

**MORFOLOGI SARANG DAN IDENTIFIKASI JENIS RAYAP
PADA PERTANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT DI KECAMATAN
TIMPEH KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

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DHARMASRAYA
2025**

MORFOLOGI SARANG DAN IDENTIFIKASI JENIS RAYAP PADA PERTANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT DI KECAMATAN TIMPEH KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

Abstrak

Rayap merupakan hama yang sulit dikendalikan, karena hidup di dalam tanah maupun disisa kayu mati dan dapat menyerang akar dan batang tanaman kelapa sawit. Pemahaman mengenai morfologi sarang dan jenis rayap penting dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian hama rayap. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan morfologi sarang dan mengidentifikasi jenis rayap pada pertanaman kelapa sawit di Kecamatan Timpeh, Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Penelitian dimulai dari Bulan Desember 2024 - Februari 2025. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Timpeh di tiga nagari (Panyubarangan, Ranah Palabi dan Tabek). Metode yang digunakan adalah survei lapangan dengan penentuan secara *purposive random sampling*, pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan metode *finding colony* yaitu dengan memeriksa langsung sarang rayap secara teliti. Serta pembongkaran sarang dilakukan untuk mengetahui morfologi sarang rayap. Identifikasi dilakukan di Laboratorium Pengelolaan Hama Terpadu Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, Kampus III Dharmasraya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sarang rayap yang ditemukan sarang tipe *Subterranean nest* (sarang bawah tanah) yang memiliki beberapa struktur bagian berupa dinding sarang, ventilasi udara, liang kembara dan pusat sarang serta ruang kerajaan. Spesies rayap yang ditemukan *Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen. Berdasarkan hasil disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian lanjutan mengenai keberagaman jenis rayap dan morfologi sarang tipe *arboreal* dan sarang *wood nest* di lokasi yang berbeda.

Kata kunci : *Finding Colony*, Hama, *Macrotermes gilvus*, *Subterranean nest*



MORPHOLOGY OF NESTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF TERMITE SPECIES IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS IN TIMPEH DISTRICT, DHARMASRAYA REGENCY

Abstract

Termites are pests that are difficult to control because they live in the soil and in dead wood and can attack the roots and trunks of oil palm plants. Understanding the morphology of termite nests and termite species is important in the prevention and control of termite pests. The objective of this study was to describe the morphology of termite nests and identify termite species in oil palm plantations in Timpeh Subdistrict, Dharmasraya Regency. The study was conducted from December 2024 to February 2025. The study was conducted in Timpeh Subdistrict across three villages (Panyubarangan, Ranah Palabi, and Tabek). The method used was a field survey with purposive random sampling, and samples were collected using the colony-finding method, which involves carefully examining termite nests directly. Nest dismantling was also performed to determine the morphology of the termite nests. Identification was carried out at the Integrated Pest Management Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Campus III Dharmasraya. The research results showed that the termite nests found were of the Subterranean nest type (underground nests), which have several structural components, including nest walls, air vents, tunnels, a nest center, and a royal chamber. The termite species identified was *Macrotermes gilvus* Hagen. Based on the results, further research is recommended on the diversity of termite species and the morphology of arboreal nests and wood nests in different locations.

Keywords: Finding Colony, Pests, *Macrotermes gilvus*, Subterranean nest

