

INTISARI

TINGKAT ADOPSI PENGENDALIAN HAMA TERPADU LANSKAP OLEH PETANI PADI DI DESA PLIKEN KECAMATAN KEMBARAN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap merupakan Pengendalian Hama yang memperhatikan sistem biologis serta ekologis dalam jangkauan skala luas. Teknik Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap dengan memanfaatkan bunga refugia ini sudah diperkenalkan kepada petani padi di Desa Pliken melalui SLPHT yang dilakukan oleh FAO. Penelitian di Desa Pliken Kabupaten Banyumas ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui: 1) Tingkat Adopsi Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap pada petani padi di Desa Pliken, 2) Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi petani padi dalam mengadopsi teknik Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode Analisis Deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel desa dan kelompok tani dilakukan secara purposif, sedangkan pengambilan sampel petani responden dilakukan dengan acak sederhana (*simple random sampling*). Total sampel berjumlah 55 Petani yaitu 11 Petani dari masing-masing kelompok tani (Kelompok Tani Sumber Rejeki 1,2,3,4,5). Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah uji proporsi dan analisis regresi linier berganda dengan metode *Backward*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat adopsi Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap pada petani padi di Desa Pliken Kabupaten Banyumas termasuk kategori tinggi. Luas lahan, sikap dan ketersediaan sarana penerapan Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap berpengaruh positif terhadap tingkat adopsi, sedangkan umur, pendidikan, motivasi, keaktifan petani dalam kelompok tani, keaktifan petani dalam penyuluhan tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap tingkat adopsi Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap. Nilai signifikansi faktor luas lahan 0,024 dengan nilai koefisien regresi 2,198, nilai signifikansi faktor sikap 0,017, dengan nilai koefisien regresi 0,193 dan nilai signifikansi ketersediaan sarana penerapan 0,000 dengan nilai koefisien regresi 0,613. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa setiap penambahan satu satuan variabel luas lahan, sikap dan ketersediaan sarana penerapan maka akan meningkatkan tingkat adopsi sebesar nilai koefisien regresi masing-masing faktor.

Kata Kunci: Adopsi, Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Lanskap, Refugia

ABSTRACT

EXTENT ADOPTION OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT BY RICE FARMERS IN PLIKEN VILLAGE KEMBARAN SUB-DISTRICT BANYUMAS REGENCY

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Landscape Integrated Pest Management is pest management that keep biological and ecological systems within reach of a wide scale. Landscape Integrated Pest Management techniques is using Refugia, this Pest Management techniques has been introduced to the rice farmers in the Pliken village through SLPHT which is conducted by FAO. This research aims to determine : 1) The extent of adoption of Landscape Integrated Pest Management on rice farmers in the Pliken village, 2) Factors that affecting rice farmers in adopting the technique of Landscape Integrated Pest Management. The method that used in this research is descriptive analysis method. The sampling of village and farmer groups were done purposively, while sampling of respondent farmers were done by simple random sampling method. The number of total sample was 55 Farmers with 11 Farmers from each group (Farmers Group Rejeki 1,2,3,4,5). The analysis method that used in this research was proportion test and multiple linear regression analysis with Backward method. The results of this research showed that the extent of adoption of Landscape Integrated Pest Management on rice farmers in the Pliken village is belonged to high category. Land use, the attitude and the availability of tools to Landscape Integrated Pest Management implementation were positively effected the extent of adoption, while age, education, motivation, the farmers activeness in farmer groups, the farmers activeness in the extension activities did not significantly affect the extent of adoption of Landscape Integrated Pest Management. The significance value of land use factor 0.024 with regression coefficient 2.198, the significance value of attitude factor 0.017, with regression coefficient 0.193 and the significant value of tools availability 0.000 with regression coefficient 0.613. The results showed that each additional unit of land area, the attitude and the tools availability will increase the extent of adoption as much as value of regression coefficient.

Keywords: *Adoption, Landscape Integrated Pest Management, Refugia*