

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginventarisasi hama pada beberapa varietas di lahan dengan pengairan SRI dan Konvensional. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di lahan percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta pada bulan Agustus sampai November 2018.

Penelitian ini, dilakukan di lahan dengan Rancangan penelitian Faktorial Strip Plot yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap. Faktor pertama adalah macam pengairan (A) yang terdiri dari 2 perlakuan yaitu Metode SRI dan Konvensional. Faktor kedua varietas (V) terdiri atas 4 perlakuan yaitu varietas Ciherang, Memberamo, Inpari 33, dan Rojolele dengan diulang tiga kali. Jadi ada 8 perlakuan, sehingga keseluruhan ada 24 unit penelitian. Rumpun yang diujikan berjumlah 15 rumpun dengan total 136 rumpun.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa serangan hama pada beberapa varietas tanaman padi menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada interaksi nyata antar varietas dan pengairan. Intesnsitas serangan hama Keong Mas yang terjadi pada perlakuan pengairan Konvensional lebih rendah daripada pengairan SRI yaitu 12,80 %, sedangkan Penggerek Batang yang lebih rendah pada pengairan Konvensional yaitu 20,99 %. Serangan Belalang terbanyak pada perlakuan pengairan Konvensional yaitu 0,97 %, sedangkan Serangan Tikus terbanyak pada perlakuan pengairan SRI yaitu 12,49 %. Hama Burung intensitas serangan hama yang sama antar perlakuan pengairan. Intensitas serangan hama Keong Mas, Penggerek Batang, dan Belalang sama antar perlakuan varietas. Intensitas serangan hama Tikus pada varietas Rojolele lebih rendah yaitu 2,17 %, sedangkan intensitas serangan hama Burung pada Varietas Rojolele lebih banyak dari pada varietas Memberamo yaitu 40,41 %.

Kata kunci: Serangan Hama, Varietas dan Pengairan, Pengairan Berselang.

ABSTRACT

A study aims to inventory pests in several varieties on land with SRI and Conventional irrigation. This research has been carried out on the experimental field of the Faculty of Agriculture, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta in August to November 2018.

This study was carried out in a field with a factorial strip plot design in a completely randomized block design. The first factor was the type of irrigation (A) which consisted of 2 treatments, namely SRI and Conventional Methods. The second factor of variety (V) consisted of 4 treatments, namely the varieties Ciherang, Memberamo, Inpari 33, and Rojolele with repeated three times. So there were 8 treatments, so there were 24 research units in total. The number of families tested was 15 clumps with a total of 136 clumps.

The results showed that pest attacks on several rice varieties showed that there were no real interactions between varieties and irrigation. The intensity of Keong Mas pest attack which occurs in Conventional irrigation treatment is lower than SRI irrigation which is 12.80%, while the Rod Borer is lower in Conventional irrigation which is 20.99%. Most grasshopper attacks on conventional irrigation treatment, namely 0.97%, while the highest rat attack on SRI irrigation treatment is 12.49%. Bird Pest the same intensity of pest attacks between irrigation treatments. The intensity of the snail pest attack, stem borer, and grasshopper is the same between varieties. The intensity of rats' pest attacks on the Rojolele variety was lower at 2.17%, while the intensity of the pest attack on Rojolele varieties was more than the Memberamo variety which was 40.41%.

Keywords: Pest Attack, Varieties and Irrigation, Intermittent Irrigation.