

**BIOLOGI KEPIK RENDA (*Vatiga illudens*) (Hemiptera:Tingidae)
PADA TANAMAN UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta*)**

SKRIPSI

Oleh



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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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*Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Pertanian*

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Abstrak

Kepik renda (*Vatiga illudens*) merupakan salah satu hama penting yang menyerang tanaman ubi kayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari biologi kepic renda (*V. illudens*) (Hemiptera:Tingidae) pada tanaman ubi kayu (*Manihot. esculenta* Crantz), mencakup siklus hidup dan lama hidup (telur hingga imago), serta masa praoviposisi hingga pascaoviposisi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini bersifat observasi dengan metode pengamatan langsung pada kepic renda yang diberi pakan kultivar lokal ubi kayu Jurai. Suhu dan kelembaban rata-rata di laboratorium yaitu 26,35° C dan 74,40%. Sampel yang digunakan untuk setiap tahap perkembangan, mulai dari telur, nimfa, dan imago, serta masa reproduksi masing-masing 20 sampel. Data mengenai biologi, masa praoviposisi, oviposisi, dan pascaoviposisi dihitung menggunakan perangkat lunak *Microsoft Excel* dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel serta kurva. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepic renda (*V. illudens*) mampu menyelesaikan siklus hidupnya pada tanaman ubi kayu Jurai. Stadium telur berbentuk oval berwarna hialin keputihan dengan rata-rata lama hidup 8,75 hari. Stadium nimfa terdiri atas lima instar dengan rata-rata lama hidup masing-masing instar 2,35; 1,90; 2,70; 2,50; dan 3,05 hari. Pada stadium instar 4, muncul bantalan sayap pada pangkal abdomen, dan pada instar 5 bantalan sayap semakin memanjang mencapai segmen abdomen kelima. Imago betina memiliki lama hidup rata-rata 24,40 hari dan lama hidup jantan 17,40 hari. Masa praoviposisi, oviposisi, dan pascaoviposisi masing-masing 4,75; 18,95, dan 1,70 hari.

Kata kunci : Lama hidup, Observasi, Oviposisi, Siklus hidup, Stadia



BIOLOGY OF THE LACE BUG (*Vatiga illudens*) (Hemiptera:Tingidae) ON CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta*)

Abstract

The lace bug (*Vatiga illudens*) is an important pest that attacks cassava. This study aims to study the biology of lace bugs (*V. illudens*) (Hemiptera:Tingidae) on cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), including the life cycle and life span (egg to imago), as well as the pre-oviposition to post-oviposition period. The method used in this study was observational with a direct observation method on lace bugs fed with local cassava cultivars of Jurai. The average temperature and humidity in the laboratory were 26,35° C and 74,40%. Samples used for each stage of development, starting from eggs, nymphs, and imago, as well as the reproductive period, were 20 samples each. Data regarding biology, preoviposition, oviposition, and postoviposition periods were calculated using Microsoft Exel software and presented in the form of tables and curves. The results of the study showed that the lace bug (*V. illudens*) was able to complete its entire life cycle on jurai cassava plants. The average duration of the egg stage is 8,75 days. The oval-shaped egg stage is whitish hyaline in color with an average life span of 8,75 days. The nymph stage consists of five instars with a total development duration of 2,35; 1,90; 2,70; 2,50; and 3,05 days, respectively. In the fourth instar stage, wing pads appear at the base of the abdomen. In the fifth instar the wings pads become longer and reach the fifth abdominal segment. Female imagos have a longer lifespan than male imagos, with an average lifespan of 24,40 days and 17,40 days, respectively. In the reproductive cycle, the preoviposition, oviposition, and postoviposition periods last for 4,75; 18,95; and 1,70 days, respectively.

Keywords: Life cycle, Longevity, Observation, Oviposition period, Stadia