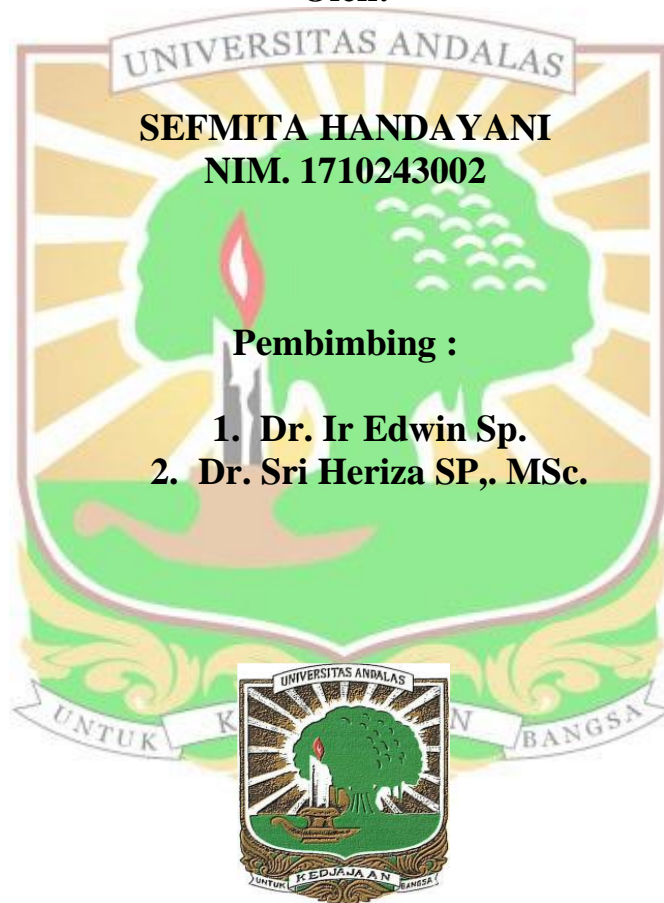


**TINGKAT SERANGAN HAMA KUMBANG TANDUK
(*Oryctes rhinoceros*) YANG MENYERANG TANAMAN KELAPA
SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) PADA LAHAN GAMBUT DI
KECAMATAN BATANG TUAKA KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI
HILIR**

SKRIPSI

Oleh:



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
DHARMASRAYA
2024**

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Abstrak

Kumbang tanduk (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) merupakan salah satu hama utama yang menyerang tanaman kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat serangan hama kumbang tanduk pada tanaman kelapa sawit berumur 5 tahun pada lahan gambut. Penelitian ini dilakukan di perkebunan rakyat Kecamatan Batang Tuaka Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir pada bulan Januari hingga April 2024. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara survei dengan penentuan blok sampel secara *purposive sampling* dan pengambilan sampel secara acak sistematis. Tanaman blok sampel ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria-kriteria yaitu tanaman berada di areal lahan gambut, luas areal 2 Ha dan tanaman berumur 5 tahun. Desa yang dijadikan blok sampel yaitu desa Pasir Mas, Desa Kuala Sebatu, Desa Sungai Raya dan Desa Sungai Junjangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pada pengamatan yang telah dilakukan didapatkan beberapa golongan tingkat serangan hama kumbang tanduk pada lahan gambut dengan rata-rata intensitas serangan yaitu Desa Pasir Mas nilai rata-rata IS adalah 42% tergolong kedalam kerusakan sedang, Desa Kuala Sebatu nilai rata-rata IS 46% masuk kerusakan sedang, Desa Sungai Junjangan nilai rata-rata IS 37% tergolong kerusakan sedang, dan Desa Sungai Raya nilai rata-rata IS 36% masuk kerusakan sedang. Rata-rata intensitas serangan hama kumbang tanduk di Kecamatan Batang tuaka yaitu 40% dengan kategori sedang. Untuk mengurangi tingkat serangan hama kumbang tanduk pada tanaman kelapa sawit yang berumur 5 tahun di kecamatan Batang Tuaka diperlukan informasi dan pengetahuan terkait cara pengendalian secara preventif agar dapat meminimalisir serangan hama tanduk seperti pembersihan lahan, melakukan peremajaan secara serentak, melakukan penanaman dengan komoditi yang sama dan ikut serta dalam melakukan pengendalian hama kumbang tanduk bagi petani kelapa sawit maupun petani perkebunan lainnya.

Kata kunci: Hama utama, intensitas serangan, pengendalian hama, perkebunan rakyat

**THE ATTACK RATE OF THE HORN BEETLE PEST
(*Oryctes rhinoceros*) WHICH ATTACKS OIL PALM PLANTS (*Elaeis
guineensis* Jacq.) ON PEATLAND IN BATANG TUAKA SUB-DISTRICT,
INDRAGIRI HILIR REGENCY**

Abstract

The horn beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) is one of the main pests that attacks oil palm plants. This research aims to determine the level of hornet beetle attacks on 5 year old oil palm plants on peatlands. This research was carried out in people's plantations in Batang Tuaka District, Indragiri Hilir Regency from January to April 2024. This research was carried out by survey by determining sample blocks using purposive sampling and systematic random sampling. The sample block plants were determined based on criteria, namely the plants were located in a peat area, the area was 2 Ha and the plants were 5 years old. The villages used as sample blocks were Pasir Mas Village, Kuala Sebatu Village, Sungai Raya Village and Sungai Junjangan Village. The results of the research show that in the observations that have been made, it was found that there were several groups of horn beetle attack levels on peatlands with the average intensity of attacks, namely Pasir Mas Village, the average IS value was 42%, classified as moderate damage, Kuala Sebatu Village the average value IS 46% is categorized as moderate damage, Sungai Junjangan Village has an average value of IS 37% which is classified as moderate damage, and Sungai Raya Village has an average value of IS 36% which is categorized as moderate damage. The average intensity of horn beetle pest attacks in Batang Tuaka District is 40% in the medium category. To reduce the level of attacks by horn beetles on oil palm plants that are 5 years old in Batang Tuaka sub-district, information and knowledge regarding preventive control methods are needed in order to minimize attacks by horn pests, such as clearing land, carrying out simultaneous rejuvenation, planting with the same commodity and participate in controlling horn beetle pests for oil palm farmers and other plantation farmers.

Key words: Attack intensity, main pests, pest control, smallholder plantation

