SERANGAN HAMA UTAMA KUBIS PADA BERBAGAI RAKITAN TEKNOLOGI BUDIDAYA SECARA ORGANIK BERBASIS PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR DAN PESTISIDA NABATI

Oleh :
Priskila Ernawati, Mujiono dan Tarjoko
Program Studi Agroteknologi, Fakultas Pertanian,Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

RINGKASAN

Budidaya tanaman secara anorganik berdampak negatif bagi lingkungan pertumbuhan tanaman dan populasi hama. Pemberian pestisida kimia menyebabkan terjadinya resistensi hama, untuk mengatasi hal tersebut maka diterapkan rakitan budidaya tanaman secara organik berbasis pupuk organik cair dan pestisida nabati. Hama utama yang dapat menurunkan tingkat produksi kubis yaitu *Plutella xylostella* dan *Crocidolomia pavonana*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) Populasi dan intensitas serangan hama utama tanaman kubis pada berbagai rakitan teknologi berbasis POC dan pestisida nabati. (2) Produktivitas tanaman kubis pada berbagai rakitan teknologi berbasis POC dan pestisida nabati. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April sampai Agustus 2014, di Desa Serang, Kecamatan Karangreja, Kabupaten Purbalingga. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 6 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Variabel pengamatan meliputi komponen Tingkat pemarasitan *Deadegma semiclausum*, Populasi dan intensitas serangan hama *Plutella xylostella* dan *Crocidolomia pavonana* .

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan rakitan teknologi budidaya kubis organik berbasis pupuk organik cair dan pestisida nabati belum mampu menekan populasi dan intensitas serangan hama *Plutella xylostella* dan *Crocidolomia pavonana.* Produksi semua perlakuan rakitan budidaya kubis organik berbasis POC dan pestida nabati belum mampu menyamai budidaya menggunakan pupuk anorganik (Pupuk kandang (10 ton/Ha) + pupuk urea (100 kg/Ha) + TSP (80 kg/Ha) + KCl (50 kg/Ha) (P6).

Attack of Major pests Cabbage In Some Organic Cultivation Technology Assemblies Based Liquid Organic Fertilizer And Botanical Pesticide

SUMMARY

The Cultivation of the organic have a negative impact for the growth environmental of plants and pests population. The provision of chemistry pesticide led to the occurrence of resistance pests, to overcame that problems, applied cabbage cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and botanical pesticide. The major pest that can reduce the production of cabbage was Plutella xylostella and Crocidolomia pavonana. The research aims to know: (1) Population and intensity of major pests attack in cabbage various organic cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and botanical pesticide. (2) Productivity of cabbage in various organic cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and botanical pesticide. The research was done from April until August 2014, in Serang Village, Karangreja Subdistrict, Purbalingga Regency. The design used was a Complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with 6 treatments and 4 replications. Variables observed were the parasistism level of Deadegma semiclausum, population and intensity pests attack Plutella xylostella and Crocidolomia pavonana.

The results showed treatment of cabbage cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and botanical pesticide not able suppress population and intensity pests attack of Plutella xylostella and Crocidolomia pavonana. All of productivity in the cabbage cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and botanical pesticide not able equating the anorganik cultivation fertilizer ((10 tons of manure/Ha) + Urea (100 kg/Ha) + TSP (80 kg/Ha) + KCl (50 kg/Ha) (P6)).