

## **Pengaruh Samping Aplikasi *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* Terhadap Semut Hitam, *Dolichoderus thoracicus*, Predator *Helopeltis antonii* dan Penggerek Buah Kakao**

*The side effect of Paecilomyces fumosoroseus application on the black ant, Dolichoderus thoracicus, the predator of Helopeltis antonii and cocoa pod borer*

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### **Ringkasan**

*Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* diketahui sebagai salah satu agens hayati yang cukup efektif dalam mengendalikan penggerek buah kakao (PBK) dan *Helopeltis antonii*. Penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh samping aplikasi jamur entomopatogen *P. fumosoroseus* terhadap semut hitam, *Dolichoderus thoracicus*, telah dilakukan di laboratorium Hama dan Penyakit, Pusat Penelitian Kopi dan Kakao Indonesia dan di kebun Glenmore, Banyuwangi sejak bulan Juni sampai Oktober 2004. Penelitian di laboratorium menggunakan konsentrasi  $10^5$ ,  $10^6$ ,  $10^7$ , dan  $10^8$  spora/ml sedangkan di lapangan menggunakan konsentrasi 2, 4, 6, 8 g spora kering/10 l, masing-masing dengan pembanding insektisida golongan karbamat konsentrasi formulasi 0,2% dan piretroid sintetik konsentrasi formulasi 0,05% dan kontrol. Percobaan disusun berdasarkan Rancangan Acak Kelompok dengan empat ulangan. Hasil penelitian di laboratorium menunjukkan bahwa penyemprotan *P. fumosoroseus* isolat Pfr-08 secara langsung dapat mematikan semut hitam antara 20–38,75% dengan persentase semut berjamur antara 2,5–12,5%. Hubungan antara log konsentrasi *P. fumosoroseus* dengan probit mortalitas semut hitam, *D. thoracicus* mengikuti persamaan regresi  $Y = 3,653 + 0,097 X$  dengan konsentrasi letal ( $LC_{50}$ ) sebesar  $8 \times 10^{13}$  spora/ml. Waktu yang diperlukan untuk mematikan separuh dari populasi semut hitam di laboratorium ( $LT_{50}$ ) pada konsentrasi  $10^7$  spora/ml mengikuti persamaan regresi  $Y = 1,851 + 1,522 X$ , dengan  $LT_{50}$  adalah 12,01 hari. Pengaruh penyemprotan insektisida karbamat dan piretroid sintetik terhadap mortalitas semut berturut-turut mencapai 91,25% dan 98,75%. Di lapangan, pengaruh penyemprotan *P. fumosoroseus* isolat Pfr-08 terhadap semut hitam sangat rendah, dengan persentase mortalitas semut hitam pada sarang daun kakao berkisar 0,25–0,46% dan pada sarang daun kakao dalam kantong plastik antara 0,06–0,21%. Sementara itu pengaruh penyemprotan insektisida karbamat dan piretroid sintetik mencapai 37,35% dan 52,37% pada sarang daun kakao, serta 19,15% dan 46,67% pada sarang daun kakao dalam kantong plastik.

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### Summary

*Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* was known as one of the effective biological agents of cocoa pod borer and *Helopeltis antonii*. To find out the side effect of application of *P. fumosoroseus* on black ant, *Dolichoderus thoracicus*, a series of observations were carried out at the Laboratory of Pest and Diseases Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute (ICCRI) and in a cocoa plantation of Glenmore, Banyuwangi district, since June until October, 2004. Laboratory research used four concentrations of *P. fumosoroseus* namely  $10^5$ ,  $10^6$ ,  $10^7$  and  $10^8$  spores/ml, while in the field used concentration 2, 4, 6, 8 g dry spores/ml. Each trial as compared with spraying of carbamate and synthetic pyrethroid insecticides as control and untreated. This research was designed by randomized block design and four replications. The results showed that in the laboratory, direct spraying suspension of *P. fumosoroseus* killed black ant between 20–39% which infected fungi about 2.5–12.5%. The relationship between log of spores concentration of *P. fumosoroseus* and probit of ant mortality followed the regression equation  $Y = 3.653 + 0.097 X$  with  $LC_{50}$  was  $8 \times 10^{13}$  spore/ml. The period needed to kill a half of ant population at the laboratory ( $LT_{50}$ ) at concentration  $10^7$  spores/ml followed the regression equation  $Y = 1.851 + 1.522 X$ , with  $LT_{50}$  is 12,01 days. The effect of pyrethroid and carbamate insecticide on ants mortality were 91.25% and 98.75% respectively. In the field, the effect of *P. fumosoroseus* spray on black ant population was very low, with the percentage of ant mortality at cocoa leaf nest were 0.25–0.46% and at cocoa leaf nest in plastic bag were 0.06–0.21%, while carbamate and pyrethroid synthetic effect were 37.35% and 52.37% at cocoa leaf nest, and 19.15% and 46.67% at cocoa leaf nest in plastic bags.

**Key words :** Cocoa, capsid, *Helopeltis antonii*, biological control, biological agents, *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus*, *Dolichoderus tharacicus*.