

# Agen hayati dan pestisida kimia perubahan dan keberlanjutan dalam pengetahuan dan praktik pengendalian hama di Telogo Rejo, Lamongan = Biocontrol agent and chemical pesticide changes and continuity in farmers pest management knowledge and practices in Telogo Rejo, Lamongan

Mephy Kusminardiela Rahayu, author

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## Abstrak

Tulisan ini dilakukan dengan penelitian lapangan menggunakan metode etnografi yang membantu peneliti untuk mempelajari praktik petani dalam mengendalikan hama dan penyakit di Dusun Telogo Rejo, Desa Gampang Sejati, Kecamatan Laren, Kabupaten Lamongan, Jawa Timur. Perubahan dan keberlanjutan dalam pengetahuan dan praktik pengendalian hama dan penyakit merupakan fokus dari tulisan ini. Petani yang menghadapi keadaan fluktuatif pertaniandalam kehidupan kesehariannya didukung dengan introduksi Sekolah Lapangan Pengendalian Hama Terpadu (SLPHT), yang diikuti dengan introduksi agen hayati untuk mengatasi serangan wereng batang coklat (WBC) di tahun 2010—2011.

Introduksi agen hayati mampu membantu mengembangkan pengetahuan dan praktik petani dalam mengendalikan WBC. Selain itu, petani mampu memproduksi dan mendistribusikan agen hayati kepada kelompok petani lainnya. Namun, beberapa petani kembali menggunakan strategi konvensional dalam mengendalikan hama dan penyakit dengan pestisida kimia. Hal itu disebabkan terjadinya lagi serangan WBC, berkurangnya kegiatan produksi agen hayati, dan terlambatnya informasi mengenai ketersediaan agen hayati. Perubahan dan keberlanjutan dalam mengendalikan hama dan penyakit oleh petani dapat terwujud karena motivasi dan ke-agensi-an petani PHT.

.....This manuscript is based on fieldwork carried out by using ethnography method that helps researcher to study farmers' knowledge and practices in controlling pests and diseases in Telogo Rejo Hamlet, Gampang Sejati Village, Laren District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. The changes and continuity of knowledge and practices in pest and disease management were the focus of this manuscript's examination. Farmers who had to face fluctuative conditions of farming in their life were supported by the implementation of Integrated Pest Management Farms Field School (IPM-FFS), followed by the introduction of biocontrol agent as a means to control the outbreaks of brown plant hopper (BPH) in 2010—2011.

The introduction of biocontrol agent was able to help developing farmers' knowledge and practices in BPH control. Furthermore, farmers' were able to produce and distribute the biocontrol agent to other farming communities. Nevertheless, some farmers' return to their conventional strategy in controlling pests and diseases by chemical pesticides. The continuation of this strategy emerged under the condition of the recurring BPH infestation, the less continuity of biocontrol agent production, and the late information of the stock of biocontrol agent products. The changes and continuity in farmers pest management knowledge and practices became real because of motivation and agency of IPM farmers.