

ABSTRAK

Awalludin, Ahmad Rusdy. 2024. *Analisis Keberagaman Serangga pada Area Sawah Organik Berdasarkan Varietas Padi di Kabupaten Jember sebagai Sumber Belajar Biologi SMA*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Pembimbing: (1) Ika Priantari, S.Si., M.Pd. (2) Indah Rakhmawati Afrida, S.Si., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : keanekaragaman serangga, sawah organik, e-modul, biologi SMA.

Pertanian yang ramah lingkungan merupakan pertanian yang menciptakan perpaduan dan keseimbangan lingkungan. Desa Rowosari yang terdapat di Kecamatan Sumberjambe merupakan tempat yang menjadi penanaman padi organik, hal ini karena didukung oleh kondisi alam yang mendukung dan juga mayoritas penduduk di Desa tersebut adalah petani. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keanekaragaman serangga pada padi putih dan hitam, serta pengembangan bahan ajar berupa e-modul sebagai media pembelajaran Biologi SMA.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang dilanjutkan dengan penelitian pengembangan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan selama 9 minggu, pada minggu ketiga, keenam, dan kesembilan, dengan interval 3 minggu dan 3 kali pengulangan menggunakan yellow paint trap sebagai jebakan. Proses identifikasi serangga dilakukan dengan cara mengamati bagian serangga di bawah mikroskop dan mencocokkannya dengan literatur dari website genent.cals. Hasil penelitian ini kemudian dikembangkan menjadi e-modul menggunakan 5 tahapan ADDIE (*Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation*). Namun, penelitian ini hanya dilakukan hingga tahap *development* saja.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan 10 famili serangga beserta INP yang paling tinggi pada setiap minggunya (Indeks Nilai Penting) dimulai dari Tachinidae (INP 162,8499), Asilidae (INP 87,5), Hesperiidae (INP 35,29412), Sphecidae (INP 26,38889), Halictidae (INP 23,74894), Ichneumonidae (INP 18,16239), Chrysomelidae (INP 18,05556), Coccinellidae (INP 15), Syrphidae (INP 14,28571), dan Tipulidae (INP 14,28571). Hasil uji validasi bahan ajar validaor 1 mendapat hasil persentase 62,5%, Validator 2 69,3 %, Validator 3 83,3 %, dan hasil rata-rata persentase sebesar 71,7% menyatakan bahwa e-modul tersebut valid dan layak digunakan, diharapkan modul yang terlah dikembangkan dan telah dilakukan uji validasi dapat diimplementasikan dan dievaluasi kedepannya.

ABSTRACT

Awalludin, Ahmad Rusdy. 2024. Analysis of Insect Diversity in Organic Paddy Fields Based on Rice Varieties in Jember Regency as a Learning Source for Senior High School Biology. Undergraduate Thesis, Biology Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Jember. Supervisor: (1) Ika Priantari, S.Si., M.Pd., (2) Indah Rachmawati Afrida, S.Si., M.Pd.

Keywords : insect diversity, organic paddy field, e-module, senior high school biology.

Environmentally friendly agriculture refers to farming that creates harmony and balance within the environment. Rowosari Village, located in Sumberjambe District, is a place for organic rice cultivation, supported by favorable natural conditions and the fact that most of the village's residents are farmers. This study aims to identify the diversity of insects in white and black rice fields, as well as to develop teaching materials in the form of an e-module for Biology learning at the senior high school level.

This research is a descriptive qualitative study followed by developmental research. Sampling was conducted over a period of 9 weeks, specifically in the third, sixth, and ninth weeks, with a 3-week interval and three repetitions using yellow paint traps as the capture method. The insect identification process was carried out by observing insect parts under a microscope and comparing them with references from the genent.cals website. The research findings were then developed into an e-module using the 5 stages of ADDIE (Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). However, this study was conducted only up to the development stage.

The research findings revealed 10 insect families with the highest INP (Important Value Index) each week, starting from Tachinidae (INP 162.8499), Asilidae (INP 87.5), Hesperiidae (INP 35.29412), Sphecidae (INP 26.38889), Halictidae (INP 23.74894), Ichneumonidae (INP 18.16239), Chrysomelidae (INP 18.05556), Coccinellidae (INP 15), Syrphidae (INP 14.28571), and Tipulidae (INP 14.28571). The validation test results for the teaching materials showed a percentage of 62.5% from Validator 1, 69.3% from Validator 2, 83.3% from Validator 3, and an average percentage of 71.7%, indicating that the e-module is valid and suitable for use. It is expected that the developed and validated module can be implemented and evaluated in the future.