

**KELIMPAHAN POPULASI PENGGEREK POLONG *Etiella zinckenella* Treit (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) PADA BEBERAPA VARIETAS KACANG TANAH (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) DI KABUPATEN TANAH DATAR**

**SKRIPSI**

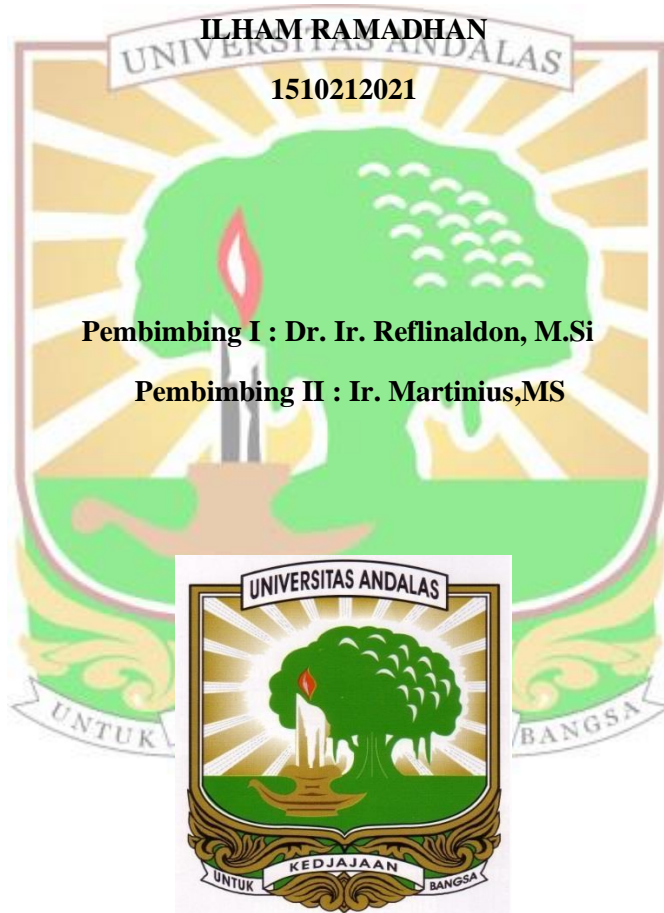
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**PADANG**

**2020**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penggerek polong, *Etiella zinckenella* Treit (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) merupakan salah satu hama penting pada tanaman kacang tanah dan sulit dikendalikan di Kabupaten Tanah Datar Sumatera Barat. Tujuan penelitian adalah mempelajari kelimpahan populasi penggerek polong selama satu musim tanam pada beberapa varietas kacang tanah. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 8 varietas dan 4 ulangan. Pengamatan meliputi jumlah individu larva yang menyerang polong dimulai pada awal serangan sampai menjelang umur panen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah individu larva selama interval 8 minggu setelah tanam (MST) sampai 13 MST mengalami fluktuasi, dengan puncak populasi minggu ke 8 dan terendah pada minggu ke 13. Semua varietas kacang tanah terserang penggerek polong, dengan kepadatan populasi tertinggi ditemukan pada varietas Kelinci sedangkan terendah pada Kinali. Stadium larva instar 1 mendominasi pada pengamatan minggu ke 8 tetapi selanjutnya stadium instar larva saling tumpang tindih pada semua varietas.

Kata kunci : *Etiella zinckenella*, kacang tanah, lepidoptera: pyralidae, varietas, kelimpahan populasi.



**ABUNDANCE POPULATION OF POD BORER *Etiella zinckenella* Treit (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) IN SEVERAL PEANUTS VARIETIES (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) IN TANAH DATAR**

**ABSTRACT**

Pod borer, *Etiella zinckenella* Treit (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) is an important pest in peanut plants and is difficult to control in Tanah Datar District, West Sumatra. The purpose of this study was to study the abundance of pod borer populations during one growing season in several peanut varieties. The study was design in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 8 varieties treatment and 4 replications. Observations included the number of individual larvae that attacked the pods starting at the beginning of the attack until nearing the age of harvest. The results showed that the number of individual larvae during the 8 until 13 weeks after planting interval fluctuated, with a peak population of the 8th week and lowest in the 13th week. All peanut varieties were attacked by pod borer, with the highest population density found in Kelinci, while the lowest was at Kinali. The first instar larvae dominates at the 8th week and after then all stages was overlap for the whole varieties.

Keywords: *Etiella zinckenella*, peanut, lepidoptera: pyralidae, varieties, population abundance

