

**PENGARUH BEBERAPA KONSENTRASI ATRAKTAN EKSTRAK
DAUN CENGKEH DAN KEMANGI TERHADAP KETERTARIKAN
HAMA LALAT BUAH SALAK PONDOK**

Oleh: Shafira Aprilia Widiyani

Dibimbing oleh: Dr. Ir. Mofit Eko P, MP. dan Dr. Ir. Abdul Rizal AZ, MP.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian adalah mengkaji pengaruh beberapa konsentrasi atraktan ekstrak daun cengkeh dan kemangi terhadap ketertarikan hama lalat buah salak pondok. Penelitian dilakukan di Kembang, Wonokerto, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta bulan Januari sampai dengan bulan Maret 2020. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) satu faktor dengan lima perlakuan dan empat ulangan: Petrogenol, Ekstrak daun cengkeh konsentrasi 100% dan 80%, Ekstrak daun kemangi konsentrasi 100% dan 80%. Data dianalisis menggunakan Sidik Ragam pada taraf 5% dan untuk membandingkan kombinasi perlakuan menggunakan Uji Kontras Orthogonal pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh antar perlakuan, terdapat beda nyata antara Petrogenol dengan ekstrak daun, tidak terdapat beda nyata antara ekstrak daun cengkeh konsentrasi 100% dan 80%, tidak terdapat beda nyata antara ekstrak daun kemangi 100% dan 80%, tidak terdapat beda nyata antara ekstrak daun cengkeh, dan tidak terdapat beda nyata antara ekstrak daun kemangi. Ekstrak daun cengkeh maupun ekstrak daun kemangi tidak lebih baik sebagai atraktan hama lalat buah salak pondok dibandingkan dengan atraktan sintetis, ekstrak daun cengkeh maupun ekstrak daun kemangi tidak lebih baik sebagai atraktan hama lalat buah salak pondok, dan konsentrasi ekstrak daun 100% maupun 80% tidak tepat sebagai atraktan hama lalat buah salak pondok pengganti atraktan sintetis.

Kata kunci: atraktan, hama lalat buah, salak pondok, ekstrak daun cengkeh, ekstrak daun kemangi.

THE EFFECT OF SOME CONCENTRATIONS OF CLOVE AND BASIL LEAVES EXTRACT ON THE ATTRACTION OF SALAK PONDOH FRUIT FLIES

By: Shafira Aprilia Widiyani

Supervised by: Dr Ir. Mofit Eko P, MP. and Dr. Ir. Abdul Rizal AZ, MP.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to examine the effect of various concentrations of clove and kemangi leaf extracts on the attraction of the salak pondoh fruit fly pest. The research was conducted in Kembang, Wonokerto, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta from January up to March 2020. A Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with one factor and five treatments and four replications were used: Petrogenol, clove leaf extract concentrations of 100% and 80%, basil leaf extract concentrations of 100% and 80%. Analysis of Variance at the 5% level was used. The Orthogonal Contrast Test at the 5% level was used to compare the combinations of the treatment. The results showed that there was an effect between treatments, there was a significant difference between Petrogenol and leaf extract, there was no significant difference between 100% and 80% concentrations of clove leaf extract, there was no significant difference between 100% and 80% basil leaf extract, there was no significant difference between clove leaf extract, and there was no significant difference between the basil leaf extract. Clove leaf extract and basil leaf extract were not significantly better as an attractant for salak pondoh fruit fly pest compared to synthetic attractants, clove leaf extract and basil leaf extract were not better as attractants for salak pondoh fruit fly pest, and leaf extract concentrations of 100% or 80% were not appropriate as an attractant for salak pondoh fruit fly pest to substitute synthetic attractants.

Keywords: attractants, fruit fly pests, salak pondoh, clove leaf extract, kemangi leaf extract.