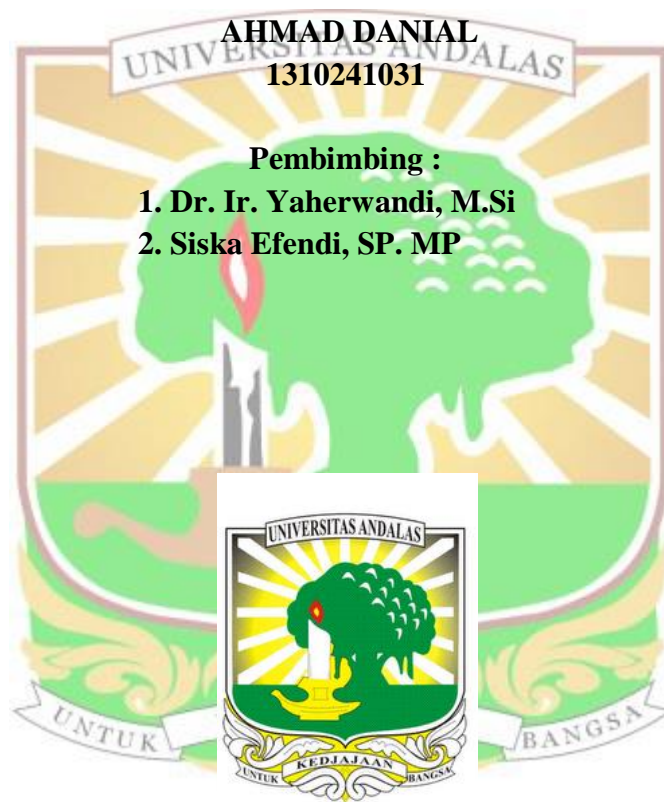


**KEANEKARAGAMAN SERANGGA PREDATOR PADA
PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT DI LAHAN BUKAAN BARU
DAN BUKAAN LAMA**

SKRIPSI

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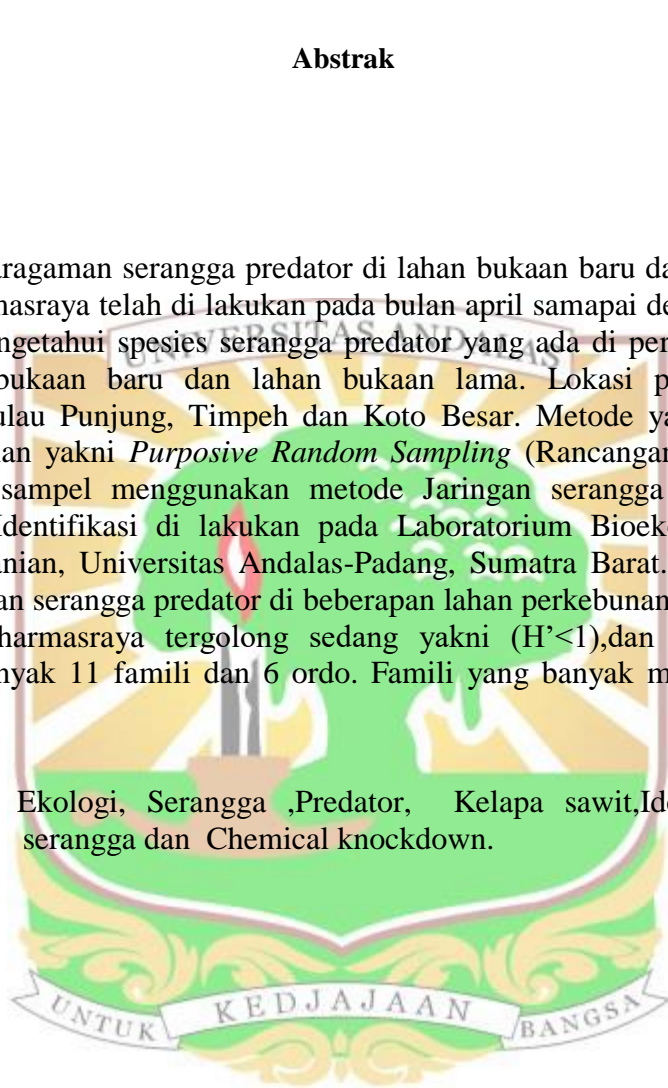
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KEANEKARAGAMAN SERANGGA PREDATOR PADA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT DI LAHAN BUKAAN BARU DAN BUKAAN LAMA

Abstrak

Keanekaragaman serangga predator di lahan bukaan baru dan lahan bukaan lama di Dharmasraya telah di lakukan pada bulan april samapai dengan juli 2017. Bertujuan Mengetahui spesies serangga predator yang ada di perkebunan kelapa sawit lahan bukaan baru dan lahan bukaan lama. Lokasi penelitian yakni Kecamatan Pulau Punjung, Timpeh dan Koto Besar. Metode yang di gunakan dalam penelitian yakni *Purposive Random Sampling* (Rancangan acak terpilih). Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode Jaringan serangga dan *Chemical Knockdown*. Identifikasi di lakukan pada Laboratorium Bioekologi serangga, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas-Padang, Sumatra Barat. Keaneragaman dan Kemerataan serangga predator di beberapa lahan perkebunan kelapa sawit di Kabupaten Dharmasraya tergolong sedang yakni ($H' < 1$), dan ($E < 0,76$). Di temukan sebanyak 11 famili dan 6 ordo. Famili yang banyak melimpah adalah formicidae.

Kata kunci : Ekologi, Serangga ,Predator, Kelapa sawit,Identifikasi,Jaring serangga dan Chemical knockdown.



DIVERSITY OF PREDATORY INSECTS ON PALM OIL PLANTATION IN RECENT AND OLD LANDS

Abstract

The diversity of predatory insects was studied in recent and old lands in Dharmasraya from April to July 2017. The objective was to study the diversity of predatory insects between recent and old plantations of oil palm. The sampling locations were Pulau Punjung, Timpeh and Koto Besar Districts. The method used in the study was Purposive Random Sampling. Insects were collected using the insect net and chemical knockdown. Identification was carried out at the Laboratory of Insect Bioecology, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University. Diversity and evenness of predatory insects in several oil palm plantations in Dharmasraya Regency was classified as medium, namely ($H' < 1$), and ($E < 0.76$). There were 11 families and 6 orders found. The abundant family was formicidae.

Keywords: Predatory insects, oil palm, Identification, Insect Net and Chemical knockdown.

