

**PENGARUH PESTISIDA NABATI BIJI SIRSAK DAN BIJI BENGKUANG  
TERHADAP KELIMPAHAN POPULASI PREDATOR PADA TANAMAN  
CABAI MERAH ( *Capsicum annuum* L. )**

**Oleh : Thoha Fajrussiam**

**Dibimbing oleh : Dr. Ir. Mofit Eko P, MP dan Ir. Wahyu Widodo, MP**

**ABSTRAK**

Tanaman cabai merah (*Capsicum annuum* L.) merupakan tanaman sayuran penting yang menjadi kebutuhan pokok, karena banyak dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui efektifitas fermentasi biji bengkuang dan biji sirsak, terhadap kelimpahan predator pada tanaman cabai. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Febuari sampai bulan Mei 2018 di Dusun 1 Bojong, Wojowalur, Panjatan, Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian menggunakan metode percobaan lapangan yang disusun dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL). Perlakuan terdiri dari 9 perlakuan : Kontrol (pestisida kimia), Fermentasi biji sirsak (10%,15%, 20%, 25%), Fermentasi biji bengkuang (2,5%, 5%, 10%, 15%), di ulang sebanyak 3 kali. Petak lahan percobaan berukuran 2m x 2m, sebanyak 27 petak. Parameter yang di amati yaitu populasi hama dan populasi predator. Data ditransformasi kemudian dianalisis keragamanya dengan jenjang kesalahan 5%. Apabila ada beda nyata antara perlakuan, kemudian dilanjutkan uji jarak berganda Duncan (DMRT) dengan jenjang kesalahan 5 %. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penggunaan pestisida nabati ( biji sirsak dan biji bengkuang) pengaruhnya sama dengan pestisida kimia *profenofos* terhadap populasi hama dan tidak ada pengaruh dari perbedaan jenis dan konsentrasi fermentasi biji sirsak dan biji bengkuang terhadap kelimpahan predator.

**Kata kunci:** Cabai Merah, predator, biji sirsak, biji bengkuang

**THE EFFECT OF SOURSOP SEEDS AND YAM BEAN SEEDS FOR  
BOTANICAL PESTICIDES ON THE ABUNDANCE OF PREDATOR IN  
RED CHILLI (*Capsicum annuum* L.)**

**By : Thoha fajrussiam,**

**Supervised by : Dr. Ir. Mofit Eko P, MP and Ir. Wahyu Widodo, MP**

**ABSTRACT**

Red chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is an important vegetable plant that is widely used. The aims of this study was to determine the effect of fermented yam bean seeds and soursop seeds, on the abundance of predators in chilli plants. This research was conducted from February to May 2018 in Bojong Village, Wojowalur, Panjatan, Kulon Progo, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Field trial methods was arranged in Complete Randomized Block Design (RAKL). The treatment consisted of 9 treatments: Control (chemical pesticides), fermentation of soursop seeds (10%, 15%, 20%, 25%), fermentation of yam bean seeds ( 2.5%, 5%, 10%, 15%), repeated 3 times. Experimental plots were 2m x 2m, 27 plots totaly. Observed parameters were pest and predators populations. Transformed data were analyzed for variance analysis in 5% level of error. If there were significant difference between treatments, Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT) was performed in 5% level of error. The results showed that the use of botanical pesticides (soursop seeds and yam bean seeds) had the same effect with *profenofos* chemical pesticides on the pest population and there was no effect of the types and concentrations of fermented soursop seeds and yam bean seeds to the abundance of predators.

Key Words: chilli, predators, soursop seeds, yam bean seeds