

**IMPLEMENTASI *DEEP LEARNING* YOLOV11 UNTUK IDENTIFIKASI
CIRCLE WEEDED PADA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT
FASE TANAMAN BELUM MENGHASILKAN BERBASIS CITRA UAV RGB
(STUDI KASUS: PERKEBUNAN PT MUSTIKA SEMBULUH)**

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INTISARI

Kelapa sawit merupakan komoditas strategis Indonesia dengan kontribusi sekitar 58% terhadap produksi global. Produktivitas perkebunan kelapa sawit sangat dipengaruhi oleh kualitas pemeliharaan pada fase tanaman belum menghasilkan (TBM), salah satunya melalui pengendalian gulma menggunakan praktik *circle weeded*. Pemantauan kondisi *circle weeded* secara manual masih memiliki keterbatasan dalam hal efisiensi waktu, biaya, dan objektivitas. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan metode pemantauan yang lebih akurat dan berbasis teknologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan model *deep learning* YOLOv11 untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat kebersihan *circle weeded* pada perkebunan kelapa sawit fase TBM berbasis citra UAV RGB.

Penelitian dilakukan di PT Mustika Sembuluh, Kalimantan Tengah, menggunakan citra UAV beresolusi spasial 3 cm/piksel pada tanaman kelapa sawit usia 6 dan 18 bulan. Dataset diklasifikasikan ke dalam empat kelas kondisi, yaitu bersih, sedang, kotor, dan sangat kotor. Pengembangan model dilakukan menggunakan algoritma YOLOv11 untuk mendeteksi dan mengklasifikasikan kondisi *circle weeded*. Evaluasi kinerja model dilakukan menggunakan metrik *precision*, *recall*, F1-score, *Intersection over Union* (IoU), dan *mean Average Precision* (mAP), serta didukung oleh validasi visual dan validasi lapangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model YOLOv11 memiliki kinerja yang sangat baik dengan nilai mAP@0.5 sebesar 0,992 dan F1-score tertinggi sebesar 0,96. Akurasi keseluruhan mencapai 98,64% pada tanaman usia 6 bulan dan 97,62% pada usia 18 bulan, dengan tingkat kesesuaian validasi lapangan sebesar 83,33%. Hasil klasifikasi kemudian divisualisasikan dalam bentuk dashboard ArcGIS untuk mendukung pemantauan spasial dan pengambilan keputusan. Integrasi citra UAV dan model YOLOv11 terbukti efektif sebagai solusi pemantauan *circle weeded* yang objektif, efisien, dan akurat pada perkebunan kelapa sawit fase TBM.

Kata Kunci : *Circle Weeded*, *Deep Learning*, YOLOv11, UAV, Kelapa Sawit, Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan

**IMPLEMENTATION OF DEEP LEARNING YOLOV11 FOR CIRCLE
WEEDED IDENTIFICATION IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS DURING
IMMATURE PLANT PHASE BASED ON RGB UAV IMAGERY (CASE
STUDY: PT MUSTIKA SEMBULUH PLANTATION)**

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ABSTRACT

Oil palm is a strategic commodity for Indonesia, contributing approximately 58% of global production. The productivity of oil palm plantations is strongly influenced by the quality of maintenance during the immature plant phase (*Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan* / TBM), one of which involves weed control through the *circle weeded* practice. Manual monitoring of *circle weeded* conditions still has limitations in terms of time efficiency, cost, and objectivity. Therefore, a more accurate and technology-based monitoring method is required. This study aims to develop a YOLOv11 deep learning model to identify the cleanliness level of *circle weeded* areas in immature oil palm plantations using UAV RGB imagery.

The study was conducted at PT Mustika Sembuluh, Central Kalimantan, using UAV imagery with a spatial resolution of 3 cm/pixel captured over oil palm plants aged 6 and 18 months. The dataset was classified into four condition classes: clean, moderate, dirty, and very dirty. Model development was carried out using the YOLOv11 algorithm to detect and classify *circle weeded* conditions. The model performance was evaluated using precision, recall, F1-score, Intersection over Union (IoU), and mean Average Precision (mAP) metrics, supported by visual validation and field validation.

The results show that the YOLOv11 model achieved excellent performance with an mAP@0.5 value of 0.992 and the highest F1-score of 0.96. The overall accuracy reached 98.64% for 6-month-old plants and 97.62% for 18-month-old plants, with a field validation agreement rate of 83.33%. The classification results were visualized in an ArcGIS dashboard to support spatial monitoring and decision-making. The integration of UAV imagery and the YOLOv11 model proved to be an effective solution for objective, efficient, and accurate monitoring of *circle weeded* conditions in immature oil palm plantations.

Keywords: *Circle Weeded, Deep Learning, YOLOv11, UAV, Oil Palm, Immature Plant*