

# **THE DIVERSITY OF INSECTS ON SALAK PLANTATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT A GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) APPLICATION**

**By: Rumampuk Yunita Anggraini**

**Supervised by: R.R. Rukmowati Brotodjojo**

## **ABSTRACT**

GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) is a technical application of a production certification system in accordance with IPM (Integrated Pest Management) and ICM (Integrated Crop Management) which is applied from pre-harvest to post-harvest. The application of GAP is thought to affect environmental conditions including the diversity of insects in it. This study was conducted in the Salak Plantation of Wonokerto Village, Yogyakarta with the aim of knowing the abundance, diversity index, and the role of insects living in salak plantations that apply and do not apply GAP. Sampling using purposive sampling technique for 30 days using three-color traps (yellow, white, blue) adhesive and drop traps placed at 5 sample points in each garden. In plantations with the application of GAP there were 19.386 insects from 66 genus and in plantations without the application of GAP there were 30.697 insects from 58 genus. The value of the insect diversity index in salak plantations with the application of GAP shows a higher diversity with a value of 0.85 compared to salak plantations without the application of GAP with a value of 0.52. Insects in both plantations are dominated by pests of the genus *Bactrocera*.

**Keywords:** Diversity of insects, salak plants, GAP (Good Agricultural Practices)