

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai efektivitas tanaman refugia bunga kertas (*Zinnia* sp) dalam menarik musuh alami di lahan padi (*Oryza sativa* L.). Penelitian dilakukan dengan menanam bunga kertas di sekitar areal padi dan mengamati pengaruhnya terhadap populasi musuh alami serta tingkat serangan hama. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan titik sampling yang digunakan yaitu tanaman padi yang dikelilingi refugia dengan teknik *border line* (mengitari padi) dan tanaman kontrol tanpa refugia. Masing-masing dari sampel terdiri dari 4 ulangan yang berukuran 2m x 2m, jarak antara tanaman perlakuan refugia dan kontrol kurang lebih 500 meter. Dilakukan 5 kali pengamatan dengan menggunakan *sweep net* dan *aspirator*.

Pengambilan spesies musuh alami dilakukan pagi hari pukul 07.00 - 10.00 WIB. Dalam lima kali pengamatan, terdapat 17 spesies musuh alami yang ditemukan pada tanaman perlakuan refugia selama penelitian. Sedangkan, pada tanaman kontrol ditemukan 7 spesies musuh alami. Keanekaragaman musuh alami yang terdapat pada tanaman perlakuan refugia menunjukkan bahwa *Zinnia* sp. mampu menjadi mikrohabitat yang dapat memikat keberadaan musuh alami sehingga dapat membantu menekan populasi hama pada tanaman padi. Hasil produksi pada tanaman perlakuan memiliki rata-rata 952,75 gr sedangkan pada tanaman kontrol memiliki rata-rata 520,75 gr.

SUMMARY

This study aims to assess the effectiveness of paper flower refugia plants (Zinnia sp) in attracting natural enemies on rice farms (Oryza sativa L.). The research was conducted by planting paper flowers around rice fields and observing their effect on the population of natural enemies and the level of pest attack. This research is a quantitative descriptive research with sample points used are rice plants surrounded by refugia with border line technique (around rice) and control plants without refugia. Each sample consisted of 4 replicates with a size of 2m x 2m, the distance between the refugia treatment and control plants was approximately 500 meters. Observations were made 5 times using sweep nets and aspirators.

The collection of natural enemy species was carried out in the morning at 07.00 - 10.00 WIB. In five observations, there were 17 species of natural enemies found in the refugia treatment plants during the study. Meanwhile, 7 species of natural enemies were found in the control plants. The diversity of natural enemies found in refugia treatment plants indicates that Zinnia sp. is able to become a microhabitat that can attract the presence of natural enemies so that it can help suppress pest populations in rice plants. The production yield in the treatment plants had an average of 952.75 g while the control plants had an average of 520.75 gr.