

**THE EFFECT OF PHEROMONE TRAP
HEIGHT AS A PEST CONTROL OF RHINOCEROS
BEETLE (*Oryctes rhinoceros* L.) IN PALM OIL
(AT PT. IVOMAS TUNGGAL RIAU PROVINCE)**

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ABSTRACT

Oryctes rhinoceros or better known as the horn beetle is the main pest that is very detrimental and occurs as a pest that attacks plants in rejuvenation areas of oil palm plantations. *Oryctes* pests can cause palm oil production to drop by up to 69% and plants die easily by up to 25%. A solution that can overcome this problem is the use of pheromone traps. This research activity aims to determine the effect of effective pheromone trapping height as a control or treatment of horn beetle pests (*Oryctes rhinoceros* L.) on oil palm plants. This research was conducted from July to August 2022 at the PT. Ivomas Tunggal-Kandista of Riau Province. This study used a Non-Factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of 4 treatments with 6 replications, which included 4 pheromone trapping heights (1 meter, 2 meters, 3 meters and 4 meters). Research data were analyzed by ANOVA followed by a 5% BNT follow-up test. The results of the study showed that the height of the pheromone traps showed no significant results in the parameters of the first time trapping and the number of imago caught in males. As well as having a very significant effect on the parameters of observing the number of imago catches in females and the number of trapped populations.

Keywords: *horn beetle, oil palm plantations, pheromones.*