

**PENGUJIAN BEBERAPA VARIETAS UBI KAYU
TERHADAP SERANGAN KEPIK RENDA (*Vatiga* spp.)
(Hemiptera: Tingidae) DI KABUPATEN LIMA PULUH KOTA**

SKRIPSI



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Abstrak

Kepik renda (*Vatiga* spp.) (Hemiptera: Tingidae) merupakan salah satu hama penting yang menyerang tanaman ubi kayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan spesies kepik renda yang menyerang tanaman ubi kayu dan menghitung kerusakan, serta kepadatan populasinya pada beberapa varietas ubi kayu di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei sampai Oktober 2024 di lahan yang berlokasi di Jorong Kuranji, Kenagarian Guguak VIII Koto, Kecamatan Guguak, Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota dan Laboratorium Bioekologi Serangga, Departemen Proteksi Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimen dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dengan 6 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri atas varietas Ubi Roti, Ubi Dumai, Ubi Hijau, dan Ubi Hitam. Pengamatan dilakukan sebanyak 10 kali dengan interval satu kali dalam seminggu. Parameter pengamatan yaitu spesies yang ditemukan, kepadatan populasi, persentase serangan, dan intensitas serangan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa spesies kepik renda yang menyerang ubi kayu di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota adalah *Vatiga illudens* (Hemiptera: Tingidae). Kepadatan populasi tertinggi pada varietas Ubi Dumai (61,69 individu/5 daun), sedangkan kepadatan populasi terendah pada varietas Ubi Roti (22,46 individu/5 daun). Kepadatan populasi tertinggi ditemukan pada daun tengah, sementara pada daun apikal tidak ditemukan keberadaan nimfa. Intensitas serangan *V. illudens* pada semua varietas uji dikategorikan rusak sedang (RS), dengan intensitas serangan tertinggi pada varietas Ubi Dumai (35,15%). Berdasarkan posisi daun intensitas serangan tertinggi ditemukan pada daun basal.



Kata kunci: Intensitas Serangan, Kepadatan Populasi, Varietas, *Vatiga* spp.

TESTING OF SEVERAL CASSAVA VARIETIES AGAINST LACE BUG (*Vatiga* spp.) (Hemiptera: Tingidae) ATTACKS IN LIMA PULUH KOTA DISTRICT

Abstract

Lace bugs (*Vatiga* spp.) (Hemiptera: Tingidae) is one of the important pests that attack cassava plants. This study aims to determine the types of lace bugs that attack cassava plants and to calculate the damage and population density of several cassava varieties in Lima Puluh Kota Regency. This research was conducted from May to October 2024 in land located in Jorong Kuranji, Kenagarian Guguak VIII Koto, Guguak District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency and the Insect Bioecology Laboratory, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture. This research is experimental using a Randomized Block Design (RAK) consisting of 4 treatments with 6 replications. The treatments consist of the varieties of Roti Cassava, Dumai Cassava, Green Cassava, and Black Cassava. Observations were carried out 10 times with an interval of once a week. The observation parameters used were the types found, population density, percentage of attacks, and intensity of attacks. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the species of lace bugs that attacked cassava in Lima Puluh Kota Regency was *Vatiga illudens* (Hemiptera: Tingidae). The highest population density was found in the Dumai Cassava variety (61.69 individuals/5 leaves), while the lowest population density was found in the Roti Cassava variety (22.46 individuals/5 leaves). The highest population density was found in the middle leaves, while no nymphs were found in the apical leaves. The intensity of *V. illudens* attacks on all test varieties was classified as moderately damaged (RS), with the highest attack intensity found in the Dumai Cassava variety (35.15%). Based on leaf position, the highest attack intensity was found in the lower leaves.



Keywords: Attack Intensity, Population Density, Variety, *Vatiga* spp.