

ABSTRAK

Ekosistem persawahan merupakan salah satu lingkungan buatan yang memiliki keanekaragaman hayati serta interaksi antara komponen biotik dan abiotik. Masyarakat Adat Using Kemiren Banyuwangi masih mempertahankan pengelolaan sawah berbasis kearifan lokal yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Praktik tersebut mencerminkan pengetahuan ekologi lokal yang berperan dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem serta berpotensi sebagai sumber belajar kontekstual dalam pembelajaran Biologi di SMA.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keanekaragaman hayati hewan, tumbuhan, dan jamur, mendeskripsikan kearifan lokal masyarakat dalam pengelolaan dan konservasi sawah, serta mengembangkan Majalah Biologi (ALBIOMAGZ) sebagai sumber belajar. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Februari–Maret 2025 menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan sumber data primer dan sekunder yang dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai pengelolaan sawah, konservasi, dan penerapan kearifan lokal masyarakat adat Using. Informan dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive dan snowball sampling. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, serta diuji keabsahannya menggunakan triangulasi sumber data. Pengembangan Majalah Biologi (ALBIOMAGZ) menggunakan metode R&D dengan model ADDIE hingga tahap analysis, design, dan development.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya 22 jenis hewan, 21 jenis tumbuhan, dan 2 jenis jamur yang ditemukan di persawahan Desa Kemiren. Upaya pengelolaan dan konservasi meliputi pembersihan lahan, pembibitan, pemilihan benih, penanaman, perawatan, hingga panen, serta menjaga keberadaan hewan dan tumbuhan liar. Kearifan lokal yang dimiliki dalam bentuk praktik, pengetahuan, dan kepercayaan. Majalah Biologi (ALBIOMAGZ) yang dikembangkan memperoleh kategori “Sangat Layak” dengan nilai 81,33% sehingga berpotensi dapat digunakan sebagai sumber belajar kontekstual.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman Hayati, Konservasi, Masyarakat Using, Desa Kemiren, Majalah Biologi.

ABSTRACT

The rice field ecosystem is one of the artificial environments that possesses high biodiversity and complex interactions between biotic and abiotic components. The Using Indigenous Community of Kemiren, Banyuwangi, continues to maintain rice field management based on local wisdom that has been inherited intergenerationally. These practices reflect local ecological knowledge that plays a role in maintaining ecosystem balance and has potential as a contextual learning resource in senior high school Biology.

This study aimed to identify the biodiversity of animals, plants, and fungi; describe the local wisdom of the community in rice field management and conservation; and develop a Biology Magazine (ALBIOMAGZ) as a learning resource. The research was conducted from February to March 2025 using a descriptive qualitative method. Primary and secondary data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation to obtain information on rice field management, conservation, and the application of local wisdom by the Using Indigenous Community. Informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Data were analyzed descriptively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, and validated using source triangulation. The development of the Biology Magazine (ALBIOMAGZ) employed the Research and Development (R&D) method with the ADDIE model up to the analysis, design, and development stages.

The results showed 22 species of animals, 21 species of plants, and 2 species of fungi found in the rice fields of Kemiren Village. Management and conservation efforts include land clearing, seeding, seed selection, planting, maintenance, and harvesting, as well as preserving wild animals and plants. The local wisdom exists in the form of practices, knowledge, and beliefs. The developed Biology Magazine (ALBIOMAGZ) received a “Very Feasible” category with a score of 81.33%, indicating its potential as a contextual learning resource.

Keywords: *Biodiversity, Conservation, Using Community, Kemiren Village, Biology Magazine.*