INTISARI

Sistem pertanian konvensional adalah sistem pertanian yang banyak mengaplikasikan pupuk dan pestisida sintetik sehingga berdampak negatif terhadap ekosistem seperti munculnya resistensi hama. Sementara, sistem pertanian mina padi organik yang bergantung pada sumber organik di lingkungan memiliki dampak positif dan populasi hama menurun. Sistem penanaman padi berpengaruh terhadap biodiversitas hama, sehingga identifikasi jenis dan populasi hama di lahan sawah konvensional dan mina padi organik sangat penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh mina padi organik dan konvensional terhadap biodiversitas hama. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survei di mina padi organik dan konvensional di Dusun Jlegongan, Kecamatan Seyegan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel hama dilakukan dengan *purposive sampling* menggunakan metode *Yellow Sticky Trap* dan *Sweeping Net*. Sampel hama diambil empat kali, yaitu dua kali pengambilan fase vegetatif dan dua kali pengambilan pada fase generatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pertanian mina padi organik dan konvensional mempengaruhi keanekaragaman hama, yang terdapat 9 famili hama di lahan mina padi organik dan 10 famili di padi konvensional. Sementara kelimpahan hama yang dilihat dari rata-rata jumlah individu hama pada lahan mina padi organik lebih tinggi dibandingkan padi konvensional.

Kata Kunci: Padi, Biodiversitas, Hama, Mina Padi Organik, Konvensional

ABSTRACT

Conventional farming system is agricultural system that apply synthetic fertilizers and pesticides that effects negative impact on ecosystems such as the emergence of pest resistance. Meanwhile, organic mina rice farming system that depend on organic sources in the environment have a positive impact and decline the pest populations. Rice planting systems affect pest biodiversity, so identification of pest species and populations in conventional paddy fields and organic mina paddy fields is very important. This study aims to examine the effect of organic mina and conventional paddy fields on pest diversity. The study was conducted by survey methods in organic mina and conventional paddy fields in Jlegongan, Seyegan District, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Pest sampling was collected by purposive sampling using Yellow sticky trap and Sweeping net methods. Pest samples were taken twice dring vegetative phase and twice during generative phase. The results showed that the organic mina and conventional paddy fields system affected pest diversity, which contained 9 pest families in the organic mina paddy field and 10 families in conventional paddy fields. While the abundance of pests counted from the average number of individual pests on organic mina paddy fields was higher than conventional paddy fields.

Keyword: Paddy fields, Biodiversity, Pest, Organik Mina farming, Conventional farming