STRUKTUR POPULASI DAN TINGKAT SERANGAN HAMA KEONG MAS (*Pomacea canaliculata* Lamarck) PADA TANAMAN PADI (*Oryza sativa* Linnaeus) DI KOTA PADANG

SKRIPSI

Oleh :

SABRINA PUTRI USMELIA
NIM. 2110251014

Pembimbing:
1. **Dr. Ir. Munzir Busniah, MSi**
2. **Ir. Yunisman, MP**

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Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar
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Abstrak

Tanaman padi (*Oryza sativa* L.) merupakan tanaman pangan utama di Indonesia yang sangat berperan dalam ketahanan pangan nasional. Produktivitas tanaman padi di Indonesia sering terkendala oleh serangan hama, salah satunya keong mas (*Pomacea canaliculata* L.) yang menyerang tanaman padi pada fase vegetatif dan dapat menimbulkan kerugian besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur populasi keong mas yang mendominasi dan tingkat serangan keong mas pada tanaman padi di Kota Padang. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lima kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo dan Koto Tangah pada bulan Mei-Juni 2025. Penelitian dilaksanakan dalam bentuk survei dan pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria luas lahan ± 400 m² masing-masing lahan dan tanaman padi yang berumur 7 hari setelah tanam. Pengambilan sampel keong mas dilakukan pada plot pengamatan yang diletakkan secara diagonal sebanyak 5 plot pengamatan dengan ukuran plot 1m x 1m pada masing-masing sawah. Variabel yang diamati meliputi kepadatan dan struktur populasi keong mas (telur, stadia awal, stadia lanjut dan stadia dewasa) serta persentase rumpun dan batang padi terserang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata kepadatan populasi keong mas di Kota Padang (Kecamatan Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo dan Koto Tangah) yaitu 14,95 individu/m² dengan struktur populasi keong mas yang mendominasi yaitu keong mas stadia awal. Persentase rumpun padi terserang keong mas di Kota Padang (Kecamatan Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo dan Koto Tangah) yaitu 14,05%. Persentase batang padi terserang keong mas di Kota Padang (Kecamatan Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo dan Koto Tangah) yaitu dan 12,93%, dengan hasil persentase rumpun dan batang padi terserang keong mas < 25% artinya serangan keong mas pada tanaman padi di Kota Padang tergolong serangan ringan.

Kata kunci: Fase vegetatif, Praktik budidaya, Populasi, Serangan

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Abstract

Rice plant (*Oryza sativa* L.) is a major food plant in Indonesia that plays a significant role in national food security. Rice productivity in Indonesia is often hampered by pest attacks, one of which is the golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata* L.), which attacks rice plants in the vegetative phase and can cause significant losses. This study aims to determine the structure of the golden apple snail population that dominates and the level of golden apple snail attacks on rice plants in Padang City. The study was conducted in five subdistricts, namely Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo, and Koto Tangah, from May to June 2025. The research was conducted in the form of a survey and sample collection using purposive sampling with the criteria of a land area of ± 400 m² for each plot and rice plants that were 7 days old after planting. Golden apple snail sampling was carried out on observation plots placed diagonally, with 5 observation plots measuring 1m x 1m in each rice field. The variables observed included the density and structure of the golden apple snail population (eggs, early stages, advanced stages, and adult stages) as well as the percentage of rice clumps and stems attacked. The results showed that the average density of golden apple snail population in Padang City (Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo, and Koto Tangah districts) was 14.95 individuals/m² with the dominant population structure being early stage golden apple snails. The percentage of rice clusters attacked by golden apple snails in Padang City (Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo and Koto Tangah subdistricts) was 14.05%. The percentage of rice stems attacked by golden apple snails in Padang City (Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, Kuranji, Nanggalo, and Koto Tangah districts) was 12.93%, with the percentage of rice clumps and stems attacked by golden apple snails < 25%, meaning that the attack by golden apple snails on rice plants in Padang City was classified as a mild attack.

Keywords: Vegetative phase, Cultivation practices, Population, Infestation


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