

ABSTRAK

Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) is one of the main plantation commodities in Indonesia. Not only can it provide employment opportunities, the results of this plant are also a source of foreign exchange for the country. One of the technical cultivation activities related to the production of fruit or palm oil is weed control. This research aims to study and calculate the diversity and structure of weeds that exist before and after chemical control. Studying weed dominance before and after chemical control. This research was used a qualitative method by identifying sample weeds, as well as a quantitative method by analyzing weed vegetation. Sampling was carried out using a quadratic method using a plot measuring 50 x 50 cm randomly by throwing the plot 9 times. The results showed that on oil palm plantations, immature (TBM) before control were carried out, there was a dominant weed, namely *Eleusine indica* with a value of (SDR 91.75%), after control there was (SDR 88.44%), while for palm oil plantations mature (TM), there was a dominant weed, namely *Selaginella doederleinii*, with a value of (SDR 34.66%) before control was carried out and after control reach (SDR 48.27%).

Keywords : *Immature of Oil Palm, Mature of Oil Palm, SDR, Weed*