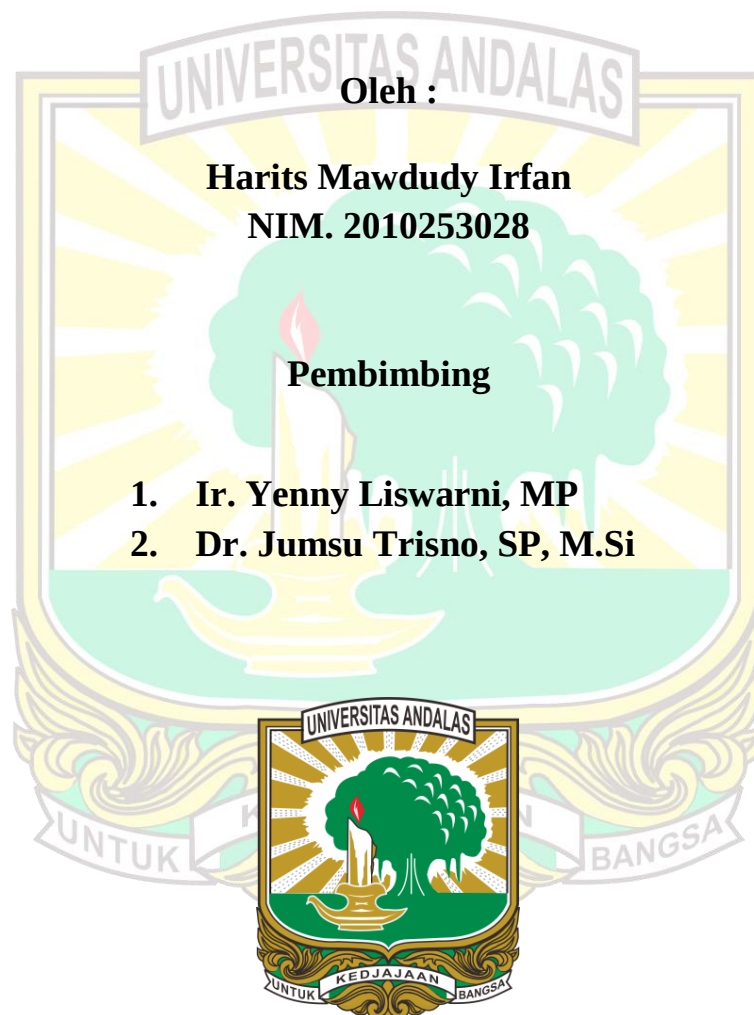


**INSIDENSI PENYAKIT VIRUS DAN POPULASI SERANGGA
VEKTOR PADA TANAMAN CABAI MERAH
(*Capsicum annum* L.) DI SUKARAMI
KECAMATAN GUNUNG TALANG**

SKRIPSI

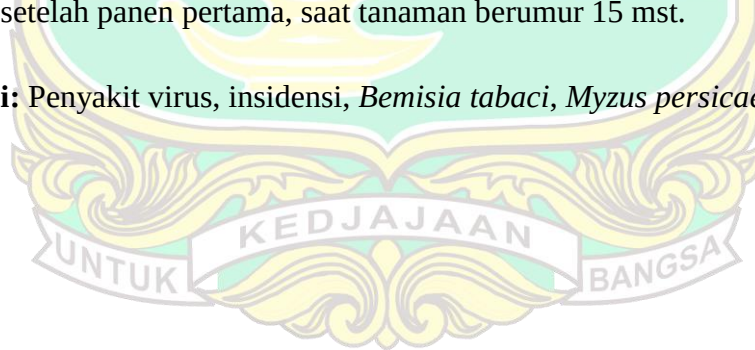


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Abstrak

Cabai merah (*Capsicum annuum* L.) merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura penting di Indonesia, namun produksinya sering terkendala oleh serangan penyakit virus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui insidensi penyakit virus dan populasi serangga vektor pada tanaman cabai merah di Sukarami, Kecamatan Gunung Talang, Kabupaten Solok. Penelitian dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan secara langsung dengan mencatat kondisi agroekosistem, gejala penyakit, insidensi, dan populasi serangga vektor. Insidensi penyakit dihitung berdasarkan proporsi tanaman bergejala, sedangkan populasi vektor diamati dengan metode visual count. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan gulma dan inang alternatif pada lahan mendukung perkembangan vektor. Gejala awal penyakit terdeteksi pada umur 21 hari setelah tanam, berupa klorosis pada daun muda yang berkembang menjadi keriting dan melengkung ke atas, sesuai dengan infeksi *Begomovirus*. Insidensi penyakit mengalami peningkatan tertinggi pada umur 8 mst dari 28% hingga mencapai 44% pada umur 9 mst. Populasi serangga vektor tertinggi pada fase generatif bunga umur 7 mst sebanyak 12 ekor, menuju fase generatif buah pada umur 11 mst sebanyak 26 ekor. Jenis serangga vektor yang ditemukan pada lahan penelitian ada 2, yaitu kutu kebul (*Bemisia tabaci*) dan kutu daun (*Myzus persicae*). Serangga vektor *M.persicae* baru ditemukan setelah panen pertama, saat tanaman berumur 15 mst.

Kata kunci: Penyakit virus, insidensi, *Bemisia tabaci*, *Myzus persicae*



**VIRUS DISEASE INCIDENCE AND VECTOR INSECT
POPULATIONS IN RED CHILI PEPPER PLANTS
(*Capsicum annuum* L.) IN SUKARAMI
KECAMATAN GUNUNG TALANG**

Abstract

Red chili (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is one of the most important horticultural commodities in Indonesia; however, its production is often constrained by viral diseases. This study aimed to determine the incidence of viral diseases and the population of insect vectors in red chili plants in Sukarami, Gunung Talang District, Solok Regency. The research was conducted through direct field observations by recording agroecosystem conditions, disease symptoms, incidence, and insect vector populations. Disease incidence was calculated based on the proportion of symptomatic plants, while vector populations were observed using the visual count method. The results showed that the presence of weeds and alternative hosts in the field supported the development of vectors. Initial symptoms were detected at 21 days after planting, characterized by chlorosis on young leaves, which developed into leaf curling and upward bending, consistent with *Begomovirus* infection. Disease incidence increased sharply at 8 weeks after planting (WAP), from 28% to 44% at 9 WAP. The highest vector population was observed at the flowering stage (7 WAP) with 12 individuals, and further increased during the fruiting stage (11 WAP) with 26 individuals. Two insect vector species were identified in the field: the whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) and the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*). Interestingly, *M. persicae* was only detected after the first harvest, at 15 WAP.

Keyword : Viral disease, incidence, *Bemisia tabaci*, *Myzus persicae*

