KEPADATAN POPULASI WERENG BATANG COKLAT (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) DAN PREDATOR KUMBANG KOKSI (*Verania lineata*) PADA PERTANAMAN PADI DI KABUPATEN PASAMAN

SKRIPSI

Oleh

UMMI LATIFAH
NIM. 1910251015

PEMBIMBING
1. Dr. Ir. Arneti, MS
2. Dr. My Syahrawati, SP. MSi

FAKULTAS PERTANIAN

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Abstrak

Wereng Batang Coklat (WBC) (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) (Hemiptera : Delphacidae) merupakan hama utama tanaman padi yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya puso (gagal panen). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepadatan (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) serta predatornya yaitu (*Verania lineata*) di pertanaman padi sawah Kabupaten Pasaman. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survei dengan tiga kali pengamatan pada setiap fase pertumbuhan tanaman padi. Penentuan lokasi penelitian menggunakan metode bertujuan (*purposive sampling*) yaitu daerah yang dilaporkan terserang hama *N.lugens*. Pengambilan sampel *N.lugens* dan predator *V.lineata* menggunakan vakum portabel modifikasi.Variabel yang diamati adalah kepadatan individu *N.lugens* dan *V.lineata*, persentase serangan, dan intensitas kerusakan yang disebabkan oleh hama *N.lugens* pada padi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan populasi *N.lugens* tertinggi fase vegetatif berada di Kecamatan Rao Selatan 5,49 individu/rumpun. Sedangkan untuk fase generatifnya berada di Kecamatan Padang Gelugur 2,59 individu/rumpun. Persentase tanaman terserang *N.lugens* pada fase vegetatif 74% dan pada fase generatif 68%. Intensitas kerusakan pada fase vegetatif 6,87% dan pada fase generatif 7%. Kepadatan *V.lineata* tertinggi fase vegetatif berada di Kecamatan Rao Selatan 0,17 individu/rumpun, sedangkan pada fase generatif berada di Kecamatan Padang Gelugur 1,13 individu/rumpun.

Keywords: Generatif, Kepadatan individu, *Nilaparvata lugens*, Vegetatif, *Verania lineata*

POPULATION DENSITY OF BROWN PLANTHOPPER (Nilaparvata lugens Stal) AND LADYBIRD BEETLE PREDATOR (Verania lineata) IN RICE CULTIVATION IN PASAMAN REGENCY

Abstract

The Brown Planthopper (BPH) (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal) (Hemiptera: Delphacidae) is a major rice pest capable of causing total crop failure (puso). This study aimed to determine the population density of *Nilaparvata lugens* Stal and its predator, *Verania lineata*, in paddy fields in Pasaman Regency. The study employed a survey method involving three observations during each rice growth phase. Research sites were selected using purposive sampling, specifically targeting areas reported to be infested by BPH. Sampling of *N. lugens* and the predator *V.lineata* was conducted using a modified portable vacuum. The variables observed included the individual densities of BPH and *Verania lineata*, the percentage of infestation, and the intensity of damage caused by BPH on the rice plants. The results showed that the highest BPH population density during the vegetative phase was found in Rao Selatan District (5.49 individuals/clump), while the highest density during the generative phase was in Padang Gelugur District (2.59 individuals/clump). The percentage of plants infested by BPH was 74% during the vegetative phase and 68% during the generative phase. Damage intensity was 6.87% during the vegetative phase and 7% during the generative phase. Regarding *V. lineata*, the highest density during the vegetative phase was observed in Rao Selatan District (0.17 individuals/clump), whereas the highest density during the generative phase was found in Padang Gelugur District (1.13 individuals/clump).

Keywords: Generative, *Nilaparvata lugens*, Individual density, Vegetative, *Verania lineata*