

TINGKAT SERANGAN ULAT KANTONG
Mahasena corbetti Tams PADA TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT
DI PT. AMP PLANTATION

SKRIPSI



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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelimpahan, kepadatan individu dan tingkat serangan *M. corbetti* pada tanaman kelapa sawit di lahan perkebunan PT. AMP Plantation Unit 1. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di area perkebunan kelapa sawit PT. AMP Plantation Unit 1, Nagari Salareh Aia, Kecamatan Pelembayan, Kabupaten Agam Sumatera Barat. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria yaitu waktu tanam dan adanya serangan ulat kantong. Untuk pengambilan sampel tanaman ditentukan dengan metode *random sampling* (pengambilan sampel acak). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan sebanyak 3 kali dengan selang waktu 3 minggu untuk tiap pengambilan sampel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat serangan ulat kantong *M. corbetti* tertinggi terdapat pada tanaman kelapa sawit menghasil pada blok 17A yaitu kelimpahan 6.506 individu/ 40 tanaman dengan kepadatan 1,5107 individu/ pelepah, persentase tanaman terserang 81,6% dan Intensitas kerusakan tanaman 68,33%. Sedangkan yang terendahkan terdapat pada TBM blok 4B yaitu kelimpahan 1 individu/ 40 tanaman dengan kepadatan 0,0002 individu/ pelepah, persentase tanaman terserang 2,5% dan Intensitas kerusakan tanaman 0,83%. Rata-rata jumlah individu dan kepadatan pada semua blok dan pengamatan di TBM adalah 13 individu dan 0,0013 individu/pelepah dengan persentase tanaman terserang 6,38% dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman 2,63%, sedangkan di TM adalah 8.161,67 individu dan 0,9457 individu/pelepah dengan persentase tanaman terserang 64,02% dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman 39,86% dan telah dilakukan pengendalian sesuai SOP yang berlaku PT. AMP Plantation unit 1.

Kata kunci : *Mahasena corbetti*, tingkat serangan, ulat kantong

ATTACK LEVEL OF BAGWORM *Mahasena corbetti* Tams ON OIL PALM PLANT AT PT. AMP PLANTATION

Abstract

This study aims to determine the abundance, individual density and level of attack of *M. corbetti* on oil palm plantations in PT. AMP Plantation Unit 1. This research was conducted in the oil palm plantation area of PT. AMP Plantation Unit 1, Nagari Salareh Aia, Pelembayan District, Agam Regency, West Sumatra. This research method uses a purposive sampling method with the criteria of planting time and the presence of bagworm attacks. Plant sampling was determined by the random sampling method (random sampling). Sampling was carried out 3 times with an interval of 3 weeks for each sampling. The results showed that the highest level of *M. corbetti* bagworm attack was found in oil palm plants producing in block 17A, namely an abundance of 6,506 individuals/ 40 plants with a density of 1,5107 individuals/ midrib, the percentage of affected plants was 81.6% and the intensity of plant damage was 68.33%. While the lowest was found in TBM block 4B, namely the abundance of 1 individual/40 plants with a density of 0.0002 individuals/rib, the percentage of affected plants was 2.5% and the intensity of plant damage was 0.83%. The average number of individuals and density in all blocks and observations in the TBM was 13 individuals and 0.0013 individuals/midrib with the percentage of affected plants being 6.38% and the intensity of plant damage 2.63%, while in the TM were 8,161.67 individuals and 0.9457 individuals / midrib with the percentage of plants attacked by 64.02% and the intensity of plant damage 39.86% and has been controlled according to the applicable SOP PT. AMP Plantation unit 1.

Keywords: *Mahasena corbetti*, attack rate, bagworm

