

ABSTRAK

UJI POTENSI EKSTRAK BUAH AREN (*Arenga pinnata M.*) DENGAN ATRAKTAN DAUN TALAS (*Colocasia esculenta L.*) TERHADAP HAMA KEONG MAS (*Pomacea canaliculata L.*) PADA TANAMAN PADI (*Oryza sativa L.*)

Oleh

**Rai Riana
NPM 175001062**

**Dosen Pembimbing :
Dedi Natawijaya
Maman Suryaman**

Keong mas (*Pomacea canaliculata L.*) telah menjadi hama utama pada tanaman padi terutama pada areal sawah beririgasi. Salah satu alternatif pengendalian yang dapat digunakan adalah memanfaatkan buah aren sebagai pestisida nabati dan daun talas sebagai atraktan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan maksud untuk menguji potensi ekstrak buah aren dengan atraktan daun talas terhadap hama keong mas. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren dengan atraktan daun talas dalam mengendalikan hama keong mas pada tanaman padi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Setiawaras, Kecamatan Cibalong, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya yang berlangsung bulan September sampai bulan Oktober 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) faktor tunggal yang terdiri dari enam perlakuan dengan empat ulangan diantaranya: A = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 0% + Atraktan daun talas 100 g (kontrol); B = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 10% + atraktan daun talas 100 g; C = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 20% + atraktan daun talas 100 g; D = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 30% + atraktan daun talas 100 g; E = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 40% + atraktan daun talas 100 g; dan F = Konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren 50% + atraktan daun talas 100 g. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian perlakuan konsentrasi ekstrak buah aren dan atraktan daun talas berpotensi baik dalam mengendalikan hama keong mas. Perlakuan konsentrasi 50% ekstrak buah aren dan 100 g atraktan daun talas dinilai sebagai perlakuan yang cukup efektif dengan nilai persentase mortalitas keong mas tertinggi yaitu 42,50%, persentase kerusakan tanaman padi terendah yaitu 0%, dan rata-rata kecepatan kematian tertinggi yaitu 0,43 ekor/hari.

Kata kunci : Atraktan, buah aren, daun talas, keong mas, padi, pestisida nabati.

ABSTRACT

POTENTIAL TEST OF PALM FRUIT (*Arenga pinnata* M.) FRUIT EXTRACT WITH TARO LEAVES (*Colocasia esculenta* L.) ATTRACTANT TO GOLDEN SNAIL (*Pomacea canaliculata* L.) PEST IN RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.)

By

**Rai Riana
NPM 175001062**

**Supervisor :
Dedi Natawijaya
Maman Suryaman**

The golden snail (*Pomacea canaliculata* L.) has become a significant pest of rice plants, particularly in irrigated rice fields. One alternative control that can be used is to use palm fruit as a botanical pesticide and taro leaves as an attractant. This research was conducted to test the potential of palm fruit extract with taro leaves attractant to golden snail pests. The objective of this study was to determine the concentration of palm fruit extract with taro leaves attractant in controlling golden snail pests in rice plants. This research was conducted in Setiawaras Village, Cibalang District, Tasikmalaya Regency which takes place from September to October 2021. This study used a single factor completely randomized design (CRD) method consisting of six treatments and four replications include: A = 0% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g (control); B = 10% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g; C = 20% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g; D = 30% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g; E = 40% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g; and F = 50% concentration of palm fruit extract + taro leaves attractant 100 g. The results showed that the concentration of sugar palm fruit extract and taro leaf attractant was good in controlling gold snail pests. The treatment with 50% concentration of palm fruit extract and 100 g of taro leaves attractant was assessed as the effective enough with the highest gold snail mortality percentage value 42.50%, the lowest percentage of damage to rice plants 0%, and the highest average mortality rate of 0,43 snails/day.

Keywords: Attractants, golden snails, palm fruit, rice, taro leaves, vegetable pesticides.