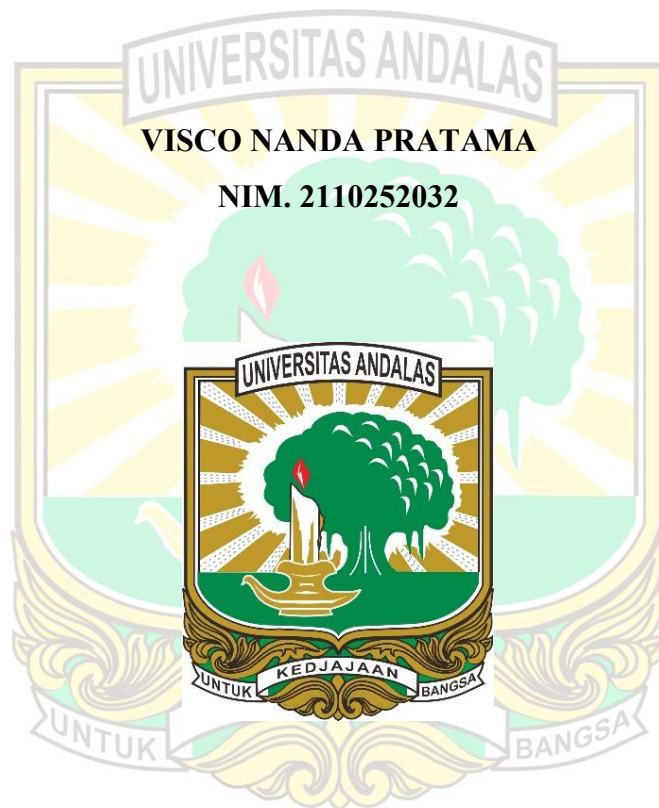


**PENGUJIAN BEBERAPA JENIS ATRAKTAN TERHADAP
LALAT BUAH (*Bactrocera* spp.) PADA PERTANAMAN
CABAI RAWIT (*Capsicum frutescens*)**

SKRIPSI

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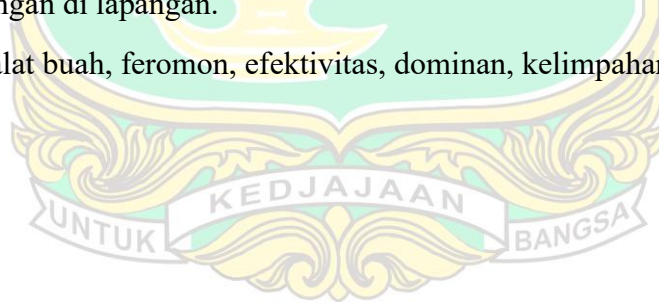
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Abstrak

Atraktan merupakan zat kimia yang dapat menarik serangga mendekati sumbernya, di antaranya berupa kairomon dan feromon, dengan feromon berfungsi menarik individu dari spesies yang sama. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kemampuan beberapa jenis atraktan dalam memerangkap imago lalat buah serta mengidentifikasi jenis imago yang tertangkap. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Juli–September 2025 di Nagari Lawang Mandahiling, Kecamatan Salimpaung, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan tiga perlakuan atraktan, yaitu *methyl eugenol*, *methyl eugenol* blockplus, dan cue lure, masing-masing lima ulangan. Pengamatan dilakukan selama 14 hari dengan variabel utama kelimpahan individu lalat buah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *methyl eugenol* dan *methyl eugenol* blockplus memiliki efektivitas lebih tinggi dalam memerangkap imago lalat buah (*Bactrocera* spp.) dibandingkan cue lure, yang menghasilkan tangkapan lebih rendah meskipun mampu memerangkap variasi spesies yang lebih beragam. Perbedaan jumlah dan komposisi spesies yang tertangkap dipengaruhi oleh jenis serta formulasi atraktan, preferensi spesies, dan kondisi lingkungan di lapangan.

Kata kunci: lalat buah, feromon, efektivitas, dominan, kelimpahan individu



TESTING OF SEVERAL TYPES OF ATTRACTANTS AGAINST FRUIT FLIES (*Bactrocera* Spp.) IN CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum frutescens*)

Abstract

Attractants are chemical substances capable of drawing insects toward their source, including kairomones and pheromones, with pheromones functioning to attract individuals of the same species. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of several types of attractants in trapping fruit fly imagos and to identify the species of fruit flies captured. The research was conducted from July to September 2025 in Nagari Lawang Mandahiling, Salimpaung District, Tanah Datar Regency, using a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three attractant treatments: *methyl eugenol*, *methyl eugenol* blockplus, and cue lure, each with five replications. Observations were carried out for 14 days, with the main variable observed being fruit fly individual abundance. The results showed that *methyl eugenol* and *methyl eugenol* blockplus were more effective in trapping fruit fly imagos (*Bactrocera* spp.) compared to cue lure, which produced lower captures although it attracted a greater diversity of species. Differences in the number and composition of captured species were influenced by the type and formulation of attractants, species preference, and environmental conditions in the field.

Keywords: fruit fly, pheromone, effectiveness, dominance, individual abundanc

