

Intisari

Mud snail merupakan organisme yang banyak terdapat di lahan sawah dan berperan penting bagi ekosistem. Keberadaan *mud snail* dalam jumlah yang tepat akan memberikan manfaat yang optimal terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil padi sawah. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian mengenai pengaruh populasi *mud snail* terhadap tanaman padi. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April-Oktober 2018 di *greenhouse* Universitas Yamagata, Jepang. Penelitian ini menggunakan padi varietas Sasanishiki yang ditanam dalam kontainer. Rancangan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 1 faktor perlakuan yaitu kontrol (tanpa *mud snail*), 3 *mud snail*, 6 *mud snail*, dan 9 *mud snail*, masing-masing perlakuan memiliki 6 ulangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perlakuan 6 dan 9 *mud snail* memberikan pertumbuhan padi yang lebih baik daripada kontrol. Akan tetapi peningkatan hasil baru didapatkan pada perlakuan 9 *mud snail*.

Kata kunci: padi, *mud snail*, *growth*, *yield*, *sasanishiki*

Abstract

Mud snail is an organism that commonly found in paddy fields and plays an important role in ecosystem. Optimal number of mud snail will lead to maximum growth and yield of rice. In this study the effects of mud snail population on rice growth and yield were examined. The experiment was conducted from April - October 2018 in the greenhouse of Yamagata University, Japan. Rice plant of Sasanishiki variety was planted in containers. This study used Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments, they were control (without mud snail), 3 mud snails, 6 mud snails, and 9 mud snails, with 6 replications for each treatment. The results showed that the treatments of 6 and 9 mud snails lead to better rice plant growth compared to those of control. However, the highest growth and yield were obtained in the treatment of 9 mud snail compared to less and no mud snail treatments.

Keywords: rice plant, mud snail, growth, yield, sasanishiki