

**KEANEKARAGAMAN VEGETASI PADA BEBERAPA  
TINGKAT KELERENGAN LAHAN DI PERKEBUNAN  
KELAPA SAWIT (STUDI KASUS: PT SUMBAR  
ANDALAS KENCANA)**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
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## **ABSTRAK**

**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Salah satu permasalahan dalam budidaya tanaman kelapa sawit adalah kelerengan lahan yang berhubungan dengan vegetasi tanah, sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu tindakan konservasi secara vegetatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman vegetasi pada beberapa tingkat kelerengan lahan di perkebunan kelapa sawit PT Sumbar Andalas Kencana. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada beberapa tingkat kelerengan lahan yaitu datar (0-8%), landai (8-15%), agak curam (15-25%) dan curam (25-40%) menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Adapun variabel yang diamati yaitu kerapatan mutlak, kerapatan relatif, frekuensi mutlak, frekuensi relatif, dominansi mutlak, dominansi relatif, berat kering mutlak, berat kering relatif, Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), *Summed Dominance Rasio* (SDR), dan Indeks Keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa nilai keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener vegetasi pada lahan datar dan lahan landai yaitu 0,98 dan 0,99 yang termasuk kriteria rendah artinya kondisi lingkungan tidak stabil, dengan vegetasi dominan yaitu *Ageratum conyzoides* di lahan datar dan *Ottochloa nodosa* di lahan landai. Sedangkan pada lahan agak curam dan curam nilai keanekaragamannya adalah 1,19 yang termasuk kriteria sedang, artinya kondisi lingkungan cukup stabil dengan vegetasi yang dominan yaitu *Asystasia gangetica* di lahan agak curam dan *Nephrolepis biserrata* di lahan curam.

Kata kunci: erosi, kelerengan, konservasi vegetatif, topografi, vegetasi penutup tanah

# VEGETATION DIVERSITY AT SEVERAL LEVELS OF LAND SLOPE IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS (CASE STUDY: PT SUMBAR ANDALAS KENCANA)

## ABSTRACT

One of the problems in cultivating of oil palm crops is the land slope that related to ground vegetation, so it can be used as a vegetative conservation effort. The objective of this research was to determine the diversity of vegetation at some levels of land slope in PT Sumbar Andalas Kencana oil palm plantation. This research was carried out at some levels of land slope, i.e. flat (0-8%), sloping (8-15%), slightly steep (15-25%) and steep (25- 40%) using the *purposive sampling* method. The variables observed were absolute density, relative density, absolute frequency, relative frequency, absolute dominance, relative dominance, absolute dry weight, relative dry weight, Important Value Index (INP), *Summed Dominance Ratio* (SDR), and Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the value of Shannon-Wiener diversity of vegetation on flat and sloping land were 0,98 and 0,99, which is included in the low criteria, meaning that environmental conditions are unstable, with the dominant vegetation was *Ageratum conyzoides* on flat land and *Ottochloa nodosa* on sloping land. Meanwhile, on slightly steep and steep land, the diversity value was 1,19, which is included in the medium criteria, meaning that environmental conditions are quite stable with dominant vegetation, namely *Asystasia gangetica* on slightly steep land and *Nephrolepis biserrata* on steep land.

Keywords: erosion, slope, vegetative conservation, topography, cover crop