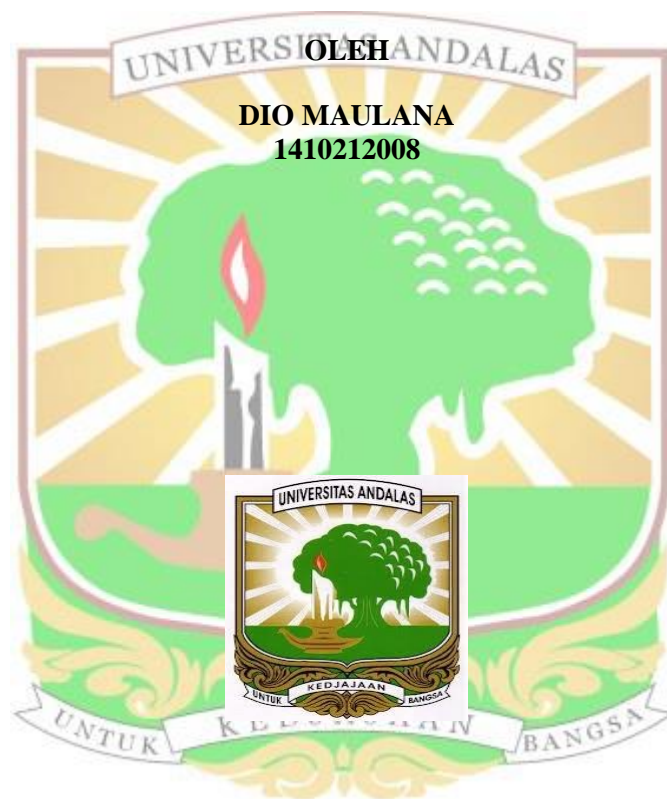


**PENGARUH KNO_3 TERHADAP PEMATAHAN DORMANSI,
VIABILITAS DAN VIGOR BENIH DELIMA (*Punica granatum*)**

SKRIPSI



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PADANG
2019**

THE EFFECT OF KNO_3 AT BREAKING DORMANCY, VIABILITY, AND VIGOR OF POMEGRANATE (*Punica granatum*) SEEDS

Abstract

The Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is a plant that has many benefits, but the hard skin of seed causes the pomegranate become difficult to germinate (dormancy), so it should to do breaking dormancy of the seeds. One of the ways that can be done for breaking dormancy is using KNO_3 . The objective of this research was to obtain the appropriate concentration of KNO_3 to accelerate the breaking dormancy and increase the viability and vigor of Pomegranate seeds. This research was conducted at the Laboratory of Seed Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University in July until October 2018. The research used an experimental method with Complete Randomized Design consist of 5 treatments with 3 replications. The treatments were the concentration of KNO_3 which consist of control (KNO_3 0%), soaking with a solution of 0,3% KNO_3 , 0,4%, 0,5%, 0,6% for 10 hours. Data were analyzed using F test with 5% level and if there were significant differences, the analysis was continued with the Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% level. The results showed that the treatment which appropriate for breaking dormancy of pomegranate seeds is concentration of KNO_3 0,3%.

Keyword: *Pomegranate seed, dormancy, KNO_3 , viability, vigor*



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Abstrak

Delima (*Punica granatum*) merupakan tanaman yang memiliki banyak manfaat, namun kulit benih yang keras menyebabkan delima sulit berkecambah (dormansi), sehingga perlu dilakukan pematahan dormansi benih tersebut. Salah satu cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk pematahan dormansi adalah menggunakan KNO_3 . Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan konsentrasi KNO_3 yang sesuai untuk mempercepat pematahan dormansi serta meningkatkan viabilitas dan vigor benih Delima. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Teknologi Benih, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas pada bulan Juli hingga oktober 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) terdiri dari 5 perlakuan yang diulang sebanyak 3 kali. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu konsentrasi KNO_3 yang terdiri dari: kontrol (KNO_3 0%), perendaman dengan larutan KNO_3 0,3%, 0,4%, 0,5%, 0,6% selama 10 jam. Data hasil pengamatan di analisis dengan uji F taraf 5% dan jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan Uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan yang sesuai untuk pematahan dormansi benih delima adalah konsentrasi KNO_3 0,3%.

Kata kunci: *benih delima, dormansi, larutan KNO_3 , viabilitas, vigor*

