DIVERSITY OF CIHERANG RICE PESTS (Oryza sativa) IN DRY lAND IN KEBONSARI VIllAGE

Supervisor by Trisnani Alif S.Si.,M.Sc

Yosi Mario Setiawan
Food Crop Production Technology Study Program
Agricultural Production Department

ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple food crop that plays an important role in Indonesia's food security. However, pest attacks are one of the main factors that can significantly reduce rice production. This study aims to determine the diversity and dominance of pests in Ciherang rice plants cultivated in dry land in Kebonsari Village. The study was conducted using a survey method involving yellow trap techniques, pit traps, and sweep nets to capture and identify pests in the study area. The Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H'), evenness index (E), and dominance index (C) were calculated to analyze the diversity and distribution of pests. The results showed that the level of pest diversity was moderate, with an H' value of 2.078 to 2.160. The evenness index was high, namely 1.160 to 1.250, and the dominance index was low, namely 0.140 to 0.157. This indicates that no single pest species dominates the ecosystem significantly. The combination of moderate diversity, high evenness, and low dominance indicates that the dry land ecosystem in Kebonsari Village is in a relatively stable ecological condition. This information can form the basis for integrated pest management strategies aimed at increasing rice productivity in drylands.

Keywords: *Pest Diversity, Rice Field Ecosystem, Dry land, Ciherang Rice*.