8 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan adalah ekstrak daun mangkogan 10 gr/l, moluskisida sintetik dengan bahan aktif (Metaldehida 6% (M), Niklosamida 250 g/l (N), Fentin Asetat 60% (FA), Dimehypo 4% dan Metaldehida 2% (DM), Fentin Asetat 63% dan niklosamida 10% (FAN), Niklosamida 250 g/l dan Metaldehida 10 g/l (NM) dan kontrol. Parameter yang diamati adalah mortalitas keong mas, persentase rumpun padi terserang keong mas, dan intensitas serangan keong mas. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan didapatkan hasil bahwa pestisida nabati daun mangkogan mempunyai kemampuan yang sama dengan pestisida sintetik dengan bahan aktif Fentin Asetat dan Niklosammida, Metaldehida, Ekstrak Daun Mangkogan dan Dimehypo dan Metaldehida yang menyebabkan mortalitas keong mas mencapai 92-100%.

Kata kunci: efektif, ekstrak daun mangkogan, *Oryza sativa* Linnaeus, *Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck



**EFFECTIVITY OF SEVERAL MOLLUSCICIDES WITH DIFFERENT
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS TO GOLDEN SNAIL
(*Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck)**

Abstract

One of the Plant Disturbing Organisms that attack rice plants is golden snails. Golden snail control can be done with the application of synthetic and vegetable molluscicides. The objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of several molluscicides that have different active ingredients against Golden snails. This research was conducted in the greenhouse, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang from September to October 2023, using a Randomized Block Desain (RBD) with 8 treatments and 5 replicates. The treatment was mangkokan leaf extract 10 gr/l, synthetic molluscicide with active ingredients (Metaldehyde 6% (M), Niclosamide 250 g/l (N), Fentin Acetate 60% (FA), Dimehypo 4% and Metaldehyde 2% (DM), Fentin Acetate 63% and niclosamide 10% (FAN), Niclosamide 250 g/l and Metaldehyde 10 g/l (NM) and control. The parameters observed were Golden snail mortality, percentage of rice clumps attacked by Golden snail, and intensity of Golden snail attack. Based on the research, it is known that all types of molluscicides tested can cause mortality of Golden snails and reduce the level of Golden snail infestation. Based on the observation variable the results show that the Mangkokan leaf vegetable pesticide has the same ability as synthetic pesticides with the active ingredients Fentin Acetate and Niclosamide, Metaldehyde, Mangkokan Leaf Extract and Dimehypo and Metaldehyde which causes golden snail mortality to reach 92-100%.

Keywords: effective, mangkokan leaf extract, *Oryza sativa* Linnaeus, *Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck

