

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effects of several insecticides on the mortality and emergence of new *Elaeidobius kamerunicus* in oil palm agroecosystems. The experiment was conducted using a non-factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) with five treatments: control, cypermethrin, carbosulfan, carbaryl, and fipronil, each replicated three times. The observed parameters were pollinator mortality and the emergence of new *E. kamerunicus* adults. The results showed that carbosulfan caused the highest mortality of *E. kamerunicus*, reaching **11.11%**, while the lowest mortality was observed in fipronil (**0.37%**). The highest emergence of new *E. kamerunicus* adults was recorded in the control treatment (**24.00 individuals**), whereas the lowest emergence occurred in the carbaryl treatment (**6.00 individuals**) at 7 days after application. The results indicated that insecticide application affected the mortality and emergence of new *E. kamerunicus* adults. Carbosulfan caused the highest mortality, while carbaryl most strongly suppressed the emergence of new weevil.

Keywords: *Elaeidobius kamerunicus*, insecticide, mortality, oil palm, pollinator.