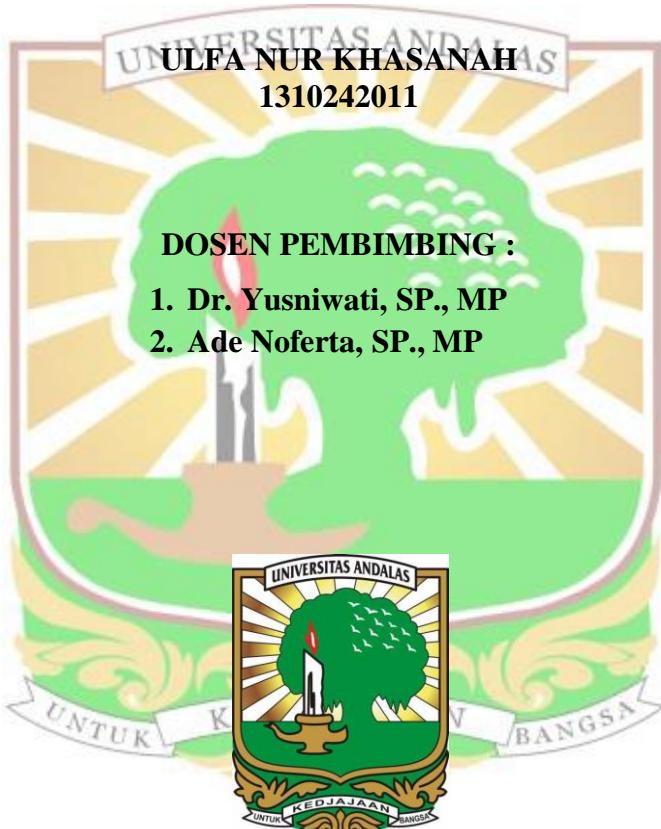


**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PUPUK KASCING TERHADAP  
PERTUMBUHAN TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT  
(*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI MAIN NURSERY**

**SKRIPSI**

**OLEH :**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
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## **ABSTRAK**

Tanaman kelapa sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) merupakan tanaman perkebunan yang memegang peranan penting bagi Indonesia sebagai komoditi andalan yang diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pendapatan petani kelapa sawit. Pengembangan dan peningkatan produksi kelapa sawit sangat membutuhkan bibit berkualitas. Pertumbuhan dan perkembangan tanaman tidak terlepas dari ketersediaan hara berupa pemupukan, baik itu pupuk organik ataupun pupuk anorganik khususnya pupuk organic seperti pupuk kascing. Tujuan penelitian untuk mendapatkan dosis pupuk kascing untuk pertumbuhan tanaman kelapa sawit di main nursery. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Sitiung, Kenagarian Gunung Medan, Dharmasraya dari bulan September sampai dengan Desember 2017. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Data dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji F pada taraf nyata 5 %. Apabila F hitung lebih besar dari F tabel 5%, dilanjutkan dengan Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) pada taraf 5%. Variabel yang diamati adalah tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, lebar daun, jumlah daun, dan lingkar bonggol. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian dosis 1000 g/polybag pupuk kascing memiliki pertambahan tinggi tanaman yang signifikan yaitu 55,70 cm. Sementara peningkatan dosis pupuk kascing dari 250 – 1000 g/polybag memberikan pengaruh terhadap lingkar bonggol bibit tanaman kelapa sawit. Lingkar bonggol yang terbesar terdapat pada perlakuan 1000 g/polybag (12,04 cm), kemudian diikuti dengan perlakuan 750 g/polybag, 500 g/polybag, tanpa perlakuan, dan yang terkecil 250 g/polybag.

*Kata kunci : pupuk kascing, kelapa sawit, dosis*

# **THE EFFECT OF WORM CASTINGS ON THE GROWTH OF OIL PALM PLANTS (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) IN THE MAIN NURSERY**

## **ABSTRACT**

Palm oil plants (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) play an important role for Indonesia as a reliable commodity that is expected to increase the income of palm oil farmers. The development and improvement of palm oil production is in desperate need of quality seeds. Growth and development of plants can not be separated from the availability of nutrients in the form of fertilizer, whether organic fertilizer or anorganic fertilizer, especially organic fertilizers such as worm castings. The purpose of this research was to determine the best dose of worm castings for the growth palm oil plants in the main nursery. This research was conducted at the Agricultural Technology Assessment Center, Sitiung, Gunung Medan, Dharmasraya from September until December 2017 using a completely randomized design with 5 treatments and 5 replicates. Data were analyzed using the F-test at the 5% level. Significant differences were further analysed using Duncan's New Multiple Range Test at the 5% level. Parameters observed were : plant height, leaf length, leaf width, number of leaves, and stem diameter. A significant increase in plant height was obtained with 1000 g of worm castings per polybag. With this dose plant height was 55.70 cm. At 250 – 1000 g of worm castings/ polybag there was a significant effect on stem diameter. The largest diameter was obtained with 1000 g/polybag (12.04 cm), followed by 750 g/polybag, 500 g/polybag, without treatment, and finally 250 g/polybag.

*Key words : worm castings, oil palm plants, doses*