

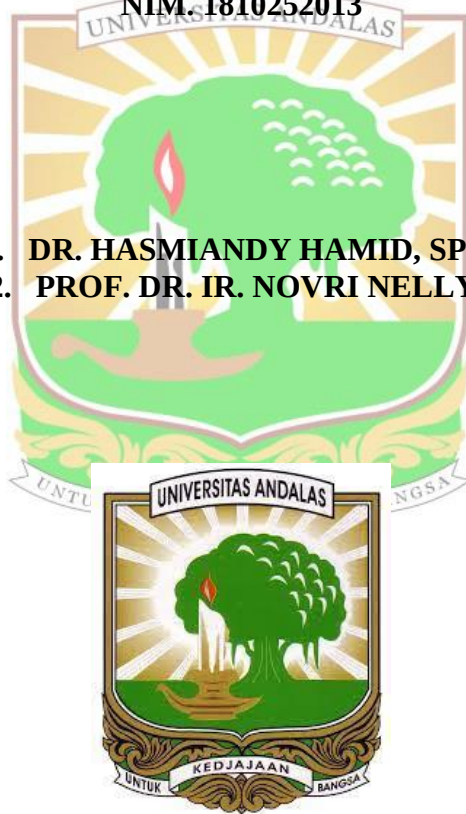
**KOMUNITAS SERANGGA PADA TANAMAN MARKISA
(*Passiflora* spp.) DI KEBUN PERCOBAAN FAKULTAS
PERTANIAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

SKRIPSI

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2025 KOMUNITAS SERANGGA PADA TANAMAN MARKISA (*Passiflora* spp.) DI KEBUN PERCOBAAN FAKULTAS PERTANIAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

ABSTRAK

Keberadaan serangga dalam ekosistem pertanian memiliki peran penting, baik sebagai penyerbuk, predator alami, maupun hama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman serangga yang berasosiasi dengan tanaman markisa (*Passiflora* spp.) di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas. Penelitian dilakukan di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas dengan metode survei pada empat jenis markisa. Pengamatan dilakukan secara langsung pada pagi, siang, dan sore hari. Ditemukan 30 spesies serangga dari 8 ordo dan 20 famili, dengan ordo Hymenoptera dan Diptera sebagai kelompok dominan. Serangga tersebut berperan sebagai polinator, predator, herbivora, vektor, dan parasitoid. Jumlah individu terbanyak didapatkan pada markisa merah bulat dengan jumlah 51 individu, diikuti merah lonjong 49 individu, kuning pulp orange 31 individu, dan kuning pulp kuning 29 individu. Aktivitas serangga tertinggi terjadi pada siang hari, khususnya dari kelompok polinator seperti *Xylocopa pubescens*, *Apis andreniformis*, dan *Volucella zonaria*. Indeks keanekaragaman (H') tergolong sedang dengan nilai tertinggi pada markisa merah bulat ($H' = 2,968$), dan indeks kemerataan (E) tergolong tinggi (0,923–0,970). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa komunitas serangga di lahan markisa tergolong seimbang dan mendukung fungsi ekologi, terutama dalam penyerbukan dan pengendalian hama alami.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman, Komunitas serangga, *Passiflora* spp., Polinator, Predator

INSECT COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED WITH PASSION FRUIT PLANTS (*Passiflora* spp.) IN THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

ABSTRACT

Insects play an essential role in agricultural ecosystems as pollinators, natural enemies, or pests. This study aimed to determine the diversity of insects associated with passion fruit plants (*Passiflora* spp.) at the Experimental Garden of the Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Andalas. The research was conducted in the Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Andalas, using a survey method on four passion fruit types. Observations were made directly in the morning, midday, and the afternoon. A total of 30 insect species from 8 orders and 20 families were recorded, with Hymenoptera and Diptera being the most dominant. These insects acted as pollinators, predators, herbivores, vectors, and parasitoids. The highest number of individuals was found in round red passion fruit with 51 individuals, followed by oval red with 49 individuals, orange pulp yellow with 31 individuals, and yellow pulp yellow with 29 individuals. The highest insect activity occurred midday, especially among pollinators such as *Xylocopa pubescens*, *Apis andreniformis*, and *Volucella zonaria*. The Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H') was categorized as moderate, with the highest value found on round red passion fruit ($H' = 2.968$), while evenness (E) ranged from 0.923 to 0.970, indicating high evenness. These findings suggest that the insect community on passion fruit plants is relatively balanced and plays a crucial ecological role, particularly in pollination and natural pest control.

Keywords: Diversity, Insect community, *Passiflora* spp., Pollinator, Predator