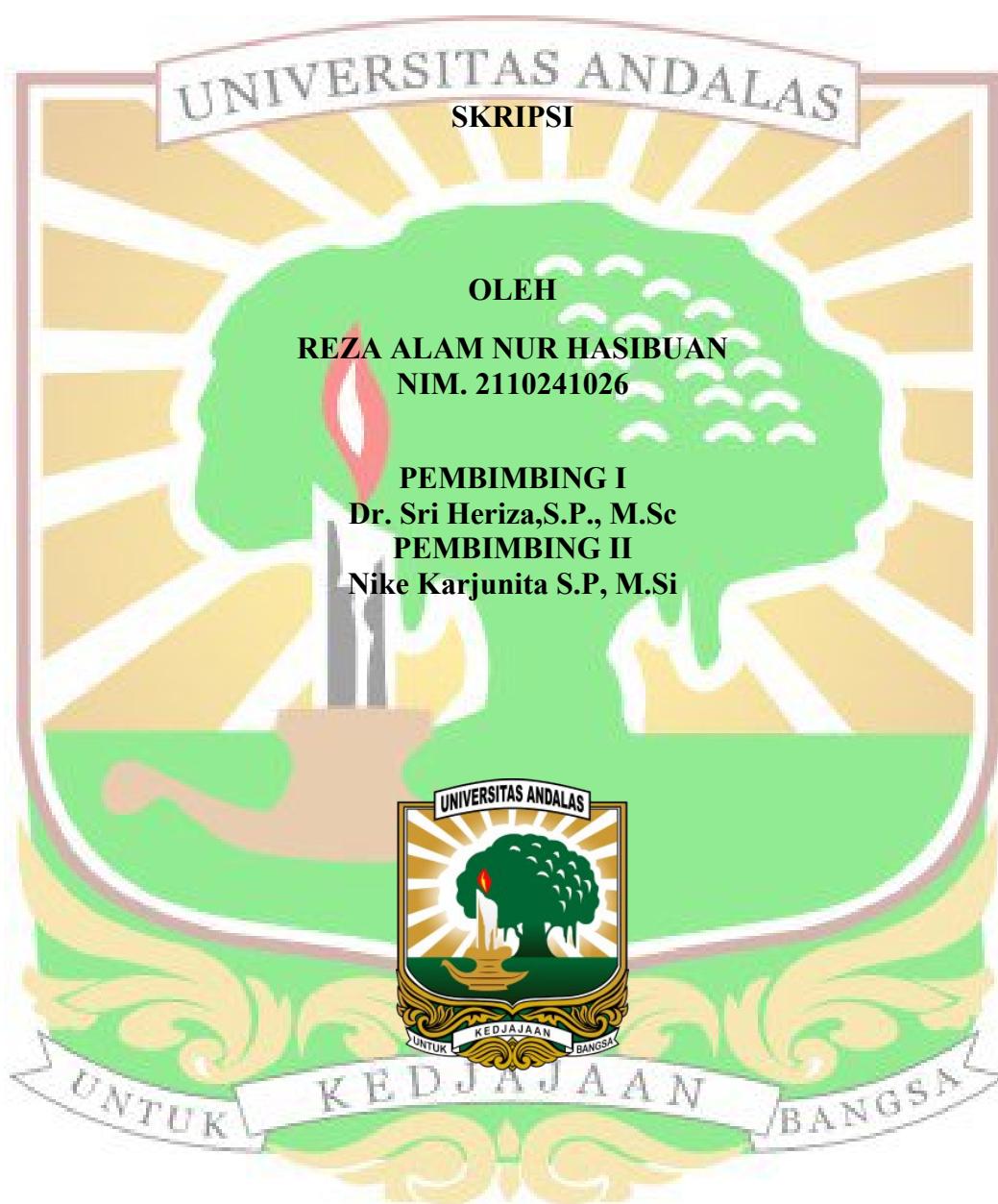
