Effect of Plant Babadotan (Asteraceae; Ageratum conyzoides L) against Arthropods existence of Ecosystems Rice Field.
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Rice crop is rice plants that have long been cultivated and become a staple source for humans. Decreased production of rice crops each year can be caused by damage to ecosystems due to the high use of pesticides to control pests and plant diseases. Therefore, to maintain the ecosystem remain stable made use of plants Ageratum sp as a barrier in rice fields to maintain the availability of food additives and as the (shelter) for natural enemies. This study used two traps, namely: pitfall trap and suction insects (D-vac). Insect species are found using the method of pitfall trap is Tetragnatha sp., Oxyopesjavanus, Lycosa pseudoannulata, Gryllus sp, c. Longipennis and Coccinella sp, scirphopaha innotata, Sesamia inferens, chilosupressalis, Nilaparvata lugens, oxya spp., Paraecosmetus pollicorni, Formicidae sp, leptocorisa acuta. While insect species were found with the suction method is Nephotettix virescens, Cotesia sp, sp Formicidae, tetrastichus schoenobii, Brachymeria lasus, Xanthopimla flavolineata, stenobracon nicevillei, Apanteles sp., Netelia sp., Opius sp. Then ecosystem diversity index calculation is done using the formula Shannon-wiener and arthropod diversity index values obtained land without the barrier is H' 2135 and the land barrier sp Ageratum is H' 2227, with production of grain in the control plot that is 7 tons / ha while on treatment plots Ageratum barrier is 8.7 tons / ha.

Keywords : Ageratum sp, barrier, natural enemies