

**KEANEKARAGAMAN VEGETASI GULMA PADA
BEBERAPA TINGKAT KELERENGAN LAHAN
PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT DI PT. SELAGO
MAKMUR PLANTATION**

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Abstrak

Keberadaan gulma dengan tingkat kelerengan lahan yang berbeda merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang perlu diperhatikan dalam budidaya kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui keanekaragaman vegetasi gulma pada berbagai tingkat kelerengan lahan di perkebunan kelapa sawit PT Selago Makmur Plantation. Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan metode kuadrat berukuran 2×2 m dengan penempatan plot secara purposive random sampling pada empat tingkat kelerengan: datar (0–8%), landai (8–15%), agak curam (15–25%), dan curam (25–40%). Parameter yang diamati meliputi jenis, jumlah individu, kerapatan, frekuensi, dominansi, Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Summed Dominance Ratio (SDR), indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener (H'), serta faktor lingkungan (suhu, kelembapan, dan intensitas cahaya). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah individu, famili, dan spesies gulma tertinggi terdapat pada lahan datar, sedangkan terendah pada lahan curam. Gulma dominan di lahan datar adalah *Ageratum conyzoides* (SDR 32,12%), pada lahan landai *Centotheca lappacea* (SDR 37,64%), pada lahan agak curam *Asystasia gangetica* (SDR 32,28%), dan pada lahan curam *Nephrolepis biserrata* (SDR 41,68%). Nilai H' berkisar 1,68–0,99 (kategori sedang hingga rendah). Perbedaan keanekaragaman gulma dipengaruhi oleh variasi faktor lingkungan pada tiap kelerengan, di mana lahan datar cenderung memiliki kelembapan dan ketersediaan unsur hara yang lebih baik, serta intensitas cahaya lebih tinggi dibandingkan lahan curam. Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi acuan dalam pengelolaan gulma yang efektif sesuai kondisi kelerengan lahan di perkebunan kelapa sawit.

Kata kunci: Kuadrat, Summed Dominance Ratio, Shannon-Wiener, Faktor Lingkungan

VEGETATION DIVERSITY OF WEEDS AT VARIOUS SLOPE LEVELS OF OIL PALM PLANTATION AT PT. SELAGO MAKMUR PLANTATION

Abstract

The presence of weeds at different land slope levels is an important factor to consider in oil palm cultivation. This study aimed to determine the diversity of weed vegetation at various slope levels in the oil palm plantation of PT Selago Makmur Plantation. The research was conducted using the 2×2 m quadrat method, with plots placed through purposive random sampling in four slope categories: flat (0–8%), gentle (8–15%), moderately steep (15–25%), and steep (25–40%). The observed parameters included species type, number of individuals, density, frequency, dominance, Importance Value Index (IVI), Summed Dominance Ratio (SDR), Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H'), and environmental factors (temperature, humidity, and light intensity). The results showed that the highest number of individuals, families, and species was found on flat land, while the lowest was found on steep land. The dominant weeds were *Ageratum conyzoides* (SDR 32.12%) on flat land, *Centotheca lappacea* (SDR 37.64%) on gentle slopes, *Asystasia gangetica* (SDR 32.28%) on moderately steep slopes, and *Nephrolepis biserrata* (SDR 41.68%) on steep slopes. The H' values ranged from 1.68 to 0.99, indicating a medium to low category. Differences in weed diversity were influenced by variations in environmental factors at each slope level, where flat land tended to have better moisture, nutrient availability, and higher light intensity compared to steep land. The results of this study can serve as a reference for effective weed management according to land slope conditions in oil palm plantations.

Keywords: Quadrat, Summed Dominance Ratio, Shannon – Wiener, Environmental Factors



