

BIOEKOLOGI DAN PENGENDALIAN KEONG MAS (*Pomacea canaliculata*) PADA PADI SAWAH DI KABUPATEN MALAKA PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang bioekologi dan pengendalian keong mas pada padi sawah di Kabupaten Malaka Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur dimaksudkan untuk mendorong tindakan pengendalian hama yang berkelanjutan dan ramah lingkungan. Penelitian ini ditekankan pada 4 aspek yaitu: 1) perilaku keong mas pada ekosistem sawah di Kabupaten Malaka meliputi karakteristik jam biologi, perilaku makan, kawin, bertelur, perilaku nimfa, mobilitas, diapause dan perilaku berlindung; 2) jenis tumbuhan air yang menjadi inang keong mas dan daya makan keong mas, 3) struktur populasi keong mas saat sebelum tanam, pada setiap fase pertumbuhan padi dan setelah panen; 4) musuh alami dan pengendalian keong mas menggunakan itik serta pemungutan keong mas oleh anak-anak dan orang dewasa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) Berburu keong mas dapat dilakukan pada siang dan malam hari. Mobilitas keong difasilitasi oleh air. Diapause dan melindungi diri di antara tumbuhan liar di sekitar ekosistem sawah dilakukan keong mas untuk mempertahankan hidup dalam kondisi kering. 2) Terdapat enam tumbuhan sukulen yang dimakan dan diduga menjadi inang keong mas. Daya makan keong mas berkurang dengan bertambahnya umur padi. Daya makan keong mas bertambah dengan semakin besarnya ukuran keong. 3). Stadia keong mas yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah nimfa dan juvenil. 4) Keberadaan musuh alami mendukung pengendalian keong mas secara alami; Kemampuan itik dalam memangsa dan pemungutan oleh anak-anak dan orang dewasa diharapkan mampu mengendalikan keong mas di Kabupaten Malaka.

Kata kunci: *Pomacea canaliculata*, padi, perilaku, daya makan, struktur populasi, musuh alami, pengendalian

BIOECOLOGY AND CONTROL OF GOLDEN SNAILS (*Pomacea canaliculata*) AT IRRIGATED RICE FIELD IN MALAKA REGENCY EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Studies of "Bioecology and control of golden snails at irrigated rice field in Malaka Regency East Nusa Tenggara Province" has been proposed to support sustainable pest control and friendly environment. The study comprised of four aspects: 1) the behavior of golden snails include characteristics of biological clock, feeding behavior, mating, laying eggs, nymphs behavior, mobility, diapause and refuge behavior; (2) the host range and feeding rate of golden snails; (3) the structure of snail populations before planting, during phase of rice growth and after harvest; (4) natural enemies, feeding rate of ducks against snails and the human ability to picking up the snails. The results showed that 1) Hunting of snails could be done in the afternoon and evening. Mobility of snail was facilitated by water. Aestivate and hiding in the weeds made by snails aimed to survive in dry conditions; 2) There are six succulent plant that is edible and considered to become the host snails. Feeding rate of snails decreased in accordance with the increasing of rice seedling age, and increased with the increasing of snails size. 3).When water existed, nymphs and juvenile snail populations mostly found in the fields; 4) The existance of natural enemies contributed naturally to control of snails. The potential of ducks and human expected to be able to control snails in Malaka.

Keywords: *Pomacea canaliculata, rice, behavior, feeding rate, population structure, natural enemies, control*