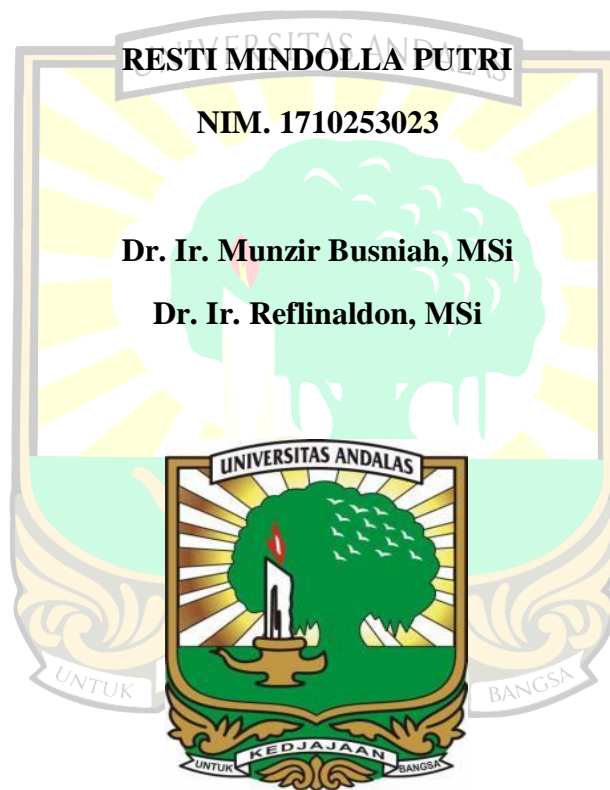


**TINGKAT SERANGAN ULAT API PADA TANAMAN
KELAPA SAWIT *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. DI PT SUMATERA
JAYA AGRO LESTARI 1 SILAUT KECAMATAN LUNANG
KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN**

SKRIPSI

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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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Tingkat Serangan Ulat Api pada Tanaman Kelapa Sawit *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. Di PT Sumatera Jaya Agro Lestari 1 Silaut Kecamatan Lunang Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan

Abstrak

Ulat api merupakan salah satu hama yang menimbulkan kerugian dalam perkebunan kelapa sawit karena serangan ulat api akan menurunkan produktivitas. Ulat api merusak tanaman dengan cara memakan daun kelapa sawit umumnya dimulai dari daun bawah sampai daun muda. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis ulat api, kepadatan ulat api, persentase serangan dan tingkat kerusakan tanaman oleh ulat api pada tanaman kelapa sawit *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. di PT Sumatera Jaya Agro Lestari 1 Silaut Kecamatan Lunang, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei. Penentuan lokasi pengambilan sampel dengan metode *Purposive Sampling* dengan kriteria yaitu adanya gejala serangan ulat api dan pengambilan tanaman sampel dengan metode *Systematic Random Sampling*. Pengamatan yang dilakukan yaitu menentukan jenis ulat api, kepadatan ulat api, persentase tanaman terserang, persentase pelepah terserang dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 3 spesies ulat api yang ditemukan yaitu *Setora nitens*, *Darna trima* dan *Parasa lepida* kepadatan tertinggi yaitu spesies *Setora nitens* pada pelepah muda sebesar 0,897 individu/pelepah. Rata-rata persentase tanaman terserang sebesar 47,77%, Rata-rata persentase pelepah terserang sebesar 38,89% dan intensitas kerusakan tanaman sebesar 25,23%.

Kata Kunci : *Darna trima*, *Parasa lepida*, *Setora nitens*

Level of Fire Caterpillar Attack on Oil Palm Plants *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. At PT Sumatera Jaya Agro Lestari 1 Silaut, Lunang District, Pesisir Selatan Regency

Abstract

The fire caterpillar one of the pests that cause losses in oil palm plantations because fireworm attacks will reduce productivity. Fire caterpillars damage plants by eating oil palm leaves, generally starting from the lower leaves to the young leaves. The aim of this research was to determine the type of fire caterpillar, density of fire caterpillars, percentage of attacks and level of plant damage by fire caterpillars on *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq oil palm plants. at PT Sumatera Jaya Agro Lestari 1 Silaut, Lunang District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. This research uses a survey method. Determining the sampling location using the Purposive Sampling method with the criteria namely the presence of symptoms of fire caterpillar attacks and taking sample plants using the Systematic Random Sampling method. The observations made were to determine the type of fire caterpillar, density of fire caterpillars, percentage of plants attacked, percentage of fronds attacked and intensity of plant damage. The results of the research showed that 3 species of fire caterpillars were found, namely *Setora nitens*, *Darna trima* and *Parasa lepida*. The highest density was the *Setora nitens* species on young fronds, 0,897 individuals/frond. The average percentage of plants attacked was 47.77%, the average percentage of fronds attacked was 38.89% and the intensity of plant damage was 25.23%.

Keywords: *Darna trima*, *Parasa lepida*, *Setora nitens*