

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN DOLOMIT TERHADAP
BEBERAPA SIFAT KIMIA TANAH GAMBUT DAN
PERTUMBUHAN SERTA HASIL TANAMAN BAWANG
MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum L*)**

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh pemberian dolomit terhadap perubahan sifat kimia yang terjadi pada tanah gambut serta mempelajari pengaruh pemberian dolomit terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi bawang merah. Penelitian ini menggunakan polybag dan memakai Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan (0 ton/Ha; 2,5 ton/Ha; 5 ton/Ha; 7,5 ton/Ha; 10 ton/Ha) dengan tiga ulangan. Pengamatan yang dilakukan pada penelitian ini terdiri dari pH H₂O, P-tersedia, S, KTK, dan basa-basa serta pertumbuhan tanaman bawang merah meliputi tinggi tanaman, bobot tanaman, diameter dan bobot umbi serta unsur hara Sulfur pada tanaman. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji F dan dilanjutkan DMRT pada taraf 5 %. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa takaran 10 ton/Ha dolomit merupakan takaran optimal yang didapatkan dikarenakan, 1) pemberian dolomit pada takaran 10 ton/Ha dapat memperbaiki sifat kimia tanah gambut seperti pH (1,16 unit), S tanah (0,005 %) P-tersedia (5,7 ppm), KTK (9,67 me/100 g), dan ketersediaan K-dd (0,09 me/100 g), Ca-dd (0,31 me/100 g) serta Mg-dd (0,19 me/100 g) dibandingkan dengan tanah tanpa perlakuan (0 ton/Ha) serta 2) pemberian dolomit pada takaran 10 ton/Ha dapat meningkatkan tinggi tanaman (22,63 cm), bobot tanaman bawang merah (bobot segar 43,14 g dan bobot kering 2,89 g), bobot umbi bawang merah (bobot segar 21,92 g dan bobot kering 2,89 g), dan diameter umbi bawang merah (2,00 cm) serta kadar S tanaman (0,03 %) dibandingkan dengan tanah tanpa perlakuan.

Kata kunci : dolomit, gambut, bawang merah, sifat kimia tanah

**THE EFFECT OF DOLOMITE ON CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF PEAT
SOILS AS WELL AS GROWTH AND YIELD OF ONION
(*Allium ascalonicum* L)**

ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to study the effect of dolomite on chemical properties of peat soil and as well as on growth and yield of onion. The research was in form of pot experiment having 5 treatments (0 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹ ; 2.5 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹ ; 5 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹ ; 7.5 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹ ; 10 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹) and 3 replications which were allocated in Completely Randomized Design. Parameters analyzed were pH H₂O, available sulphur, available phosphorus, CEC, and exchangeable cations, as well plant height, plant dry weight, sulphur uptake, and diameter of tubers. Data resulted were analyzed the variance using F-test at 5% level of significance and then it was continued using Duncan New's Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% level if F-test > F-table. The results showed that 10 ton dolomite Ha⁻¹ was the optimum dose to improve chemical characteristics of peat soils. It increased pH H₂O by 1.16 unit, sulphur uptake by 0.005 %, available phosphorus by 5.7 ppm, CEC by 9.67 Cmol Kg⁻¹ and exchangeable K by 0.09 Cmol Kg⁻¹ , Mg by 0.19 Cmol Kg⁻¹ , Ca by 0.31 Cmol Kg⁻¹ compared to soil without treatment (0 ton Ha⁻¹). It also increased production of onion, especially plant height by 22.63 cm, plant fresh weight by 43.14 g and dry weight by 2.89 g, tuber fresh weight by 21.92 g, and dry weight by 2.89 g, sulphur uptake by 0.03 %, and diameter of tubers from none to be 2.00 cm compared to soil without treatment.

Key words : *dolomite, peat soils, onion, soil chemical characteristics*

