KEANEKARAGAMAN PARASITOID PADA *Drosophila* sp.
DI SEKITAR KECAMATAN KIARACONDONG KOTA BANDUNG

ABSTRAK

Di alam, terjadi interaksi antara parasitoid dan inangnya. Dalam satu populasi inang dapat diinfeksi oleh beberapa jenis parasitoid. Dalam penelitian ini akan dibahas mengenai jenis dan tingkat parasitisasi parasitoid terhadap *Drosophila*. Parasitoid merupakan serangga yang hidup dipermukaan atau di dalam tubuh inang, yang akhirnya membunuh inangnya tersebut. *Drosophila* merupakan serangga yang banyak dijadikan model penelitian karena memiliki banyak keuntungan. Sampel diambil dari 9 titik di Kecamatan Kiaracondong, Kota Bandung, dengan meletakkan umpan selama 5 hari. Umpan kemudian melalui tahap *rearing* hingga menjadi pupa, setelah itu pupa tersebut diletakkan dalam *screen cage* hingga menetas. Pupa yang menetas tersebut diidentifikasi jenis *Drosophila* dan parasitoidnya, kemudian jumlahnya dihitung dan dianalisis. Hasilnya, terdapat tiga jenis parasitoid, yaitu *Trichopria drosophilae*, *Leptopilina victoriae*, dan *Asobara* nr *citri* yang berasal dari *Drosophila melanogaster*. Indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H') 0,3 dan tingkat parasitisasi keseluruhan yaitu 10,2%, dengan tingkat parasitisasi tertinggi adalah *Leptopilina victoriae* sebesar 6,6%.

Kata Kunci : Parasitoid, *Drosophila, Trichopria, Leptopilina, Asobara.*

DIVERSITY PARASITOIDS IN *Drosophila* sp.
AROUND THE DISTRICT KIARACONDONG BANDUNG

ABSTRACT

The quality of fruit in Indonesia has not been optimal. Some causes are due to pest attacked, pest attacked in the fields as well as in the process of fruits distribution. *Drosophila* is one type of pest which cause fruits damage after harvest. Losses caused by *Drosophila* need for handling, one of them was by parasitoids. In nature, interaction in population can be infected by some kind of parasitoids. In this research were discussed about the type and level of parasitization on *Drosophila* parasitoids. Samples were taken from 9 points in Kiaracondong District, City of Bandung, by laying bait for 5 days. The larvae or pupae *Drosophila* infected by parasitoids were then placed in screen cage until they were hatched. *Drosophila*s and parasitoids emerged from the pupaes were identified and counted. The result showed that there were 3 types of parasitoids, namely *Trichopria drosophilae*, *Leptopilina victoriae*, and *Asobara* nr *citri* originating from *Drosophila melanogaster*. Shannon - Wiener diversity index (H') was 0,3 and the overall parasitization rate was 10.2 %, with the highest rate of parasitization was *Leptopilina victoriae* by 6.6 %.

Keywords: Parasitoid, *Drosophila, Trichopria, Leptopilina, Asobara.*