

**PEMANFAATAN BIOCHAR SEKAM PADI UNTUK PERTUMBUHAN
BIBIT KELAPA SAWIT
(*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI *MAIN NURSERY***

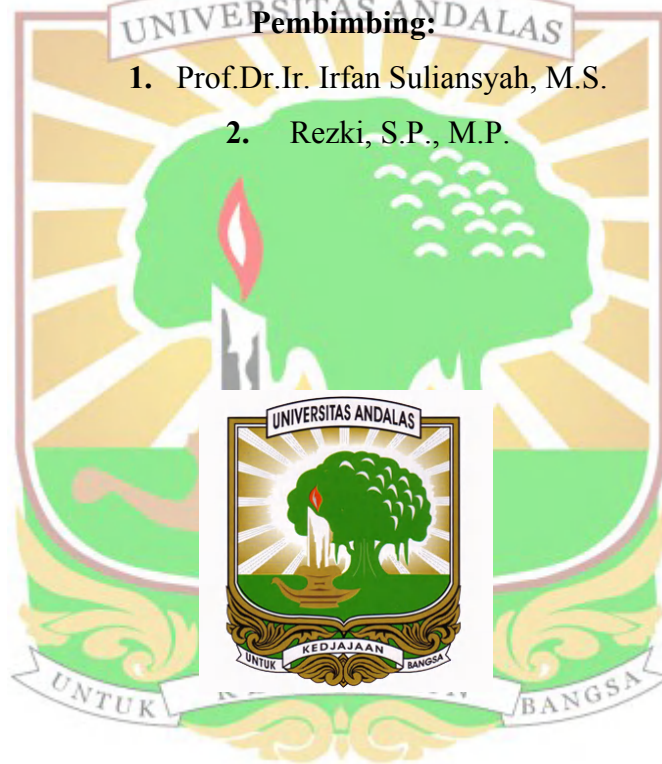
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Diajukan Sebagai Salah satu Syarat Untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pertanian



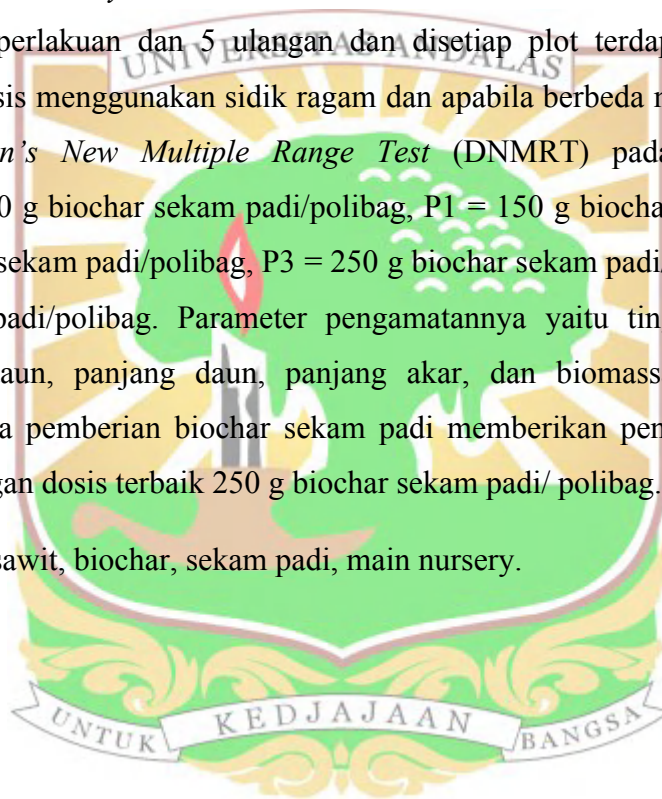
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PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI MAIN NURSERY

Abstrak

Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Universitas Andalas Kampus III Dharmasraya. Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Januari – Agustus 2018. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan dosis biochar sekam padi terbaik untuk pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit di *main nursery*. Penelitian ini disusun berdasarkan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) terdapat 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan dan disetiap plot terdapat 2 tanaman. Hasil pengamatan dianalisis menggunakan sidik ragam dan apabila berbeda nyata akan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) pada taraf 5 %. Dosis perlakuannya P0 = 0 g biochar sekam padi/polibag, P1 = 150 g biochar sekam padi/polibag, P2 = 200 g biochar sekam padi/polibag, P3 = 250 g biochar sekam padi/polibag dan P4 = 300 g biochar sekam padi/polibag. Parameter pengamatannya yaitu tinggi tanaman, lingkaran bonggol, jumlah daun, panjang daun, panjang akar, dan biomassa. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa pemberian biochar sekam padi memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap tinggi tanaman dengan dosis terbaik 250 g biochar sekam padi/ polibag.

Kata kunci: kelapa sawit, biochar, sekam padi, main nursery.



UTILIZATION OF RICE HUSK BIOCHAR FOR THE GROWTH OF OIL PALM SEEDLINGS

(Elaeis guineensis Jacq) IN MAIN NURSERY

Abstract

This research was conducted in the experimental field of Andalas University Campus Dharmasraya, from January to August 2018. The purpose of this study was to obtain the best dose of rice husk biochar for the growth of oil palm seedlings in main nursery. This study was compiled based on Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 5 treatments and 5 replications and in each plot there were 2 plants. The results of the observations were analyzed of variance and if significantly different then continued with Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at the level of 5%. The treatment dose is P0 = 0 g of rice husk / polybag biochar, P1 = 150 g of rice husk biochar / polybag, P2 = 200 g of rice husk biochar / polybag, P3 = 250 g of rice husk biochar / polybag and P4 = 300 g of rice husk biochar / polybag. The parameters of observation were plant height, hump circumference, number of leaves, leaf length, root length, and biomass. The results showed that the application of rice husk biochar had a significant influence on plant height with the best dose of 250 g of rice husk biochar / polybag.

Keywords: oil palm, biochar, rice husk, main nursery.

