INTISARI

Usaha dalam meningkatkan hasil produksi padi banyak mengalami tantangan, salah satunya yaitu permasalahan hama. Adapun hama-hama penting pada tanaman padi salah satunya yaitu keong. Pengaturan sistem irigasi dan penanam jenis varietas padi diduga merupakan suatu upaya yang dapat dilakukan dalam mengendalikan hama keong. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mempelajari pengaruh cara pengairan dan macam varietas terhadap jenis (jumlah spesies), populasi (kelimpahan) dan tingkat kerusakan yang ditimbulkan hama keong. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Lahan Penelitian Fakultas Pertanian UMY. Identidikasi keong dilakukan di Laboratorium Proteksi Tanaman Fakultas Pertanian UMY, pada bulan April sampai bulan Agustus 2019. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian eksperimen yang dirancang dengan rancangan penelitian Strip Plot 4x3 dalam bentuk Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap dengan 3 blok sebagai ulangan. Faktor I adalah macam pengairan, terdiri atas 3 perlakuan, yaitu pengairan konvensional, pengairan berselang atau SRI 10 hari tergenang 5 hari kering dan pengairan berselang atau SRI 7 hari tergenang 3 hari kering, sedangkan Faktor II adalah varietas tanaman, terdiri atas 4 perlakuan yaitu varietas Rojolele Genjah, varietas Mentikwangi, varietas Pandanwangi dan varietas Ciherang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa cara pengairan berpengaruh terhadap populasi keong (kelimpahan) pada 8 MST dan jumlah jenis keong (jumlah spesies) pada 4 dan 10 MST. Jumlah jenis keong (jumlah spesies) dan populasinya di pengairan konvensional lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan pengairan berselang 7 hari digenangi 3 hari dikeringkan. Sementara itu, varietas berpengaruh terhadap jumlah jenis keong (jumlah spesies) pada 8 MST. Jumlah spesies keong paling ditemukan pada lahan yang ditanami varietas Pandanwangi dan varietas Ciherang dibandingkan varietas lainnya. Dalam hal hasil panen, hasil gabah varietas Mentikwangi lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan varietas Rojolele Genjah. Secara umum, cara pengairan tidak saling berinteraksi dengan varietas terhadap populasi keong, jumlah jenis keong, intensitas kerusakan tanaman, dan hasil gabah per hektar.

Kata kunci: cara pengairan, varietas padi, keong.

ABSTRACT

Efforts to increase the yield of rice production have many challenges, one of which is pest competition. Snails are one of the important pests of rice. Regulating the irrigation system and planting rice varieties is hypothesized to be an effort that can be done in controlling this pest. The purpose of this research is to study the effect of irrigation systems and rice varieties against types (number of species), populations (density) and levels of damage caused by a snail. The study was conducted at the Research Field of the Faculty of Agriculture, UMY. Snails identification was done in Plant Protection Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, UMY from April to August 2019. This research was arranged in a strip plot (4x3) design in a Randomized Complete Block Design using 3 blocks as replications. Factor I is the type of irrigation, consisting of 3 settings, namely conventional irrigation, intermittent irrigation or SRI with 10 days inundated 5 days dried and intermittent irrigation or SRI with 7 days inundated 3 days dried, while Factor II is plant variety, consisting of Rojolele Genjah varieties, Mentikwangi varieties, Pandanwangi varieties and Ciherang varieties. The results show that the irrigation system affected the snail population at 8 weeks after planting and the number of snail species at 4 and 10 weeks after planting. The number of snail species and population of snails in conventional irrigation is higher than that of in intermittent irrigation or SRI with 7 days inundated 3 days dried. Meanwhile, variety influences the number of snail species at 8 weeks after planting. The highest snail species number was found in Pandanwangi and Ciherang variety than other varieties. In terms of yield, Mentikwangi variety produced higher grain yielded than Rojolele variety. In general, the irrigation system did not have any interaction with rice varieties towards snail population, number of snail species, damage intensity, and grain yield per hectare.

Keywords: irrigation methods, rice varieties, snails.