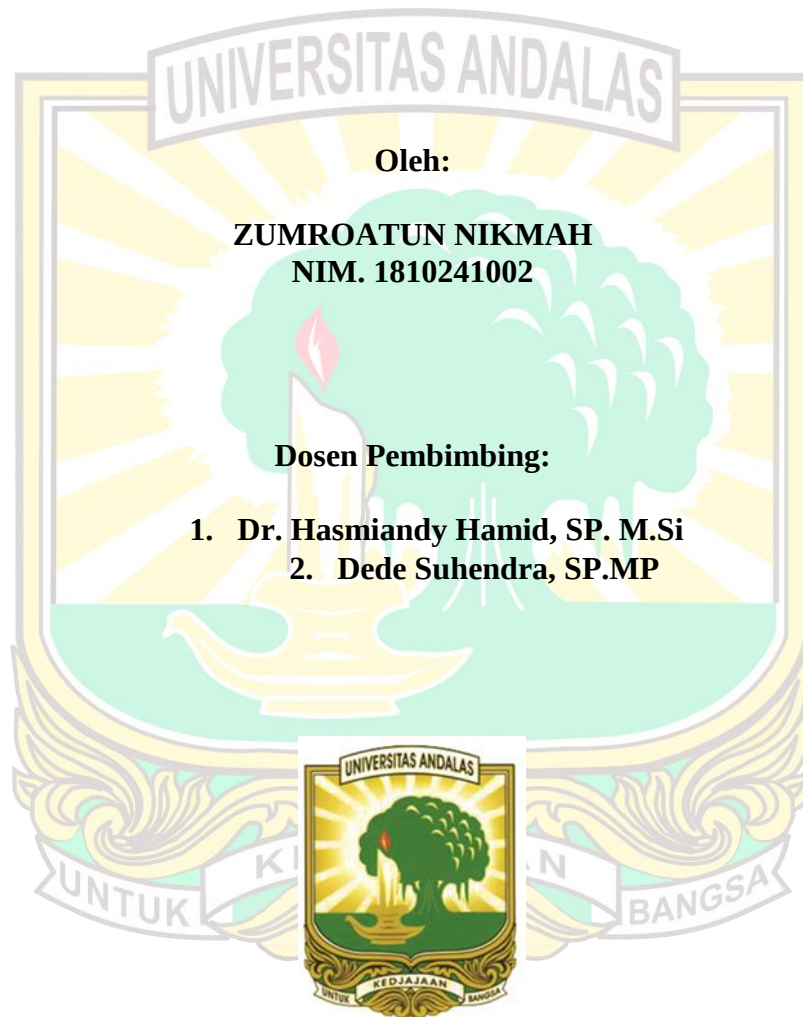


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PADA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)
RAKYAT (STUDI KASUS: KECAMATAN TIUMANG
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA)**

SKRIPSI



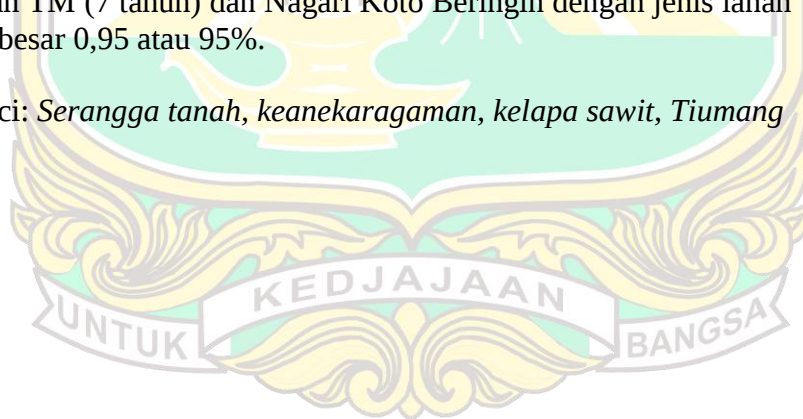
**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
DHARMASRAYA
2024**

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ABSTRAK

Keanekaragaman serangga merupakan suatu keadaan dimana adanya beraneka macam serangga yang ada pada suatu wilayah tertentu. Serangga tanah berperan penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem. Semakin beranekaragam serangga tanah yang ada pada suatu ekosistem, maka tanah semakin kaya akan hara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui indeks keanekaragaman, indeks pemerataan, dan jenis serangga tanah pada perkebunan kelapa sawit rakyat di Kecamatan Tiumbang. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah metode survei. Penentuan lokasi sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel adalah 60 sampel dengan 2 kali ulangan, dengan total keseluruhan 120 sampel. Pengamatan dilakukan menggunakan mikroskop dan serangga permukaan tanah dikelompokkan berdasarkan ordo, famili dan spesies. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Indeks keanekaragaman tertinggi didapatkan di Nagari Sipakur dengan jenis lahan TM (7 tahun) sebesar 1,77, sedangkan indeks keanekaragaman terendah didapatkan di Nagari Sungai Langkok dengan jenis lahan TM (10 tahun), sebesar 1,38. Indeks pemerataan tertinggi di Koto Beringin dengan jenis lahan TBM (3,5 tahun), sebesar 0,79. Indeks pemerataan terendah di Nagari Koto Beringin dengan jenis lahan TBM (2,5 tahun), yaitu sebesar 0,66. Indeks kesamaan tertinggi terdapat di Nagari Sipangkur dengan jenis lahan TM (7 tahun) dan Nagari Koto Beringin dengan jenis lahan TBM (2,5 tahun) sebesar 0,95 atau 95%.

Kata kunci: *Serangga tanah, keanekaragaman, kelapa sawit, Tiumbang*



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

ABSTRACT

Insect diversity is a condition which there are various kinds of insects that exist in a certain area. Soil insects play an important role in maintaining ecosystem balance. The more diverse soil insects in an ecosystem, the richer the soil nutrients. The objectives of this study were to determine the diversity index, evenness index, and types of soil insects in smallholder oil palm plantations in Tiumang District. This research was by a survey method. Determination of sample locations was carried out by the purposive sampling method. The number of samples were 60 samples which is repeated 2 times, with a total of 120 samples. Observation was by a microscope and ground surface insects were grouped based on order, family and species. The research results showed that the highest diversity index was obtained in Sipakur Village on the plant has produced (7 years) land type, i.e., 1,77, while the lowest diversity index was obtained in Sungai Langkok Village on the plant has produced (10 years), i.e., 1,38. The highest evenness index was in Koto Beringin on immature plants land type (3,5 years), i.e., 0,79. The lowest evenness index was in Koto Beringin Village on immature plants land type (2,5 years), i.e., 0,66. The highest similarity index was found in Sipangkur Village on the plant has produced (7 years) and Koto Beringin Village on immature plants (2,5 years), i.e., 0,95 or 95%.

Key words: *Soil insects, biodiversity, oil palm, Tiumang*

