

ABSTRAK

Umi Diana Citra, NIM 4213220027 (2021). Studi Ekologi Serangga Berpotensi Hama pada Tanaman Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava* L.) di Desa Tanjung Anom Kecamatan Pancur Batu Kabupaten Deli Serdang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman, dominansi, pola sebaran, serta asosiasi serangga berpotensi hama pada tanaman jambu biji (*Psidium guajava* L.) di Desa Tanjung Anom, Kecamatan Pancur Batu, Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni sampai Agustus 2025. Pemilihan sampel pohon dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*, pengamatan serangga berpotensi hama menggunakan metode sensus, sedangkan koleksi serangga berpotensi hama menggunakan metode *hand sorting* dan *yellow sticky trap* yang dilakukan sebanyak empat kali. Hasil penelitian ditemukan sebanyak 2.848 individu serangga berpotensi hama yang berasal dari 10 spesies, 8 famili, dan 3 ordo. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman (H') sebesar 1,67 dengan kategori sedang, sedangkan indeks dominansi (C) sebesar 0,22 dengan kategori rendah. Diperoleh pola sebaran mengelompok (5 spesies, yaitu *Bemisia tabaci*, *Aphis gossypii*, *Ferrisia virgata*, *Planococcus* sp., dan *Metisa* sp.), seragam (4 spesies, yaitu *Strepsicrates* sp., *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bothrogonia* sp., dan *Empoasca* sp.), dan acak (1 spesies, yaitu *Siphanta* sp.). Asosiasi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 47% asosiasi sangat tinggi ($O_i = 1$) dan 4% asosiasi sangat rendah ($O_i = 0$) yang menunjukkan tidak adanya asosiasi.

Kata Kunci: Serangga Hama, Jambu Biji, Keanekaragaman, Pola Sebaran, Asosiasi



ABSTRACT

Umi Diana Citra, NIM 4213220027 (2021). Ecological Study of Potential Pest Insects on Guava Plants (*Psidium guajava* L.) in Tanjung Anom Village Pancur Batu District Deli Serdang Regency.

This study aims to determine the diversity, dominance, distribution patterns, and associations of potential insect pests on guava plants (*Psidium guajava* L.) in Tanjung Anom Village, Pancur Batu District, Deli Serdang Regency. The study was conducted from June to August 2025. The selection of tree samples was carried out by *purposive sampling*, observation of insect pests using the census method, while the collection of insect pests used the *hand sorting* method and *yellow sticky traps* which were carried out four times. The results of the study found 2.848 individuals of potential insect pests originating from 10 species, 8 families, and 3 orders. The diversity index (H') value was 1,67 with a medium category, while the dominance index (C) was 0,22 with a low category. The distribution pattern obtained was clustered (5 species, namely *Bemisia tabaci*, *Aphis gossypii*, *Ferrisia virgata*, *Planococcus* sp., and *Metisa* sp.), uniform (4 species, namely *Strepsicrates* sp., *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bothrogonia* sp., and *Empoasca* sp.), and random (1 species, namely *Siphanta* sp.). The association showed that there were 47% very high associations ($O_i = 1$) and 4% very low associations ($O_i = 0$) which indicated no association.

Keywords: *Insect Pests, Guava, Diversity, Distribution Pattern, Association*

