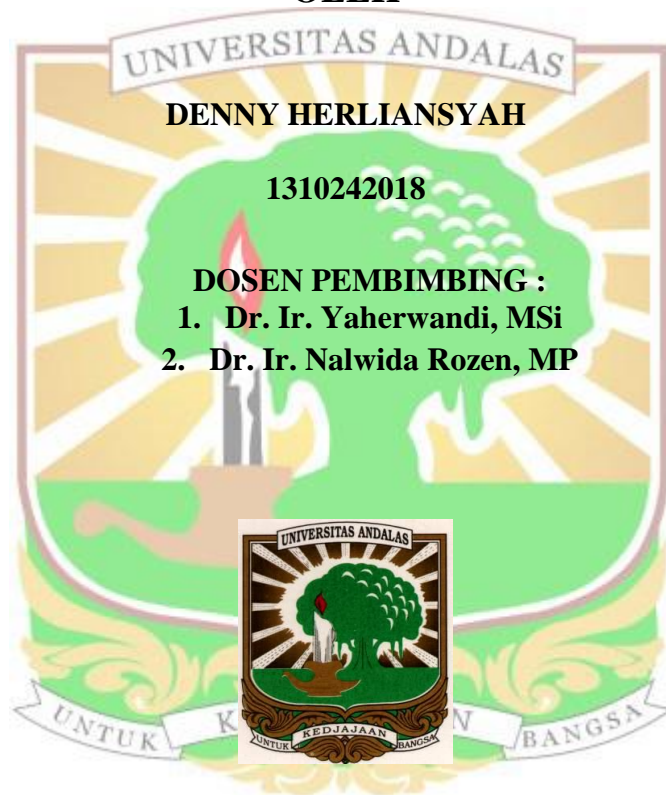


**KEANEKARAGAMAN SERANGGA PADA BEBERAPA TINGKATAN
UMUR TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)
DI KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

SKRIPSI

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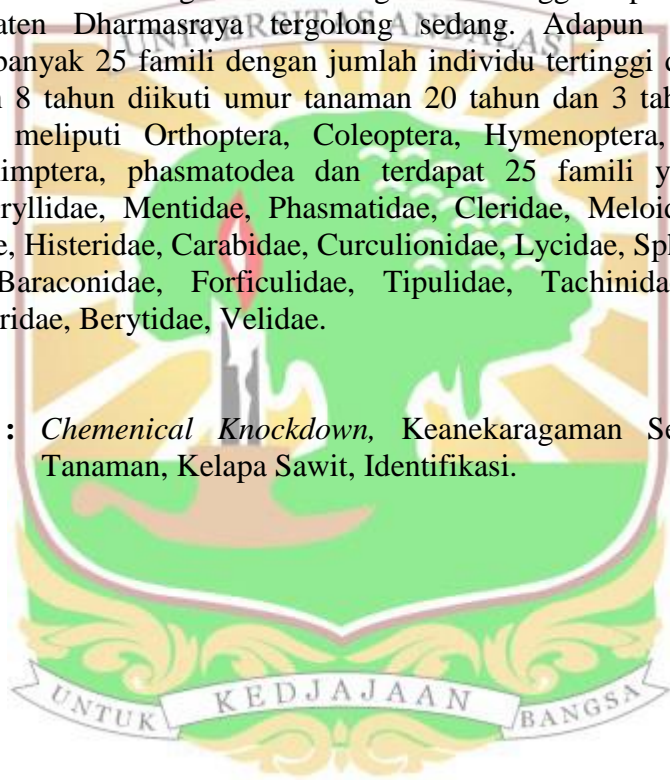
**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
KAMPUS III DHARMASRAYA
2018**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari keanekaragaman serangga pada beberapa tingkatan umur tanaman kelapa sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tiga kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Pulau Punjung, Kecamatan Timpeh, dan Kecamatan Koto Besar, Penelitian ini berbentuk survei dengan pengambilan titik sampel menggunakan metode *Purposive Random Sampling*. Cara pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan metode *Chemical Knockdown*, kemudian dibawa ke laboratorium untuk diidentifikasi. Dari hasil penelitian terlihat bahwa tingkat keanekaragaman serangga di perkebunan kelapa sawit Kabupaten Dharmasraya tergolong sedang. Adapun serangga yang didapatkan sebanyak 25 famili dengan jumlah individu tertinggi didominasi oleh umur tanaman 8 tahun diikuti umur tanaman 20 tahun dan 3 tahun. Ordo yang teridentifikasi meliputi Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Dermaptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, phasmatodea dan terdapat 25 famili yaitu Acrididae, Blatellidae, Gryllidae, Mantodea, Phasmatidae, Cleridae, Meloidae, Melyridae, Chrysomelidae, Histeridae, Carabidae, Curculionidae, Lycidae, Sphecidae, apidae, Formicidae, Baraconidae, Forficulidae, Tipulidae, Tachinidae, Reduviidae, Cimicidae, Miridae, Berytidae, Velidae.

Kata kunci : *Chemical Knockdown*, Keanekaragaman Serangga, Umur Tanaman, Kelapa Sawit, Identifikasi.



**INSECT DIVERSITY ON SOME LEVELS OF OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) AGE
IN DHARMASRAYA DISTRICT**

ABSTRACT

The research was aimed at studying the diversity of insects at several levels of the age of oil palm crops (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.). The research was conducted in three sub-districts, Pulau Punjung, Timpeh, and Koto Besar. Samples were taken using Purposive Random Sampling method. Sampling method used was chemical knockdown method. Insect samples were then taken to the laboratory for identification. The results showed that the level of diversity of insects in oil palm plantations in Dharmasraya district was categorized as moderate. The insects collected consisted on 25 families. The highest number of individuals found was in the plantation of oil palm with the age of 8 years followed by the one of 20 and 3 years. The identified orders were Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Dermamptera, Diptera, Hemimptera, phasmatodea and 25 families, namely Acrididae, Blatellidae, Gryllidae, Mentidae, Phasmatidae, Cleridae, Meloidae, Melyidae, Chrysomelidae, Histeridae, Carabidae, Curculionidae, Lycidae, Sphecidae, apidae, Formicidae, Baraconidae, Forficulidae, Tipulidae, Tachinidae, Reduviidae, Cimicidae, Miridae, Berytidae, Velidae.

Keywords: Chemical Knockdown, Insect Diversity, Plant Age, Oil Palm, Identificatio

