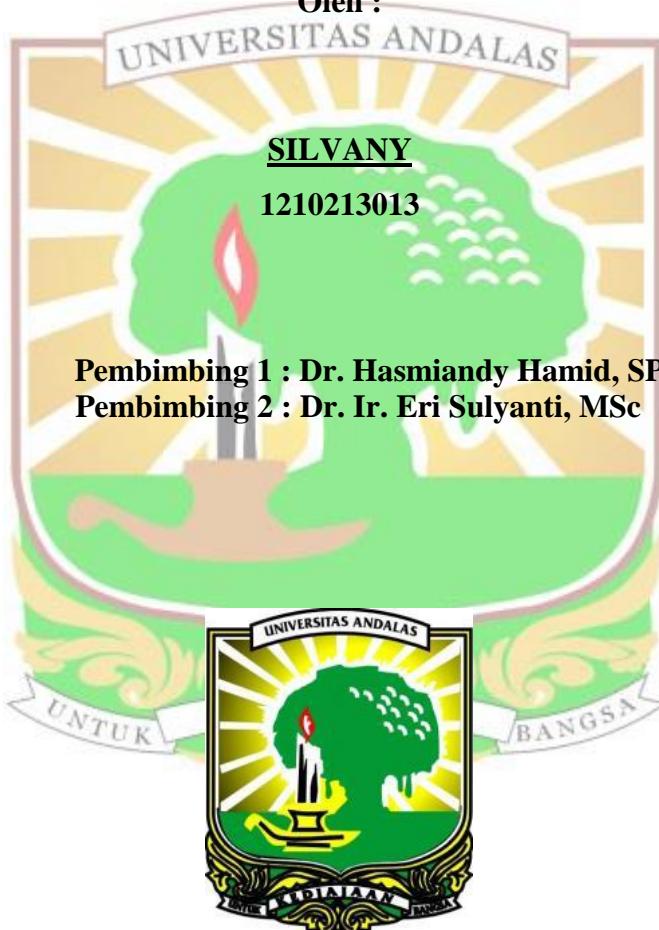


**KEANEKARAGAMAN PARASITOID TELUR SERANGGA HAMA PADA  
TANAMAN PADI (*Oriza Sativa L.*) SAWAH ORGANIK DAN  
KONVENTSIONAL DI KECAMATAN IV ANGKEK CANDUANG  
KABUPATEN AGAM SUMATERA BARAT**

**SKRIPSI**

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PADI (*Oryza sativa*) SAWAH ORGANIK DAN KONVENTSIONAL DI  
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**ABSTRAK**

Parasitoid telur serangga merupakan musuh alami yang penting untuk mengendalikan populasi serangga hama tanaman padi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman parasitoid telur serangga hama pada tanaman padi sawah organik dan konvensional. Penelitian dilaksanakan mulai April sampai Agustus 2017 di Kecamatan IV Angkek Canduang, Kabupaten Agam Sumatera Barat. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei dan penentuan lokasi dengan metode acak terpilih (*purpose random sampling*). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan telur serangga hama *Scripophaga* sp. dan *Leptocorisa oratorius*. Dari telur *Scripophaga* sp. ditemukan 4 spesies parasitoid yang berasal dari ordo Hymenoptera yaitu *Tetrastichus schoenobii*, *Telenomus dignus*, *Trichomalopsis apanteloctena*, *Telenomus rowani*, dengan total jumlah individu 860 di sawah organik dan 210 individu di sawah konvensional. Dari telur *Leptocorisa oratorius* ditemukan 1 spesies parasitoid yang berasal dari ordo Hymenoptera yaitu *Hadranotus leptocorisae* dengan total 119 individu di sawah organik dan 54 individu di sawah konvensional. Tingkat parasitisasi tertinggi didapatkan pada telur *Leptocorisa oratorius* di sawah organik dengan rata – rata 76,30%. Indeks keanekaragaman spesies lebih tinggi didapatkan di sawah organik (1,53) dibandingkan dengan sawah konvensional (1,36). Indeks kemerataan spesies tertinggi didapatkan pada sawah organik dengan nilai 0,58. Indeks keanekaragaman dan kemerataan spesies serangga parasitoid di sawah organik dan konvensional termasuk dalam kategori sedang, kecuali indeks keanekaragaman pada sawah konvensional yang tergolong rendah.

Kata kunci: *Keanekaragaman, padi (*Oryza sativa L.*), parasitoid telur, sawah organik, sawah konvensional*

**DIVERSITY PARASITOID EGG OF PEST INSECT IN PADI PLANTS (*Oryza sativa*) ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL IN SUB-DISTRICT IV ANGKEK CANDUANG DISTRICT AGAM, WEST SUMATERA**

**ABSTRACT**

Parasitoid of insect egg is an important natural enemy to control insect population of rice pests. This research aimed to study parasitoid eggs diversity of pest insect in organic and conventional lowland rice plants. The research was conducted from April to August 2017 in Subdistrict IV Angkek Canduang, District Agam, West Sumatra. The research used the survey method and the determination of locations by purposive random sampling. The results showed that the eggs of pest insects found were *Scripophaga* sp. and *Leptocoris oratorius*. From the eggs of *Scripophaga* sp. found four species of parasitoid from the order Hymenoptera namely *Tetrastichus schoenobii*, *Telenomus dignus*, *Trichomalopsis apanteloctena*, *Telenomus rowani*, with a total number of individuals 860 in organic rice fields and 210 individuals in conventional rice fields. From *Leptocoris oratorius* eggs found one species from the order Hymenoptera namely *Hadranotus leptocorisae* with a total of 119 individuals in organic fields and 54 individuals in conventional rice fields. The highest level of parasitization was found in *Leptocoris oratorius* eggs in organic fields with an average of 76.30%. A species diversity index was found higher in organic rice fields (1.53) compared to conventional rice fields (1.36). The highest species evenness index was found in organic rice with a value of 0.58. Diversity index and evenness of parasitoid insect species in organic and conventional rice fields were included in the moderate category, except in conventional rice fields that include in the low diversity index.

Keywords: *Diversity, rice (*Oryza sativa L.*), egg parasitoid, organic rice fields, organic rice fields,*