

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the population, of visitation frequency, differences between male and female individuals, the effect of the distance between staminate and pistillate flowers, and visitation duration of *E. kamerunicus* on pistillate oil palm flowers. The research was conducted in oil palm plantation area using a purposive sampling method with a time-lapse camera to document the activities of pollinating insects. Observations were carried out on receptive pistillate flowers from 07:00 to 17:00 WIB. The observed parameters included the population of weevils pollinator, visitation activity, and the duration of weevils pollinator visits on pistillate flowers. The results showed that all pollinating insects found belonged to the species *E. kamerunicus*, with a total population of 46 individuals consisting of 22 males and 24 females. The highest visitation activity occurred in the morning until late morning, especially between 08:00 and 10:00 WIB, while no visitation activity was observed in the afternoon. Female imago had smaller body sizes and longer rostrums than male adults, whereas male imago possessed protrusions on the base of the elytra. The imago also revealed that pistillate flowers located closer to staminate flowers received a higher number of visits compared to flowers located farther away. In addition, the highest visitation duration was recorded at midday, with a total duration of 213 seconds and an average of 35.5 seconds. Environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, light intensity, and presence of male flowers were suspected to influence the visitation activity of pollinating weevils. Therefore, *E. kamerunicus* plays an important role in supporting natural pollination and increasing oil palm productivity.

Keywords : *E. kamerunicus*, natural pollination, oil palm, visitation duration, visitation frequency