

ABSTRACT

Sejati, Mulyo. 2012. **Land Arthropod Diversity In Spring Onion Semi Organic and Inorganic Torongrejo village of Batu.** Thesis, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor I: Dwi Suheriyanto, M.P. Supervisor II: Dr. Ahmad Barizi, M.A

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Shallots are a fair amount of vegetables cultivated in the Stone. Onion cultivation in the Torongrejo village of Batu using the concept of semi organic and inorganic farming. Using high pesticide causes fall of arthropod diversity. Arthropod diversity can be used as an indicator of ecosystem stability, so that the study aims to identify arthropods, knowing the importance of diversity the spring onion farm semi organic and inorganic Torongrejo village of Batu.

The research was conducted in the Torongrejo village of Batu and performed identification of arthropods in the laboratory Ecology Biology Department of the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, from June to August 2012. The study was conducted on onion farms covering 600 m² using the absolute method (direct observation) and the relative method (*Pit Fall Trap*).

The results on the field of organic spring onions 10 orders 18 families and 1136 individuals include herbivores (8 families), and predators (10 families, while the inorganic soil consists of 9 orders, 17 families and 1153 individuals include herbivores (7 families), predators (9 families), decomposers (1 family). Diversity (H) arthropods by direct observation is semi organic and inorganic 2.27 is 2.21, while the relative method (*Pitfall Trap*) is semi organic and soil inorganic 1.76 1 , 59.