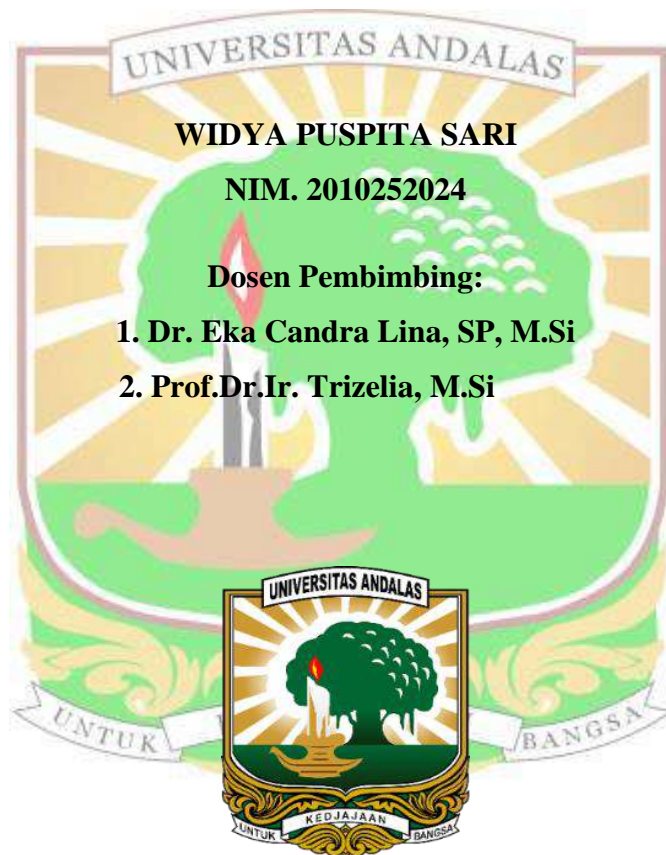


**KETAHANAN BEBERAPA VARIETAS PADI ASAL
SUMATERA BARAT TERHADAP WERENG
BATANG COKLAT (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal)
POPULASI PADANG PARIAMAN**

SKRIPSI

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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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ABSTRAK

Wereng Batang Coklat (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) merupakan hama utama tanaman padi. Tingkat serangan WBC sangat dipengaruhi oleh varietas padi. Ketahanan varietas padi asal Sumatera Barat terhadap WBC populasi Padang Pariaman belum pernah diuji. Ketahanan ini dapat ditentukan dengan menguji tingkat kerusakan dan aktivitas makan WBC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat tingkat ketahanan varietas padi terhadap WBC menggunakan kedua metode tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Pengelolaan Hama Terpadu, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, dalam 2 tahap; masing-masing tahap menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 7 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari varietas padi (Cisokan, Anak Daro, Kuriak Kusuik, Batang Piaman, IR 74, IR 42 dan TN1). Tingkat ketahanan varietas padi berdasarkan tingkat kerusakan menggunakan bibit padi berumur 7 Hari Setelah Semai (HSS). Setiap ulangan perlakuan diinfestasikan nimfa WBC instar 2-3. Parameter pengamatan tingkat ketahanan varietas berdasarkan tingkat kerusakan adalah mortalitas WBC, persentase tanaman terserang, intensitas serangan, dan tingkat ketahanan varietas padi. Tingkat ketahanan padi berdasarkan aktivitas makan WBC menggunakan tanaman padi berumur 40 HSS. Setiap ulangan perlakuan diinfestasikan imago WBC betina bunting sebanyak 5 ekor kedalam cup penutup dengan kertas *Bromocressol green*. Parameter pengamatannya adalah mortalitas WBC, luas bercak, tingkat ketahanan varietas. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan respon ketahanan yang berbeda antara kedua metode. Berdasarkan tingkat kerusakan, varietas padi IR 74 dan Batang Piaman tergolong kriteria tahan, dengan intensitas serangan masing-masing 15,20% dan 21,40%. Sedangkan, berdasarkan aktivitas makan WBC varietas IR 74 dan Batang Piaman tergolong agak tahan dengan luas bercak masing-masing 285,8 mm² dan 331,6 mm².

Kata kunci: Embun madu, pera, populasi, tahan, tingkat kerusakan

RESISTANCE OF SEVERAL RICE VARIETIES FROM WEST SUMATERA TO BROWN PLANTHOPPER POPULATION (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) OF PADANG PARIAMAN

ABSTRACT

Brown Planthopper (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) is the main pest on rice. The level of BPH infestation is highly influenced by the rice varieties. The resistance of rice varieties from West Sumatra to the BPH population of Padang Pariaman has not been tested. The resistance could be determined by testing the attack intensity level of rice or BPH feeding activities. This study aimed to assess the resistance level of rice varieties to BPH using both methods. The study was conducted at the Integrated Pest Management Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Andalas in 2 steps; each step used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 7 treatments and 5 replications. The treatments included rice varieties (Cisokan, Anak Daro, Kuriak Kusuik, Batang Piaman, IR 74, IR 42, and TN1). The resistance level of rice based on attack intensity level was conducted on rice seedlings in 7 Days After Sowing (HSS). Each replication of treatment was infested by 160 individuals of BPH in the 2nd-3rd instar. Observation variables for attack intensity level were BPH mortality, percentage of plants attacked, attack intensity, and resistance level of rice varieties. The resistance level of rice based on the feeding activity of BPH was conducted on rice plants in 40 HSS. Each replication of treatment was infested by 5 pregnant females in a cup with *Bromocressol green* paper. Observation variables were BPH mortality, area of spots, and resistance level of varieties. The results showed different resistance classifications between the two methods. Based on attack intensity level, the IR 74 and Batang Piaman rice varieties were classified as resistant, with an attacking intensity of 15.20% and 21.40%, respectively. Meanwhile, based on the BPH feeding activity, the IR 74 and Batang Piaman varieties are classified as moderately resistant, with the spot area respectively 285.8 mm² and 331.6 mm².

Keywords: Honeydew, non-sticky, population, resistant, level of damage