INTISARI

Kerusakan yang sering dijumpai saat penyimpanan beras adalah adanya serangan *Sitophilus oryzae* L. yang menyebabkan kerusakan 25%. Alternatif pengendalian hama kutu beras yaitu menggunakan ekstrak kemangi yang mengandung senyawa aktif namun tidak mencemari kualitas beras. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode percobaan laboratorium dengan rancangan faktor tunggal yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan 10 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diujikan adalah ekstrak kemangi 10%, ekstrak kemangi 20%, ekstrak kemangi 30%, 0,45 mg allumunium phosphide dan tanpa perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan kemangi 30% paling efektif mengendalikan hama *S. oryzae* L., dengan nilai mortalitas 76% dan efikasi 75,1%. Akan tetapi, ekstrak kemangi 30% belum mampu mengendalikan generasi baru hama *Sitophilus oryzae* L., serta menurunkan kualitas beras dan nasi.

Kata kunci: Beras, Kemangi, *Sitophilus oryzae* L.

ABSTRACT

The damage of rice which is often found during in the rice storage is attack of Sitophilus oryzae L. which causes damage 25%. An alternative to control rice weevil is using basil extract which contains of active compounds, and it does not decrase the quality of rice. The study was conducted using a laboratory experiment method with a single factor and arranged in Completely Randomized Design with 10 replications. The treatments were 10% of basil extract, 20% of basil extract, 30% of basil extract, 0.45 mg allumunium phosphide and no treatment. The results showed that 30% basil was most effective in controlling S. oryzae L. pests, with 76% mortality and 75.1% efficacy. However, 30% basil extract has not been able to control the new generation of Sitophilus oryzae L. pest, and reduce the quality of rice and rice.

Key words: Rice, Basil plant, Sitophilus oryzae.