

**JENIS DAN TINGKAT SERANGAN LALAT BUAH (DIPTERA:
TEPHRITIDAE) PADA PERTANAMAN PEPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.)
DI KABUPATEN PADANG PARIAMAN**

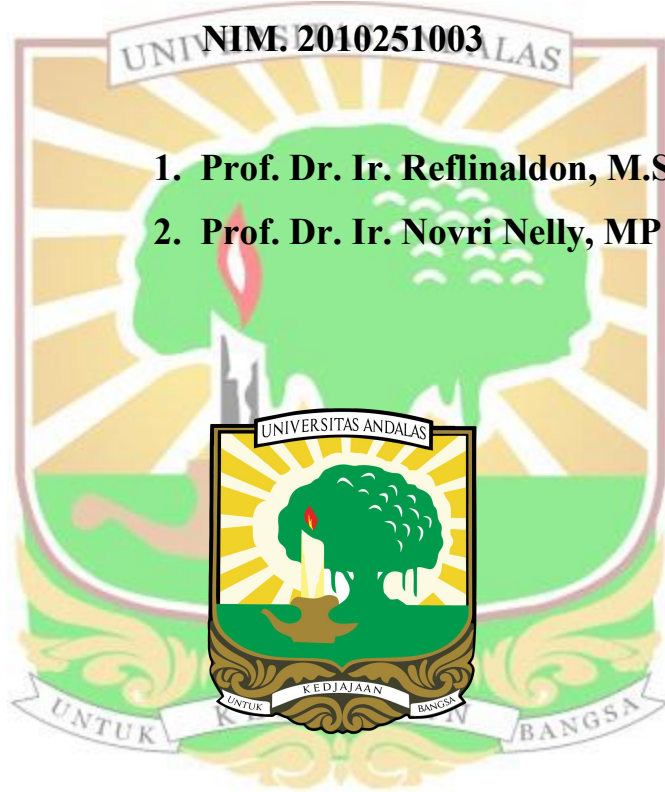
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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2025**

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Abstrak

Lalat buah (*Bactrocera* spp.) merupakan salah satu hama yang meyerang pertanaman pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.). Keberadaan lalat buah dapat menurunkan kualitas dan kuantitas buah pepaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan tingkat serangan lalat buah pada pertanaman pepaya di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei. Penentuan lokasi sampel dengan metode *purposive sampling* dan tanaman sampel menggunakan diagonal sampling. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada sentral pertanaman pepaya yaitu Kecamatan Patamuan, Kecamatan Padang Sago, Kecamatan Lubuk Alung, Kecamatan Ulakan Tapakis dan Kecamatan Batang Anai. Lalat buah di koleksi dengan menggunakan perangkap. Buah terserang dikumpulkan dan dipelihara di laboratorium. Parameter yang diamati adalah jenis lalat buah, persentase buah terserang, persentase tanaman terserang dan populasi lalat buah. Hasil penelitian didapatkan empat spesies lalat buah yaitu *Bactrocera papayae*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera carambolae*, dan *Bactrocera umbrosa*. Dua spesies lalat buah diidentifikasi dari hasil pemeliharaan di laboratorium yaitu *Bactrocera papayae* dan *Bactrocera dorsalis*. Persentase tanaman pepaya terserang tertinggi di Kecamatan Padang Sago sebesar 90%, sementara persentase tanaman terserang terendah di Kecamatan Lubuk Alung sebesar 65%. Persentase buah terserang tertinggi yaitu pada buah masak di Kecamatan Padang Sago sebesar 88%, dan persentase buah terserang terendah terjadi pada buah mengkal di Kecamatan Lubuk Alung sebesar 54%. Populasi imago tertinggi ditemukan di Kecamatan Padang Sago (1.638 individu/lahan), sedangkan Kecamatan Lubuk Alung (863 individu/lahan) memiliki populasi imago terendah.

Kata Kunci: *Bactrocera* spp, jenis lalat buah, pepaya, populasi, tingkat serangan



TYPES AND LEVELS OF FRUIT FLY (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE) ATTACKS ON PAPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) CROPS IN PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY

Abstract

Fruit flies (*Bactrocera* spp.) are pests that attack papaya crops (*Carica papaya* L.). The presence of fruit flies can reduce the quality and quantity of papaya fruit. This study aims to determine the types and levels of fruit fly attacks on papaya crops in Padang Pariaman Regency. This study is a survey study. Sample locations were determined using purposive sampling, and sample plants were selected using diagonal sampling. Sampling was conducted at the central papaya plantations in Patamuan Subdistrict, Padang Sago Subdistrict, Lubuk Alung Subdistrict, Ulakan Tapakis Subdistrict, and Batang Anai Subdistrict. Fruit flies were collected using traps. Infested fruits were collected and maintained in the laboratory. The parameters observed were fruit fly species, percentage of infested fruits, percentage of infested plants, and fruit fly population. identified. The research results identified four fruit fly species: *Bactrocera papayae*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera carambolae*, and *Bactrocera umbrosa*. Two fruit fly species were identified from the laboratory maintenance identification: *Bactrocera papayae* and *Bactrocera dorsalis*. The highest percentage of infected papaya plants was in Padang Sago District at 90%, while the lowest percentage was in Lubuk Alung District at 65%. The highest percentage of infected fruit was in ripe fruit in Padang Sago District at 88%, and the lowest percentage was in unripe fruit in Lubuk Alung District at 54%. The highest adult fly population was found in Padang Sago District (1,638 individuals per hectare), while Lubuk Alung District (863 individuals per hectare) had the lowest adult fly population.

Keywords: *Bactrocera* spp, fruit fly species, papaya, population, attack rate

