

**KEANEKARAGAMAN PARASITOID PADA PERTANAMAN
PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.) DI TOPOGRAFI DATAR DAN BERBUKIT
KABUPATEN SIJUNJUNG**



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Abstrak

Parasitoid berperan penting sebagai musuh alami dalam pengendalian hama. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman parasitoid pada pertanaman padi di topografi datar dan berbukit Kabupaten Sijunjung. Survei dilakukan dengan pengambilan sampel secara acak terpilih (*purposive random sampling*). Sampel diambil menggunakan tangan (*handpicking*) dan menggunakan jaring ayun. Keanekaragaman dan kemerataan parasitoid dihitung menggunakan indeks keanekaragaman dan kemerataan Shannon-Wiener. Dominansi parasitoid dihitung menggunakan indeks dominansi Simpson, dan untuk kesamaan jenis antar habitat dihitung menggunakan indeks kesamaan Sorensen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa parasitoid yang ditemukan adalah ordo Hymenoptera dan Diptera. Parasitoid yang ditemukan pada topografi datar sebanyak 123 individu termasuk ke dalam 16 spesies dan 11 famili, pada topografi berbukit 119 individu yang termasuk ke dalam 16 spesies dan 11 famili. Indeks keanekaragaman dan kemerataan pada topografi datar ($H' = 2,514$, $E = 0,905$) lebih tinggi dibandingkan topografi berbukit ($H' = 2,469$, $E = 0,899$) tetapi indeks dominansi topografi berbukit ($C = 0,107$) lebih tinggi pada topografi datar ($C = 0,101$). Indeks kesamaan jenis menunjukkan bahwa kesamaan spesies tertinggi di Nagari Sijunjung dengan Nagari Pematang Panjang (0,76), sedangkan indeks kesamaan jenis terendah di Nagari Pematang Panjang dengan Timbulun (0,50). Pesentase parasitisasi parasitoid pada larva *Parnara* paling tinggi ditemukan di Nagari Sijunjung (11,53%) dan terendah di Nagari Pematang Panjang (2,89%).

Kata kunci : keanekaragaman, kemerataan, dominansi, parasitoid

DIVERSITY PARASITIDS FOR RICE CULTIVATION (*Oryza sativa* L.) IN PLAINS TOPOGRAPHY AND HILLS SIJUNJUNG REGENCY

Abstract

Parasitoid plays an important role as natural enemies in pest control. The aim of research to determine the parasitoid diversity for rice cultivation in the plains and hills topography at Sijunjung Regency. A survey was conducted using purposive random sampling. Sampling were taken using a hand (handpicking) and insects net. Diversity and evenness of parasitoid calculated using Shannon- Wiener diversity and evenness index. Dominance of parasitoid is calculated using Simpson dominance index, and similarity between habitats were calculated using Sorensen similarity index. The results showed that the parasitoid found were the order of Hymenoptera and Diptera. Parasitoids were found in the plains topography consist of 123 individuals belonging to the 16 species and 11 families, the hills topography consist of 119 individuals that belong to the 16 species and 11 families. Diversity and evenness index on plains topography ($H' = 2.514$, $E = 0.905$) higher compared to the hills topography ($H' = 2.469$, $E = 0.899$) but the dominance index in hills topography ($C = 0.107$) were higher in plains topography ($C = 0.101$). Similarity index of species showed that the highest species similarity between Sijunjung village and Pematang Panjang village (0.76), while the index of the similarity of the lowest between Pematang Panjang village and Timbulun village (0.50). Percentage of parasitized Parnara larvae was highest in Sijunjung village (11.53%) and the lowest in Pematang Panjang village (2.89%).

Keywords : diversity, evenness, dominance, parasitoids