

## Intisari

Peremajaan kelapa sawit menghasilkan limbah batang kelapa sawit (LBKS) yang menjadi tempat perkembangbiakan kumbang badak (*Oryctes rhinoceros*). Penelitian bertujuan untuk menguji ketertarikan kumbang badak betina menginfestasi pada media LBKS dan potensi larva memakan LBKS. Metode *multiple choice test* diaplikasikan untuk menguji ketertarikan kumbang badak betina menginfestasi media LBKS yang diperlakukan dengan pupuk kotoran sapi, pupuk kotoran ayam, pupuk organik komersial, tandan kosong, limbah serat sawit, LBKS lapuk, limbah gergaji kayu, dan sebagai kontrol positif LBKS saja. Media LBKS yang sama ditambah pasir sebagai kontrol negatif digunakan untuk uji potensi larva kumbang badak memakan LBKS menggunakan metode *no choice test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kumbang badak betina paling suka menginfestasi media LBKS yang ditambahkan dengan pupuk kotoran sapi. Larva kumbang berpotensi memakan LBKS *chipping* segar baik yang ditambah maupun tidak ditambah bahan organik lain, tetapi tidak mau memakan LBKS yang dicampur pupuk organik komersial. Selama 14 hari kajian, terjadi penurunan berat individu larva sekitar 5 – 43,7%, peningkatan panjang tubuh 2,3 – 14,9% dan mortalitas pada media LBKS 27 – 93%, lebih rendah daripada kontrol pasir (97%).

Kata kunci: *Chipping*, dekomposer, kelapa sawit, kumbang badak, larva, *Oryctes rhinoceros*

## Abstract

Replanting of oil palm produces oil palm trunk waste (OPTW) which becomes a breeding side for rhino beetles (*Oryctes rhinoceros*). The aim of this study was to test the attractiveness of female rhino beetles infest on OPTW media and the potential of the larvae to feed on OPTW. The multiple choice test method was applied to test the attractiveness of female rhino beetles to infest OPTW media treated with cow manure, chicken manure, commercial organic fertilizer, empty fruit bunches, palm fiber waste, decomposed OPTW, sawdust waste, and pure OPTW as a positive control. The same OPTW media plus sand as a negative control were used to test the potency of rhino beetle larvae to feed the OPTW using the no choice test method. The results showed that female rhino beetles most liked to infest OPTW media added with cow manure. Beetle larvae have the potential to feed fresh chipping OPTW, whether added or not added with other organic matter, but did not feed on OPTW mixed with commercial organic fertilizers. During the 14 days of study, there was a decrease in individual larval weight of about 5 – 43,7%, an increase in body length 2,3 – 14,9% and mortality on OPTW media 27 – 93% which lower than on control sand (97%).

**Keywords:** chipping, decomposers, larvae, oil palm, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, rhino beetle