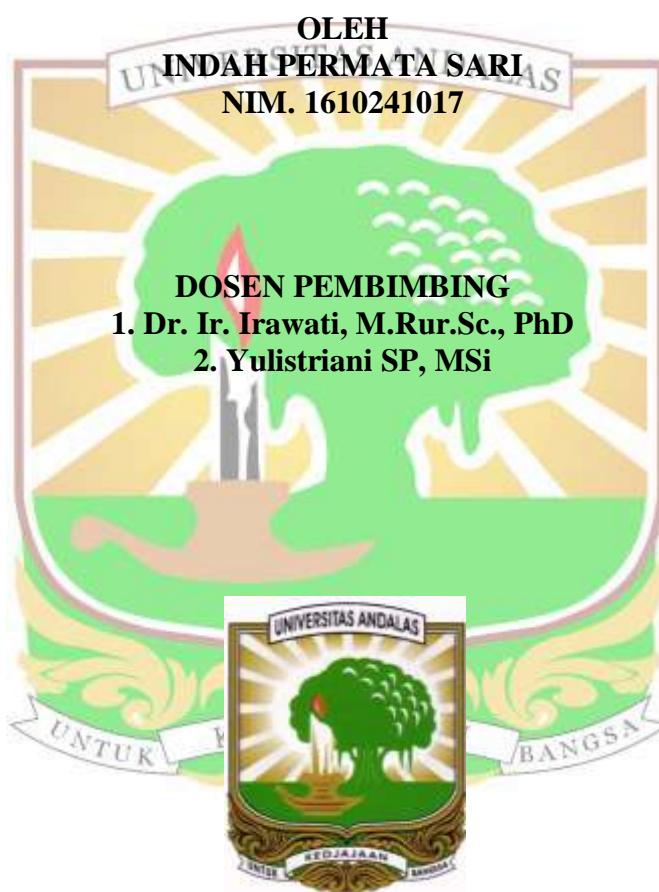


**PENGARUH KOMPOS BATANG JAGUNG  
(*Zea mays saccarata* Linn) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT  
KOPI ROBUSTA (*Coffea canephora*)**

**SKRIPSI**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
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# **PENGARUH KOMPOS BATANG JAGUNG (*Zea mays saccharata* Linn) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT KOPI ROBUSTA (*Coffea canephora*)**

## **ABSTRAK**

Tanaman kopi (*Coffea* sp.) merupakan salah satu komoditas penting di dunia yang biasa dimanfaatkan bijinya sebagai minuman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian beberapa perlakuan kompos batang jagung terhadap pertumbuhan bibit kopi robusta umur 3 bulan. Percobaan ini telah dilaksanakan di Lahan Percobaan Kampus III Unand Dharmasraya, Nagari Sungai Kambut, Kecamatan Pulau Punjung, Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan kompos batang jagung yaitu = 0, 100, 200, 300, 400 g/polybag dan diulang sebanyak 4 kali sehingga diperoleh 20 satuan percobaan, dan setiap satuan percobaan terdapat 3 tanaman. Data pengamatan dianalisis dengan uji F pada taraf 5 %, jika berbeda nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak adanya pengaruh kompos batang jagung terhadap pengamatan yang dilakukan, namun beberapa perlakuan memiliki nilai yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan tanpa perlakuan kompos batang jagung.

Kata kunci : Kopi robusta, batang jagung, pertumbuhan, kompos

# **THE EFFECT OF CORN STALKS (*Zea mays saccharata* Linn) COMPOST ON THE GROWTH OF ROBUSTA COFFEE (*Coffea canephora*) SEEDLINGS**

## **ABSTRACT**

Coffee crops (*Coffea* sp.) is one of the important commodities in the world which its seeds commonly used as a drink. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of some treatments of corn stalk compost on the growth of robusta coffee 3 months old seedlings. This experiment was conducted in the experimental field of 3rd Campus Unand Dharmasraya, Sungai Kambut Village, Pulau Punjung Sub-district, Dharmasraya District. The experimental design was a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisted of 5 treatments of corn stalks compost, i.e. 0,100, 200, 300, 400 g/polybag and it was repeated 4 times so that 20 experimental units were obtained, and each of it consisted of 3 plants. Observation data were analyzed by F test at a 5% level, if it significantly different then continued by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT). The results showed that there was no effect of corn stalks compost on the growth observations, however some treatments show a higher value rather than without corn stalk compost treatment.

Keywords: Robusta coffee, corn stalks, growth, compost