

**INVENTARISASI SERANGGA TANAH PADA BEBERAPA
TINGKAT UMUR TANAMAN PERKEBUNAN KELAPA
SAWIT DI PT. SELAGO MAKMUR PLANTATION**

SKRIPSI



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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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INVENTARISASI SERANGGA TANAH PADA BEBERAPA TINGKAT UMUR TANAMAN PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT DI PT. SELAGO MAKMUR PLANTATION

Abstrak

Serangga tanah berperan penting dalam ekosistem perkebunan kelapa sawit, baik sebagai dekomposer, bioindikator kesuburan tanah, maupun komponen rantai makanan. Keberadaan serangga tanah dipengaruhi oleh umur tanaman kelapa sawit, karena setiap fase pertumbuhan memiliki kondisi tutupan kanopi, ketebalan serasah, suhu, dan kelembapan yang berbeda. Informasi mengenai perbedaan komunitas serangga tanah pada berbagai tingkat umur tanaman kelapa sawit di PT. Selago Makmur Plantation masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui jenis serangga tanah serta nilai indeks keanekaragaman, kemerataan, dan kekayaan jenisnya pada beberapa tingkat umur tanaman kelapa sawit di lokasi tersebut. Penelitian dilaksanakan di PT. Selago Makmur Plantation, Kabupaten Dharmasraya, pada Juni sampai Agustus 2026, menggunakan metode survei eksploratif dengan teknik *purposive sampling* pada tiga kelompok umur tanaman, yaitu tanaman belum menghasilkan (TBM) 1 tahun, tanaman menghasilkan (TM) muda 5 tahun, dan TM tua 28 tahun. Sampel serangga dikumpulkan melalui *pitfall trap* dan *hand picking*, kemudian diidentifikasi berdasarkan ciri morfologi dan dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak PAST. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah serangga tanah yang ditemukan mencapai 3.171 individu, yang terdiri atas 5 ordo, 7 famili, dan 11 genus. Genus *Anoplolepis* memiliki jumlah individu tertinggi, sedangkan genus *Gryllotalpa* memiliki jumlah individu terendah. Nilai indeks keanekaragaman serangga tanah tergolong sedang pada sebagian besar Blok, nilai indeks kemerataan tergolong sedang pada sebagian besar Blok, sedangkan nilai indeks kekayaan jenis tergolong rendah di seluruh lokasi penelitian.

Kata Kunci: *Hand Picking*, Indeks Keanekaragaman, Indeks Kekayaan Jenis, Indeks Kemerataan, *Pitfall Trap*

INVENTORY OF SOIL INSECTS AT VARIOUS AGE STAGES OF OIL PALM PLANTATIONS AT PT. SELAGO MAKMUR PLANTATION

Abstract

Soil insects play a crucial role in oil palm plantation ecosystems, serving as decomposers, bioindicators of soil fertility, and components of the food chain. The presence of soil insects is influenced by the age of oil palm plants, as each growth stage is characterized by different canopy cover, litter depth, temperature, and humidity conditions. Information regarding differences in soil insect communities across various age stages of oil palm trees at PT. Selago Makmur Plantation remains limited. This study aims to identify soil insect species and determine their diversity, evenness, and species richness indices across several age stages of oil palm trees at this location. The study was conducted at PT. Selago Makmur Plantation, Dharma Raya Regency, from June to August 2026, using an exploratory survey method with purposive sampling across three age groups of oil palm trees: 1 year old non bearing trees (TBM), 5 year old young bearing trees (TM), and 28 year old mature bearing trees (TM). Insect samples were collected using pitfall traps and hand picking, then identified based on morphological characteristics and analyzed using PAST software. The results of the study showed that a total of 3,171 soil insects were found, comprising 5 orders, 7 families, and 11 genera. The genus *Anoplolepis* had the highest number of individuals, while the genus *Gryllotalpa* had the lowest. The soil insect diversity index was moderate in most blocks, the evenness index was moderate in most blocks, while the species richness index was low across all study sites.

Keywords: Diversity Index, Evenness Index, Hand Picking Pitfall Trap, Species Richness Index