

Manfaat SL-PHT dalam peningkatan kerja usaha tani kopi rakyat

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Abstrak

This study have been conducted in 2004 and taken place in East Java for five months from July throughout November 2004. Two locations were chosen as a sample for IPM-Farmer Field School namely Malang and Jombang districts. The objectives of research were: (a) to describe the adoption of IPM technology by farmers, (b) the economic visibility of farms and (c) the technical efficiency of farms between before and after IPM-FFS. This research used method of survey, primary data where collected from 80 farmers consisting of 40 IPM-Farmer Field School (alumni) and 40 non-alumni while secondary data were collected from the Office of Estate Crops, the Office of IPM Project, Central Agency of Statistics and Institutions of Research. The results showed that after IPM-FFS, the technology of integrated pest management have been applied by the most of farmers. The alumni (80%) and non-alumni (23%) have done the field observation regularly The alumni and non-alumni (32.5%) were able to distinguish some predators of pests and did not harm them. Most farmer have controlled pests with a method of preventive while the an-organic pesticide would be applied when the pests attack reached the economic threshold. The productivity of alumni after IPM-FFS increased 45.5 percent (from 1,128 to 1,641) and non-alumni increased 24.6 percent (from 872 to 1,087)kg/ha/year. Net income of alumni increased 40,7 percent (from Rp.3,7 to Rp 5,2) million/hectare/year. Through the application of IPM technology, the technical efficiencies of alumni increased 31,7 percent (from 0.63 to 0.81) and non-alumni increased 4,8 percent (from 0,63 to 0,66).