

## ABSTRAK

Efforts to increase rice production are faced with various obstacles, one of which is pest attacks. The solution that can be used is to utilize egg parasitoids. Egg parasitoids are small insects that live as parasites on the eggs of rice stem borer pests. This research aims to determine the species of rice stem borer and egg parasitoids as well as knowing the diversity index value and dominance of egg parasitoids in lowland rice agroecosystems. This research was carried out by taking samples until as many groups of eggs were found as possible. In the vegetative phase (ages 30, 40 and 50 DAT) and generative phase (ages 70, 80 and 90 DAT). The imago that has come out is put into a collection bottle containing 70% alcohol and then identified in the laboratory. The results of the research found four species of rice stem borer pests including the order Lepidoptera from the Crambidae family, namely *S. incertulas*, *S. innotata*, *C. suppressalis* and *C. polychrysus*. As well as three species of egg parasitoids which belong to two families, namely the Scelionidae and Eulophidae families which consist of three species *Te. schoenobii*, *T. rowani* and *T. podisi*. The number of abundance and individual parasitoids found was greater in the generative phase, namely 1255 individuals, while in the vegetative phase the number of parasitoids found was 1244 individuals. The diversity index in the vegetative and generative phases was low and the evenness index was high. The dominant egg parasitoid found in the vegetative and generative phases was the species *Te. schoenobii* and *T. podisi*.

Keywords: Lowland rice agroecosystem, Parasitoids egg, Rice Stem Borer Pests