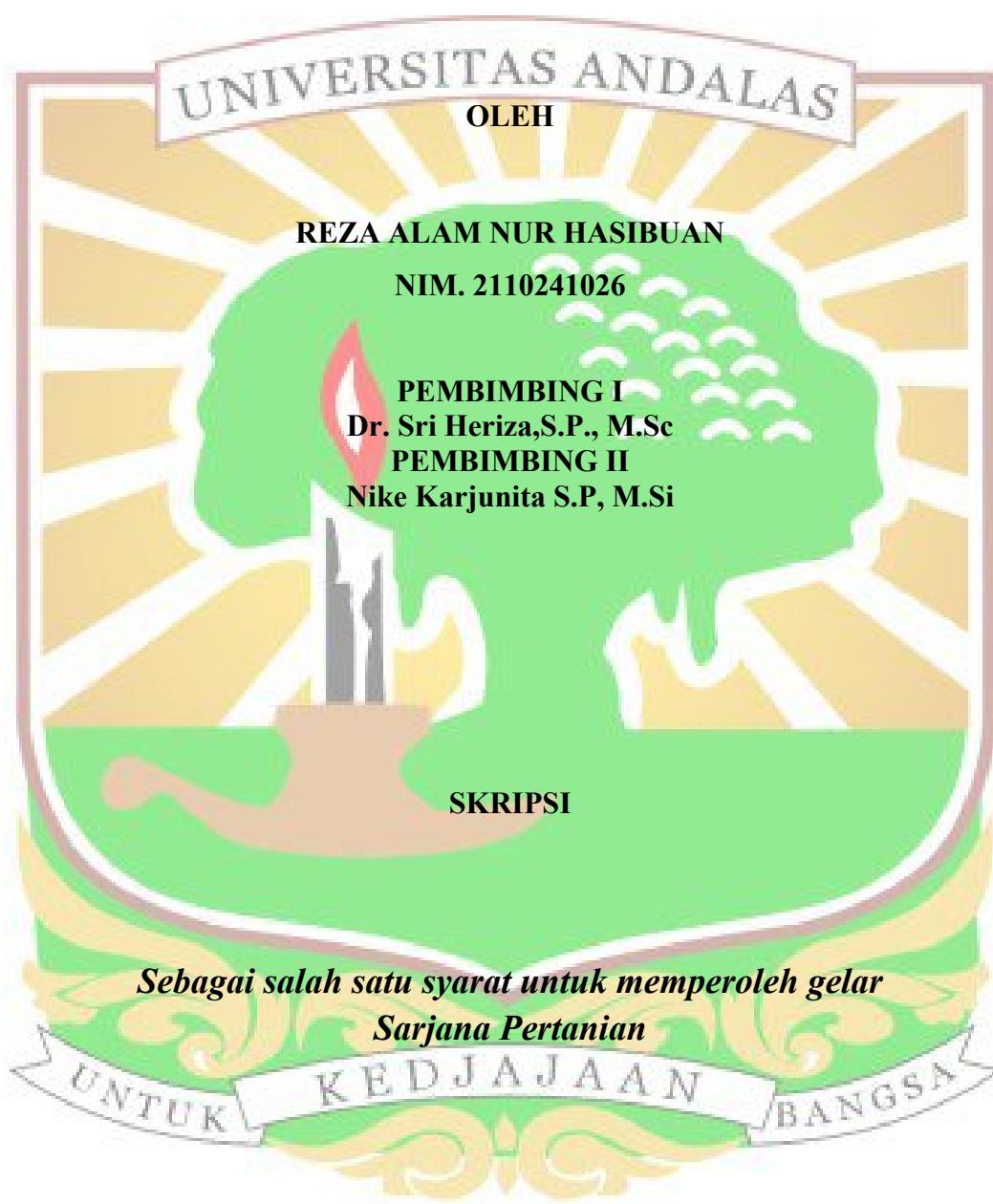


