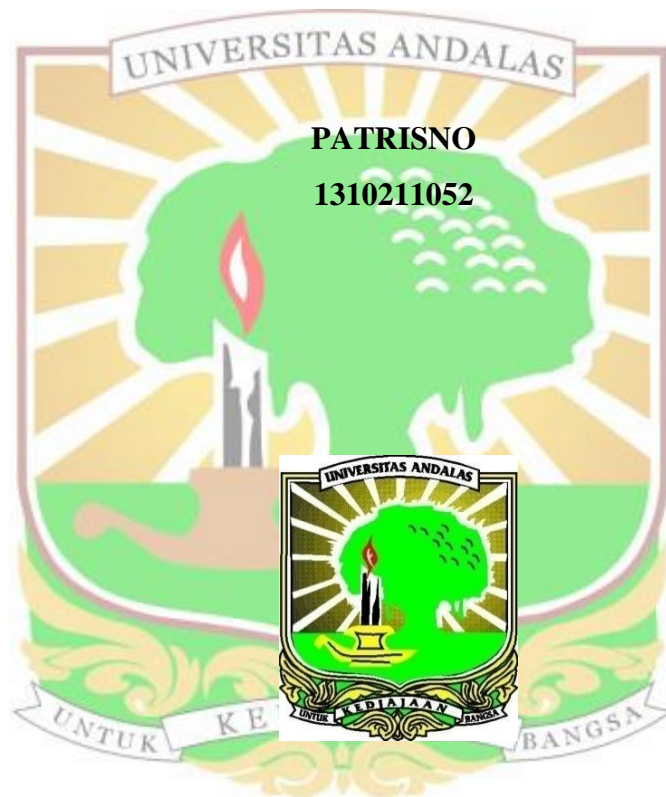


**KARAKTERISASI RIZOBAKTERI INDIGENOS TANAH  
GAMBUT DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP  
PERTUMBUHAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elais guineensis* Jacq)  
DI *PRE-NURSERY***

**SKRIPSI**

Oleh



**PATRISNO**

**1310211052**

**PEMBIMBING :**

- 1. Prof.Dr.Ir Reni Mayerni, MP**
- 2. Prof. Dr.Ir. Auzar Syarif, MS**

**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
2018**

**KARAKTERISASI RIZOBAKTERI INDIGENOS TANAH GAMBUT DAN  
PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN KELAPA SAWIT  
(*Elais guineensis* Jacq) DI PRE-NURSERY**

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan dan Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas dari bulan Juli 2017 sampai dengan bulan November 2017. Tujuan penelitian untuk melihat karakterisasi rizobakteri indigenos hasil isolasi pada tanah gambut yang terbaik untuk pertumbuhan bibit tanaman kelapa sawit di Pre-Nursery. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri 20 taraf perlakuan Rizobakteri (RZ2PB2.2, RZ1PB1.5, T.PERLAKUAN, RZ4PB16.B2, RZ3PB16.1B, RZ4PB16.B3A, RZ2PB2.3, RZ2PB2.5A, RZ5PB15.A2, RZ3PB16.1A, RZ1PB1.2, RZ1PB1.3, RZ3PB16.3, RZ4PB16.B3B, RZ4PB16.B4, RZ2PB2.4, RZ4PB16.B5, RZ2PB2.5B, RZ1PB1.4, RZ4PB16.2). Setiap satuan percobaan terdiri 3 tanaman kelapa sawit, sampel diamati. Data dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji F pada taraf nyata 5%. Apabila F hitung lebih besar dari F tabel 5%, maka dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) pada taraf 5%. Parameter yang diamati adalah diameter bonggol, tinggi bibit, jumlah helaian daun bibit, panjang akar bibit, bobot segar bibit, bobot segar akar bibit, bobot kering bibit, ratio tajuk, luas daun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rizobakteria jenis RZ<sub>2</sub>PB<sub>2.2</sub> memberikan pengaruh yang terbaik pada diameter bonggol, tinggi bibit, bobot segar akar, bobot segar bibit, panjang akar.

**Kata kunci :** *Rizobakteri, Indigenos, Gambut, Kelapa sawit, Pre nursery*

# INDIGENOUS RHIZOBACTERIA ISOLATED FROM ACIDIC SOIL ON OF PALM OIL ON (*Elais guineensis Jacq*) GROWTH IN THE PRE-NURSERY

## ABSTRAK

This experiment was conducted in the Experimental Garden and Microbiology Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University from July to November 2017. A completely randomized design was used with a control and 19 different Rhizobacterial isolates (RZ2PB2.2, RZ1PB1.5, RZ4PB16.B2, RZ4PB16.1B, RZ4PB16.B3A, RZ2PB2.3, RZ2PB2.5A, RZ5PB15.A2, RZ3PB16.1A, RZ1PB1.2, RZ1PB1.3, RZ3PB16.3, RZ4PB16.B3B, RZ4PB16.B4, RZ2PB2.4, RZ4PB16.B5, RZ2PB2.5B, RZ1PB1.4, RZ4PB16.2). Each experimental unit consisted of 3 oil palm plants all of which were observed. Data were analyzed statistically using the F- test at the 5% significance level. Significant differences were further tested using Duncan's New Multiple Range Test test at the 5% level. The parameters observed were; the diameter of the stump, the height of the seedlings, the number of leaves per seedling, root length, the fresh weight, the fresh weight of the roots, the dry weight of the seed, it's the canopy ratio and, the leaf area. Isolate RZ2PB2.2 with irregular, undulate, raised non-pathogenic character gave the best effect on tuber diameter, seed height, fresh root weight, fresh weight of seedlings and, root length.

**Keywords:** Rhizobakteria, Indigenos, Peat, Oil Palm, Pre-nursery

