



The Bioecology Study of Shoots Driller Pest (Moore) (Lepidoptera, *Pyralidae*) on five Meliaceae Plants in *North Sulawesi*

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Abstract: The destruction of forests or economical forest products occurs when the insect population rises to a certain extent. The high degree of insect populations that damage depends on the value of forests. Therefore, in order to protect forest plants from damage it is important to understand the principle of the rise and fall of insect populations. The height of Mahogany's branch, which is attacked by pests, decrease compared to normal. As the consequence, the volume of the main logs at maturity level is smaller than normal volume. The pest attack also causes the emergence of many tree branches and a decline in the selling price of the wood from a tree that was attacked. Slowdown occurs because of an attack on the young shoots of plants by *Hypsipyla robusta* (Moore) (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae). The highest attack by *H robusta* on the plant is in the area of Bitung, North Minahasa, Tomohon and South Minahasa which is above 70%, while the lowest percentage of attacks lies in the Talaud and Kotamobagu Regency. The insects likes is the little mahogany leaf. Statistically, there is significant difference rate between significant treatment between small mahogany leaf and broad mahogany leaf although the favorite level has reached above 90%. The significant difference is also seen between the treatment of small mahogany leaves and mindiduku leaf and Langsa with a difference level of more than 70%.

Keywords: *H robusta*. Mahogany, Meliaceae.