

ABSTRAK

KEPADATAN POPULASI LARVA *Erionota thrax* L. DAN KEANEKARAGAMAN PARASITOIDNYA PADA TANAMAN PISANG DI DESA SUMBER AGUNG KECAMATAN KEMILING BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Salah satu hama utama pada tanaman pisang di daerah tropis adalah ulat penggulung daun *Erionota thrax* L. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepadatan populasi *E. thrax*, kemelimpahan dan keanekaragaman parasitoid, serta tingkat parasitasi pada tanaman pisang di Desa Sumber Agung, Kecamatan Kemiling, Bandar Lampung. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober 2025 sampai dengan Januari 2026 di lahan pertanian masyarakat dan Laboratorium Ilmu Hama Tumbuhan, Jurusan Proteksi Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode survei menggunakan *stratified systematic sampling* pada lima lahan, dengan total 100 tanaman sampel dan 160 gulungan daun yang dipelihara di laboratorium untuk memperoleh parasitoid. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif dan kuantitatif meliputi kepadatan populasi, persentase parasitasi, indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H'), indeks kemerataan (E), dan indeks dominansi (D), serta uji Chi-Square (χ^2) untuk mengetahui perbedaan kepadatan populasi *E. thrax* antar lahan dan jenis pisang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan populasi tertinggi terdapat pada Lahan 4 sebesar 2,00 gulungan/tanaman dan terendah pada Lahan 3 sebesar 1,40 gulungan/tanaman. Namun demikian, hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan kepadatan populasi *E. thrax* antar lahan dan jenis pisang tidak signifikan secara statistik ($p > 0,05$). Ditemukan tujuh genus parasitoid yang menyerang larva dan pupa *E. thrax* yaitu *Casinarina* sp., *Brachymeria* sp., *Cotesia* sp., *Charops* sp., *Tetrastichus* sp., *Sympiesis* sp., dan *Bessa* sp. dengan total 458 individu. Persentase parasitasi total mencapai 61,88% dengan nilai tertinggi pada Lahan 3 sebesar 75,00%. Indeks keanekaragaman tertinggi terdapat pada Lahan 4 ($H' = 1,08$) dan terendah pada Lahan 3 ($H' = 0,21$).

Kata kunci: *Erionota thrax* L., kepadatan populasi, kemelimpahan, keanekaragaman, parasitoid.

ABSTRACT

POPULATION DENSITY OF *Erionota thrax* L. LARVAE AND THE DIVERSITY OF ITS PARASITOIDS ON BANANA PLANTS IN SUMBER AGUNG VILLAGE, KEMILING DISTRICT, BANDAR LAMPUNG

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One of the major insect pests of banana plants in tropical regions is the banana skipper, *Erionota thrax* L. This study aimed to determine the population density of *E. thrax*, the abundance and diversity of its parasitoids, and the parasitism rate on banana plants in Sumber Agung Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung. The research was conducted from October 2025 to January 2026 in farmers' banana fields and at the Entomology Laboratory, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. Samples were collected using a survey method with stratified systematic sampling across five fields, involving 100 sample plants and 160 rolled leaves that were reared in the laboratory to obtain parasitoids. The data were analyzed descriptively and quantitatively, including population density, percentage of parasitism, the Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H'), evenness index (E), dominance index (D), and the Chi-square (χ^2) test to determine differences in *E. thrax* population density among fields and banana cultivars. The results showed that the highest population density was recorded in Field 4, with 2.00 rolled leaves per plant, while the lowest was found in Field 3, with 1.40 rolled leaves per plant. However, the Chi-square test indicated that differences in *E. thrax* population density among fields and banana cultivars were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Seven parasitoid genera attacking the larval and pupal stages of *E. thrax* were identified, namely *Casinarina* sp., *Brachymeria* sp., *Cotesia* sp., *Charops* sp., *Tetrastichus* sp., *Sympiesis* sp., and *Bessa* sp., with a total of 458 individuals. The overall parasitism rate reached 61.88%, with the highest value recorded in Field 3 (75.00%). The highest diversity index was observed in Field 4 ($H' = 1.08$), whereas the lowest was recorded in Field 3 ($H' = 0.21$).

Keywords: *Erionota thrax* L., population density, abundance, diversity, parasitoids.