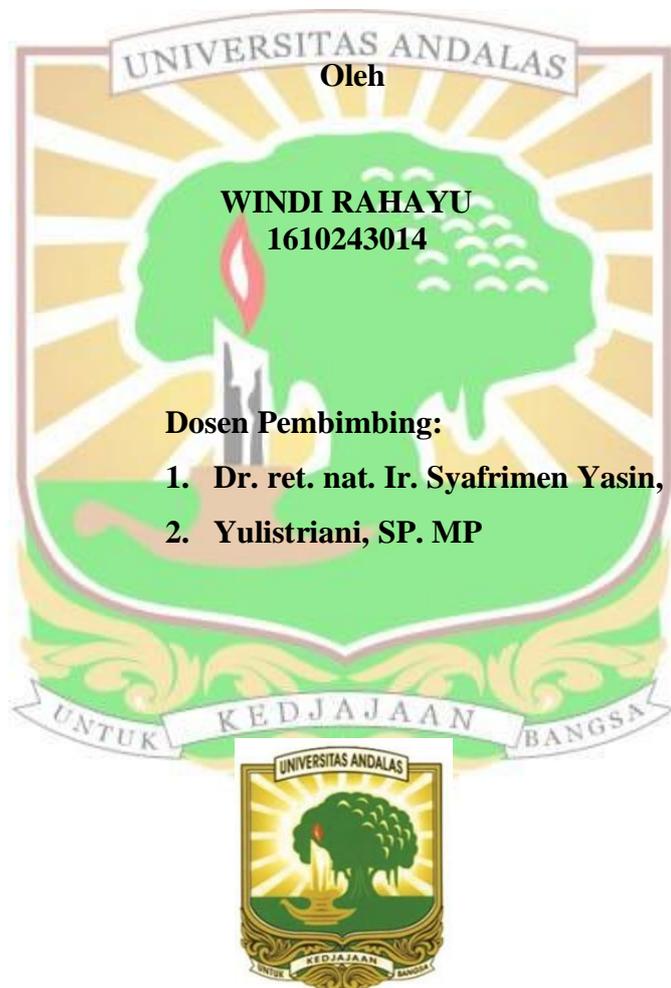


**KEANEKARAGAMAN MAKROFAUNA TANAH PADA
BEBERAPA UMUR TEGAKAN KELAPA SAWIT
(*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI KECAMATAN SITIUNG
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

SKRIPSI



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ABSTRAK

Kelapa sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) merupakan salah satu komoditas perkebunan andalan di Indonesia sebagai sumber devisa, membuka lapangan pekerjaan dan sumber pendapatan bagi petani. Tanah merupakan suatu bagian ekosistem terestrial yang didalamnya dihuni oleh banyak organisme yang disebut sebagai biodiversitas tanah. Salah satu komponen penting organisme tanah adalah makrofauna tanah. Keberadaan makrofauna tanah dapat menjadi penduga kualitas lingkungan, terutama kondisi tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan perbandingan keanekaragaman makrofauna tanah pada beberapa umur tegakan kelapa sawit. Metode yang digunakan yakni dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *hand sorting dan pitfall trap*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 1.290 individu makrofauna tanah dari 3 filum, 6 kelas, dan 16 ordo. Jumlah individu tertinggi pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 15 tahun dan terendah pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 8 tahun. Keanekaragaman tertinggi pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 8 tahun dan terendah pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 3 tahun. Kemerataan makrofauna tanah yang tertinggi pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 8 tahun dan terendah pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 3 tahun. Nilai kekayaan jenis tertinggi pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 8 tahun, dan terendah pada tanaman umur 3 tahun. INP tertinggi yakni *Hymenoptera* pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 3 tahun. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa keanekaragaman makrofauna tanah tertinggi yakni pada tanaman kelapa sawit umur 3 dan 15 tahun. Penyebaran makrofauna tanah tidak merata karena adanya spesies yang mendominasi.

Kata Kunci: Kelapa sawit, Makrofauna tanah, terestrial, *Hymenoptera*

DIVERSITY OF SOIL MACROFAUNA ON SEVERAL AGES OF PALM OIL STAND (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) IN SITIUNG DISTRICT, DHARMASRAYA REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) is one of the mainstay plantation commodities in Indonesia as a source of foreign exchange, creating jobs and a source of income for farmers. Soil is a part of a terrestrial ecosystem in which it is inhabited by many organisms which are known as soil biodiversity. One of the important components of soil organisms are soil macrofauna. The presence of soil macrofauna can be an estimator of environmental quality, especially soil conditions. This study aims to determine the diversity and comparison of soil macrofauna diversity at several ages of oil palm stands. The method used the purposive sampling method. Sampling was done by hand sorting and pitfall trap methods. The results of the study obtained as many as 1290 individuals of soil macrofauna from 3 phyla, 6 classes, and 16 orders. The highest number of individuals was in oil palm plants aged 15 years and the lowest was in oil palm plants aged 8 years. The highest diversity in oil palm plants aged 8 years and the lowest in oil palm plants aged 3 years. The highest evenness of soil macrofauna was in oil palm plants aged 8 years and the lowest was in oil palm plants aged 3 years. The highest value of species richness was in oil palm plants is aged 8 years, and the lowest was in plants aged 3 years. The highest IVI was Hymenoptera in oil palm plantations at the age of 3 years. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the highest soil macrofauna diversity was in oil palm plants aged 3 and 15 years. The distribution of soil macrofauna is uneven because of the dominant species.

Keywords: Oil palm, Soil macrofauna, terrestrial, Hymenoptera