

**PENGARUH KOMPOSISI KOMPOS TANDAN KOSONG KELAPA
SAWIT (TKKS) SEBAGAI CAMPURAN MEDIA TUMBUH TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN SETEK TANAMAN NILAM (*Pogostemon cablin* Benth)
DI PEMBIBITAN**

SKRIPSI



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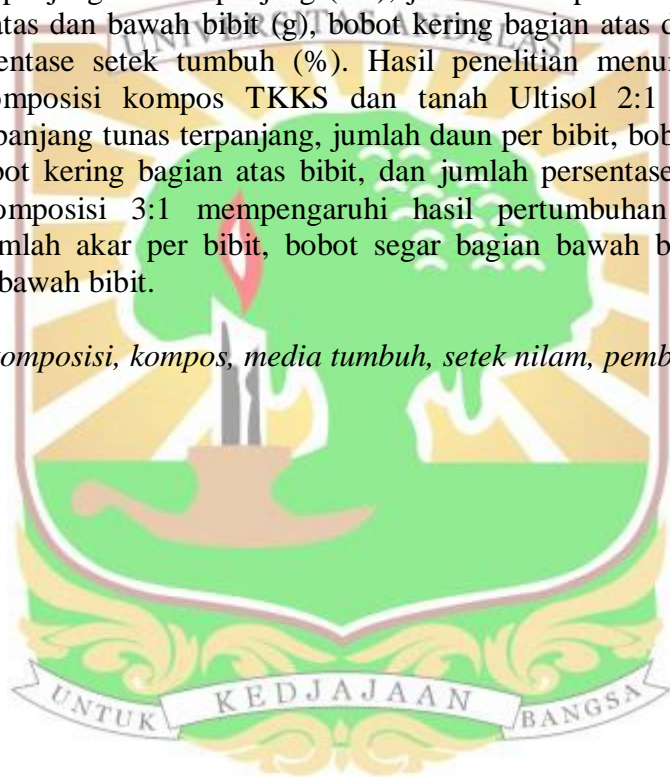
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ABSTRAK

Tanaman nilam dikenal sebagai tanaman penghasil minyak atsiri yang jarang bahkan tidak pernah berbunga, sehingga kemungkinan perbanyakannya secara generatif sangat kecil. Oleh karena itu perbanyakannya umumnya dilakukan secara vegetatif. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di kebun percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas, Padang mulai Juli sampai Oktober 2015. Metode percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 6 perlakuan yaitu komposisi kompos TKKS dan tanah Ultisol 0:1, 1:1, 2:1, 1:2, 3:1 dan 1:3 yang diulang sebanyak 5 kali. Data dianalisis dengan uji F pada taraf nyata 5% dan bila F hitung berbeda nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) pada taraf nyata 5%. Variabel yang diamati adalah panjang tunas terpanjang (cm), jumlah daun per bibit (helai), lebar daun terlebar (cm), panjang akar terpanjang (cm), jumlah akar per bibit (buah), bobot segar bagian atas dan bawah bibit (g), bobot kering bagian atas dan bawah bibit (g), dan persentase setek tumbuh (%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian komposisi kompos TKKS dan tanah Ultisol 2:1 mempengaruhi pertumbuhan panjang tunas terpanjang, jumlah daun per bibit, bobot segar bagian atas bibit, bobot kering bagian atas bibit, dan jumlah persentase setek tumbuh. Pemberian komposisi 3:1 mempengaruhi hasil pertumbuhan panjang akar terpanjang, jumlah akar per bibit, bobot segar bagian bawah bibit, dan bobot kering bagian bawah bibit.

Kata Kunci : *komposisi, kompos, media tumbuh, setek nilam, pembibitan*



ABSTRACT

Patchouli are essential-oil producing plants that rarely, maybe never flower, so the chances of generative propagation are very small. Hence the multiplication of patchouli is generally done vegetatively. This research was conducted in the experimental field of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Andalas, Padang from July until October 2015. A completely randomized design was used with 6 combinations of compost and Ultisol (0:1, 1:1, 2:1, 1:2, 3:1 and 1:3, by volume) and 5 replicates. Data were analyzed using the F-test at the 5% significance level, and significant differences were further tested with Duncan's New Multiple Range Test at the 5% significance level. The variables measured were the longest shoot length (cm), number of leaves per seedling, the width of the widest leaves (cm), length of the longest root (cm), number of roots per seedling, fresh and dry weights of the above and below ground parts of the plant (g), and the percentage of growing cuttings. A 2:1 ratio of compost and Ultisol affected the following parameters: the length of the longest shoot, number of leaves per seedling, the fresh and dry weights of the above ground parts of the plant, and the percentage of growing cuttings. A 3:1 ratio of compost and Ultisol affected the following parameters: the length of the longest root, number of roots per seedling, fresh and dry weights of the below ground parts of the plant.

Keywords: *composition, compost, growing medium, cuttings patchouli, nursery*

