A SUPERIOR CACAO CLONES RESISTANT OF THE INDONESIA PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI AGAINST COCOA POD BORER, CONOPOMORPHA CRAMERELLA SNELLEN AND HELOPELTIS SP. ON CACAO INTERCROPPING SYSTEM

Vien Sartika Dewi, dan Sylvia Sjam, Afriyanti A. Kondo
Department of Plant Pest and Disease, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

ABSTRACT

Cocoa Pod Borer (Conophomorpha cramerella Snellen) and Helopeltis sp. are the most important pests of cocoa crops in Indonesia. Level attacks of both pests are influenced by resistance of cocoa clones. The study aims to determine the level of resistance of 4 clones of superior cocoa Sulawesi (clone S1, clone M01, clone 45 and clone GTB) which were planted in intercropping with 20 cocoa clones to the intensity of Cocoa Pod Borer (CPB) and Helopeltis sp. Research has been conducted on organic cacao farm in the district Gantarang Keke, Bantaeng district, South Sulawesi, from November 2014 until March 2015. Sampling method for observing the resistance of each clone is done diagonally. Each pod sample, then, has been observed their levels of resistance to CPB and Helopeltis sp. based on the calculation of the intensity of pest attack. We observed that clone S1 has the highest intensity of CPB’s attack (13.05%), and clone GTB as the lowest (2.89%). Observations on Helopeltis sp. attack shows that clone M01 has the highest intensity of attacks (32.22%), while clone 45 and clone GTB obtained the lowest percentage attack (27.78%).

Key words : Cacao Clone, Cocoa Pod Borer, Helopeltis sp.