

**UJI KETAHANAN BEBERAPA VARIETAS PADI BERAS MERAH  
LOKAL SUMATERA BARAT TERHADAP WERENG BATANG  
COKLAT (NilaparvatalugensStal) (HEMIPTERA :  
DELPHACIDAE)SKRIPSI**

**OLEH**

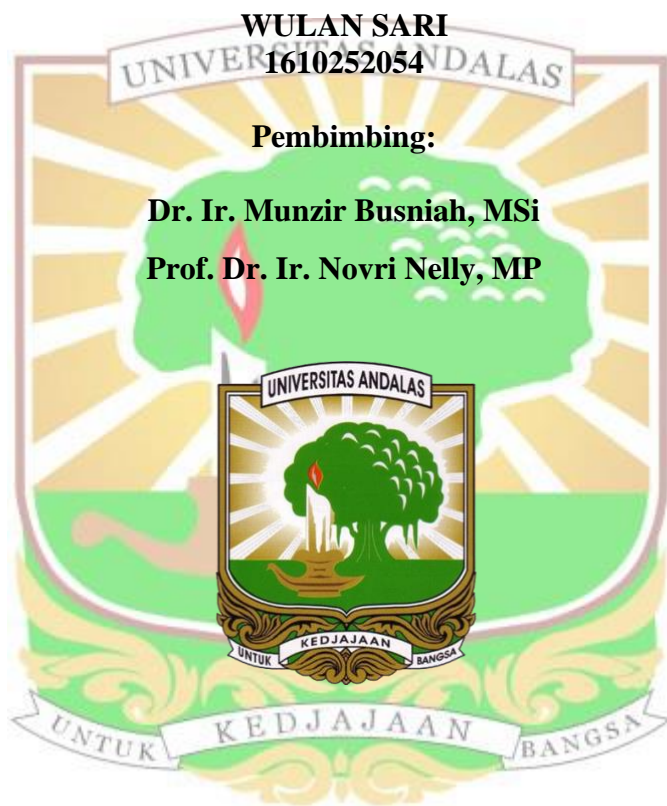
**WULAN SARI**

**1610252054**

**Pembimbing:**

**Dr. Ir. Munzir Busniah, MSi**

**Prof. Dr. Ir. Novri Nelly, MP**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN**

**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

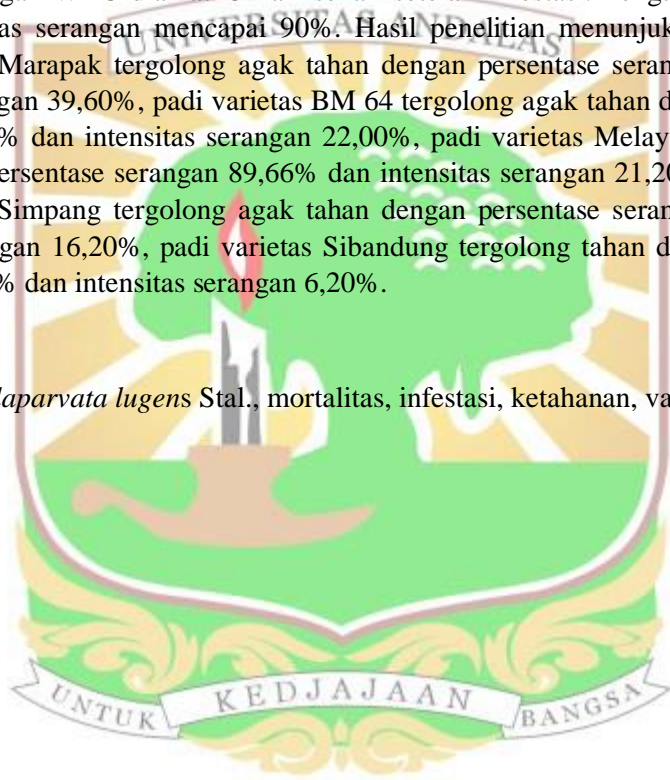
**PADANG**

**2021**

## ABSTRAK

Padi beras merah merupakan salah satu dari jenis padi yang mengandung gizi yang tinggi dibanding dengan varietas padi beras putih. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mendapatkan varietas padi beras merah lokal Sumatera Barat yang memiliki ketahanan terhadap hama Wereng Batang Coklat/WBC (*Nilaparvatalugens* Stal.). Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL), dengan 6 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari padi beras merah yaitu varietas Pulen Mudiak Simpang, Pulen Marapak, BM 64, Sibandung, Melayu dan padi varietas TN1 (Kontrol). Padi ditanaman didalam nampan plastik dan diinfestasikan sebanyak 8 ekor nimfa WBC instar 2-3 perbatang dengan total 4800 ekor nimfa WBC instar 2-3. Pengamatan dilakukan terhadap : mortalitas WBC, tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, persentase serangan dan intensitas serangan WBC diamati 3 hari sekali setelah infestasi. Pengamatan dilakukan sampai intensitas serangan mencapai 90%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa padi varietas Pulen Marapak tergolong agak tahan dengan persentase serangan 90,00% dan intensitas serangan 39,60%, padi varietas BM 64 tergolong agak tahan dengan persentase serangan 96,00% dan intensitas serangan 22,00%, padi varietas Melayu tergolong agak tahan dengan persentase serangan 89,66% dan intensitas serangan 21,20%, padi varietas Pulen Mudiak Simpang tergolong agak tahan dengan persentase serangan 96,00% dan intensitas serangan 16,20%, padi varietas Sibandung tergolong tahan dengan persentase serangan 34,00% dan intensitas serangan 6,20%.

Kata kunci: *Nilaparvata lugens* Stal., mortalitas, infestasi, ketahanan, varietas.



## ABSTRACT

Red rice is one of the types of rice that contains high nutrition compared to white rice varieties. The aim of this research was to find West Sumatra local red rice varieties that have resistance to the brown planthopper pest / WBC (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal.). The study was conducted using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) method, with 6 treatments and 5 replications. The treatments consisted of red rice from varieties of Pulen Mudiak Simpang, Pulen Marapak, BM 64, Sibandung, Melayu and TN1 (Control). Rice was planted in plastic trays and infested with 8 WBC nymphs instar 2-3 each stem with amount of 4800 WBC nymphs 2-3 instars. The parameters observed were WBC mortality, plant height, number of leaves, percentage attack and WBC attack intensity were observed once every 3 days after infestation. Observations were made until the intensity of the attacks reached 90%. The results showed that the Pulen Marapak variety was quite resistant with an attack percentage of 90.00% and an attack intensity of 39.60%, the rice variety BM 64 was classified as somewhat resistant with an attack percentage of 96.00% and an attack intensity of 22.00%, Melayu is classified as somewhat resistant with an attack percentage of 89.66% and an attack intensity of 21.20%, the Pulen Mudiak Simpang variety is relatively resistant with 96.00% attack percentage and 16.20% attack intensity, Sibandung rice variety is resistant to attack percentage 34.00% and 6.20% attack intensity.

Keywords: *Nilaparvatalugens*Stal., mortality, infestation, resistance, varieties