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UMUR TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT DI KEBUN PERCOBAAN
BALAI PENERAPAN MODERNISASI PERTANIAN
(BRMP) SUMATERA BARAT**



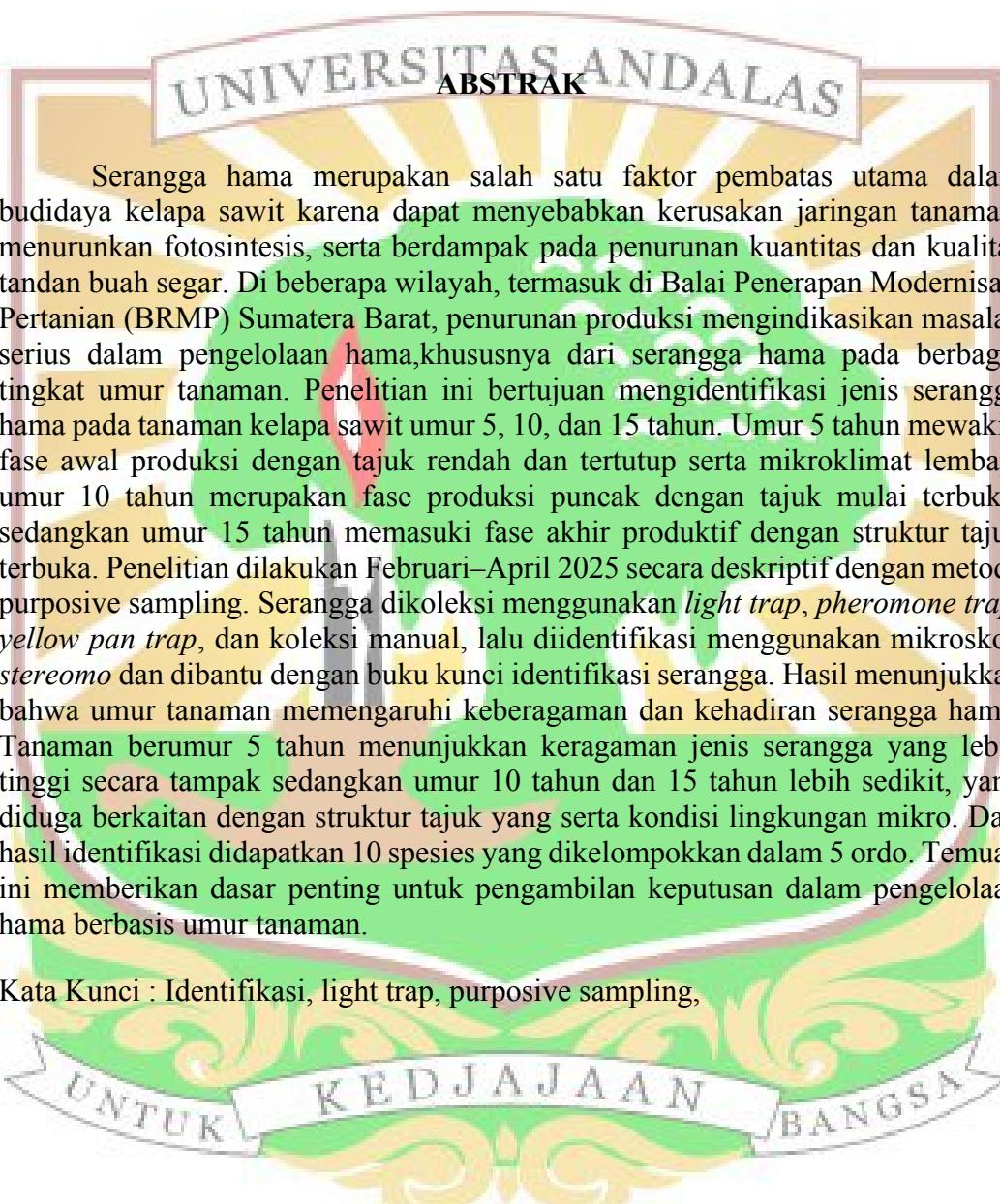
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INVENTORY OF INSECT PESTS AT SEVERAL AGE LEVELS OF OIL PALM PLANTS IN AN EXPERIMENTAL GARDENCENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION WEST SUMATRA

ABSTRACT

Insect pests are one of the main limiting factors in oil palm cultivation because they can cause damage to plant tissue, reduce photosynthesis, and impact the quantity and quality of fresh fruit bunches. In several areas, including the Center for Agricultural Modernization Implementation (BRMP) of West Sumatra, the decline in production indicates serious problems in pest management, especially from insect pests at various stages of plant age. This study aims to identify the types of insect pests in oil palm plants aged 5, 10, and 15 years. The age of 5 years represents the initial phase of production with a low and closed canopy and a humid microclimate, the age of 10 years is the peak production phase with the canopy starting to open, while the age of 15 years enters the final productive phase with an open canopy structure. The study was conducted from February–April 2025 descriptively with a purposive sampling method. Insects were collected using light traps, pheromone traps, yellow pan traps, and manual collection, then identified using a stereo microscope and assisted by an insect identification key book. The results show that plant age affects the diversity and presence of insect pests. Five-year-old plants showed a significantly higher diversity of insect species, while 10- and 15-year-old plants showed fewer, possibly related to their canopy structure and microenvironmental conditions. Identification revealed 10 species grouped into five orders. These findings provide an important basis for decision-making in pest management based on plant age.

Keywords: Identification, light traps, purposive sampling