Intisari

Penggunaan pestisida sangat erat kaitanya dengan perilaku dari petani tersebut, karena perilaku petani cabai yang tidak tepat dapat merusak lingkungan. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui dan menganalisis pengetahuan, partisipasi, dan kearifan lokal ramah lingkungan petani cabai rawit dalam penggunaan pestisida dan hubungan antara perilaku petani cabai rawit dengan konsentrasi residu pestisida pada tanaman cabai rawit. Metode yang akan dilakukan adalah metode wawancara kuesioner dengan responden yaitu petani cabai rawit Kecamatan Pakem Sleman. Kuesioner bersifat tertutup. Sampel cabai rawit diambil sebanyak 500 gr dari 3 lokasi yang berbeda di Kecamatan pakem Sleman. Sampel kemudian dianalisis dengan instrumen kromatografi gas di laboratorium LPPT Yogyakarta. Hasil dari pengujian akan dicocokan dengan BMR sesuai dengan baku mutu SNI 7313: 2008 tentang Batas Maksimum Residu (BMR). Berdasarkan hasil, pengetahuan petani cabai tentang konsep penggunaan pestisida yang memperhatikan lingkungan dalam kategori sedang dengan nilai kompetensi sebesar 3.07. Partisipasi petani dalam penggunaan pestisida terkategori tinggi dengan nilai kompetensi sebesar 2.09. Kearifan lokal petani cabai dalam memperhatikan lingkungan terkategori rendah dengan nilai kompetensi sebesar 4.24. Residu yang ditemukan yaitu malathion, parathion, profenofos, ethion, dan karbamat. Residu tersebut sebagian besar terkategori berada di bawah BMR. Berdasarkan hasil uji kompetensi dan dilanjutkan dengan uji residu pestisida, didapati ada kecenderungan hubungan antara perilaku petani dan residu pestisida dalam tanaman cabai rawit.

Kata kunci: Cabai, Petani, Perilaku, Pestisida, kearifan lokal.

Abstract

Use of pesticides is a very close relation to the behavior of farmers, because the behavior of chili farmers handling can damage the environment. The purpose of the study was to determine and analyze the knowledge, participation, and local wisdom of cayenne pepper farmers in the use of pesticides and the relationship between the behavior of cayenne pepper farmers and the concentration of pesticide residues on cayenne pepper plants. The method to be used is a questionnaire interview method with respondents, namely cayenne pepper farmers, Pakem Sleman District. The questionnaire is closed. Samples of cayenne pepper were taken as much as 500 grams from 3 different locations in Pakem Sleman District. The samples were then analyzed using a gas chromatography instrument at the Yogyakarta LPPT laboratory. The results of the test will be matched with the BMR in accordance with the quality standard of SNI 7313: 2008 concerning the Maximum Residue Limit (BMR). Based on the results, chili farmers' knowledge of the concept of using pesticides that pay attention to the environment is in the medium category with a competency value of 3.07. The participation of farmers in the use of pesticides is categorized as high with a competency value of 2.09. The local wisdom of chili farmers in paying attention to the environment is categorized as low with a competency value of 4.24. The residue was found namely malathion, parathion, profenofos, ethion, and carbamate. Most of these residues are categorized under BMR. Based on the results of the competency test and continued with the pesticide residue test, it was found that there was a tendency of the relationship between farmer behavior and pesticide residues in cayenne pepper plants.
Keywords: *Chili, Farmers, Behavior, Pesticides, local wisdom*