

Tanggal Lulus Ujian;

RINGKASAN

Pelaksanaan penelitian ini di laksanakan di Desa Sampali, Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Medan dan waktu pada bulan Oktober 2022 hingga bulan Februari 2023. Penelitian ini di bimbing oleh Ibu Dr. Ir. Asmanizar, MP sebagai Ketua Komisi Pembimbing dan Ibu Dr. Syamsafitri, SP, MP Sebagai Anggota Komisi Pembimbing Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi perbedaan jenis, populasi serangga hama dan musuh alami pada tanaman padi gogo. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan, di Desa Sampali, Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan, Kabupaten Deli Serdang di Lahan Percobaan Stasiun Klimatologi Sampali Medan. Penelitian ini disusun berdasarkan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan menggunakan 2 faktor dan 3 ulangan padi gogo yaitu: padi beras merah.

Variabel yang diamati yaitu jenis, populasi serangga hama dan musuh alami. Kepadatan hama dan musuh alami berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan 3 (tiga) jenis hama yang sama pada tiga ulangan tanaman padi gogo yaitu. *Valanga nigricornis* (belalang), *Pantala flavescens* (capung), *Leptocorisa acuta* (walang sangit) dan ditemukan 2 (dua) jenis musuh alami yang sama pada tiga kultivar tanaman padi gogo yaitu *Lycosa sp* (laba-laba), (lalat) *Tachinidae*, *Coccinelloidea* (Lady bird)

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian mulsa jerami (J) tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap kehadiran hama dan musuh alami tetapi berpengaruh nyata terhadap intensitas penyakit pada tanaman padi gogo Varietas Sigambiri merah. Pemberian jenis pupuk silika (Si) tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap jumlah hama dan musuh alami tetapi berpengaruh nyata terhadap intensitas penyakit pada tanaman padi gogo Varietas Sigambiri merah. Interaksi mulsa jerami dengan jenis pupuk silika tidak berpengaruh terhadap kehadiran hama,, musuh alami dan intensitas penyakit pada tanaman padi gogo Varietas Sigambiri merah.

Kata Kunci ; Hama, Penyakit Serta Musuh Alami

SUMMARY

This research was carried out in Sampali Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, Medan and from October 2022 to February 2023. This research was supervised by Mrs. Dr. Ir.Asmanizar, MP as Chair of the Advisory Commission and Mrs. Dr. Syamsafitri, SP, MP as Member of the Advisory Commission. This research aims to explain differences in types, populations of insect pests and natural enemies in upland rice plants. This research was carried out in Sampali Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency at the Sampali Medan Climatology Station Experimental Field. This research was prepared based on a Randomized Block Design (RAK) using 2 factors and 3 replications of upland rice, namely: red rice.

The variables observed were the type, population of insect pests and natural enemies. Density of pests and natural enemies based on research results found 3 (three) types of the same pests in three replications of upland rice plants, namely: *Valanga nigricornis* (grasshopper), *Pantala flavescens* (dragonfly), *Leptocorisa acuta* (grasshopper) and 2 (two) types were found. The same natural enemies in the three cultivars of upland rice plants are *Lycosa sp* (spiders), (flies) *Tachinidae*, *Coccinelloidea* (Lady bird)

The results of the study showed that the application of straw mulch (J) had no significant effect on the presence of pests and natural enemies but had a significant effect on the intensity of disease in red Sigambiri variety upland rice plants. The application of silica (S) fertilizer did not have an effect on the number of pests and natural enemies but had a significant effect on the intensity of disease in upland rice plants of the red Sigambiri variety. The interaction of straw mulch with silica fertilizer did not affect the presence of pests, natural enemies and disease intensity in upland rice plants of the red Sigambiri variety.

Keywords ; Pests, Diseases and Natural Enemies