

## ABSTRAK

The aim of this research is to identify the types of predatory insects found in the paddy field agroecosystem, and to determine the diversity index, abundance, evenness, and dominance index. This research was conducted on irrigated rice fields owned by farmers in Jamuan Village, Banda Baro District, North Aceh Regency, using a purposive sampling method that employed two sampling techniques, namely insect nets and pitfall traps, during the vegetative and generative phases with Ciherang, Inpari 32, and MR 219 varieties on 4 rice plots. The results showed that predatory insects caught on rice plants during the vegetative and generative phases comprised 5 families, 314 individuals, and 6 species of insects. The diversity index values of predatory insects on rice plants during the vegetative and generative phases of the rice varieties were categorized as moderate. The dominance index values of predatory insects on rice plants during the vegetative and generative phases of the rice varieties was categorized as low. The highest abundance in the vegetative phase was *Verania lineata* with 79 individuals, and in the generative phase, it was *Agriocnemis pygmaea* with 43 individuals. The evenness values during the vegetative and generative phases based on rice varieties were categorized as high. The most commonly encountered predatory insects in the vegetative and generative phases were *Verania lineata* and *Agriocnemis pygmaea*.

Keywords: Biological agent, Evenness, Rice paddy agroecosystem.