

**KEANEKARAGAMAN SERANGGA PERMUKAAN TANAH  
PADA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)  
RAKYAT (STUDI KASUS: KECAMATAN KOTO BARU  
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA)**

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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
DHARMASRAYA  
2024**

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**Abstrak**

Serangga tanah adalah serangga yang hidup di dalam tanah maupun di atas permukaan tanah. Keanekaragaman serangga tanah dapat dipengaruhi oleh keadaan lingkungan sekitar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui indeks keanekaragaman, indeks kemerataan, dan jenis serangga tanah pada perkebunan kelapa sawit rakyat di Kecamatan Koto Baru, Kabupaten Dharmasraya pada umur tanaman dan lokasi yang berbeda. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode purposive sampling dengan kriteria lokasi yang dijadikan lahan penelitian 3 Tanaman Menghasilkan (TM) dan 3 Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan (TBM). Setiap lahan diambil 10 titik sampel, kemudian pada setiap titik sampel dipasang perangkap jebak (pitfall trap) yang diletakkan secara acak pada garis diagonal di lahan tersebut. Total jumlah perangkap pada 6 lokasi penelitian yaitu 60 perangkap. Jumlah serangga tanah yang ditemukan pada 6 lokasi penelitian sebanyak 1.011 individu yang termasuk ke dalam 5 ordo dan 8 famili. Serangga tanah yang paling banyak ditemukan yaitu Ordo Hymenoptera Famili Formicidae sebanyak 453 individu, sedangkan serangga tanah yang sedikit ditemukan yaitu Ordo Blattodea Famili Blattidae sejumlah 5 individu. Indeks keanekaragaman dan indeks kemerataan tertinggi terdapat pada Nagari Sialang Gaung dengan jenis lahan Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan sebesar 1,59 dan 0,72. Nilai indeks kesamaan spesies tertinggi didapatkan pada Nagari Sialang Gaung dengan jenis lahan Tanaman Menghasilkan dan Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan sebesar 0,90 atau 90%.

Kata kunci: Keanekaragaman, kelapa sawit, serangga tanah, tanaman belum menghasilkan

**DIVERSITY OF GROUND LEVEL INSECTS ON THE  
SMALLHOLDER OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)  
PLANTATIONS (CASE STUDY: KOTO BARU  
DISTRICT DHARMASRAYA REGENCY)**

**Abstract**

Soil insects are insects that live both underground and on the soil surface. The diversity of soil insects can be affected by the environmental conditions. The objectives of this study were to determine the diversity index, evenness index, and the types of ground insects on the smallholder oil palm plantations in Koto Baru District, Dharmasraya Regency, on different plant ages and locations. The research method was purposive sampling with the criteria as research locations were 3 on the plants has produced and 3 on immature plants. 10 sample points were taken on each field, then at each sample point a pitfall trap was placed randomly on a diagonal line in that land. The total number of traps at 6 research locations was 60 traps. The number of soil insects found at 6 research locations was 1.011 individuals belonging to 5 orders and 8 families. The most soil insects discovered was of the Hymenoptera Order Formicidae Family, i.e., 453 individuals, while the fewest soil insects found was Blattodea Order Blattidae Family, i.e., 5 individuals. The highest diversity index and evenness index were found in Sialang Gaung Village on the immature land type, i.e, 1,59 and 0,72, respectively. The highest species similarity index was obtained at Sialang Gaung Village on the land types were plants has produced and immature plants, i.e., 0,90 or 90%.

Keywords: Diversity, oil palm, soil insects, immature plants