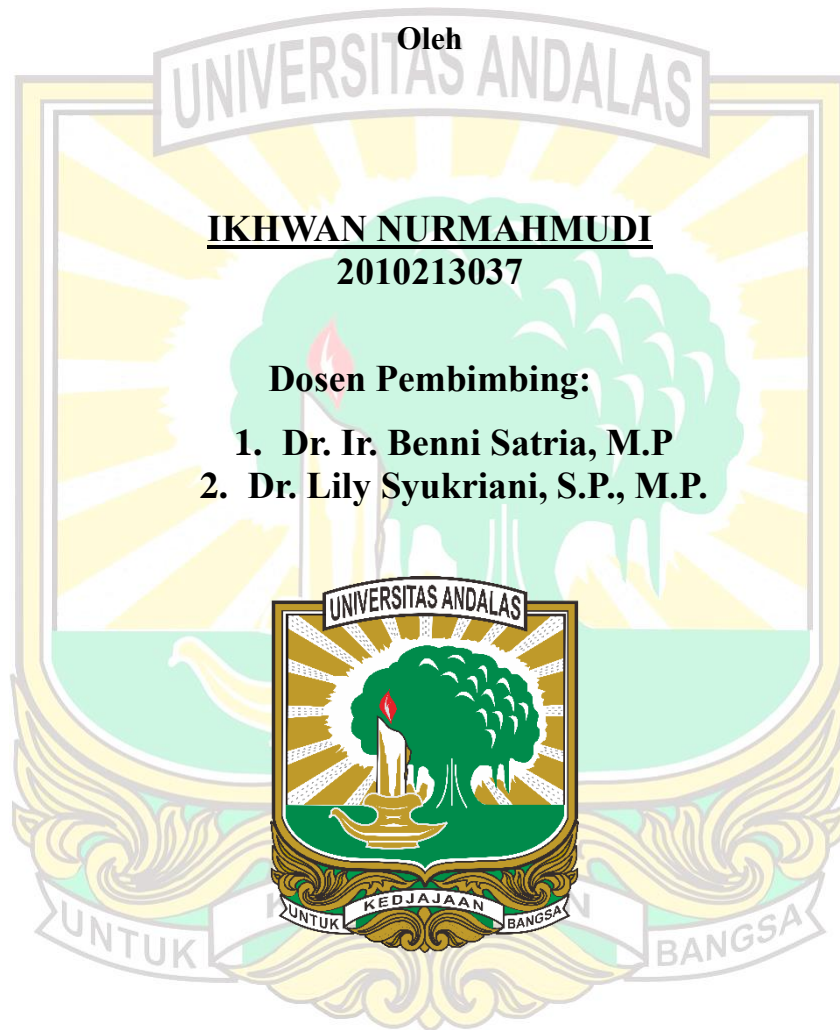


PENGARUH PEMBERIAN BEBERAPA KONSENTRASI *ECO ENZYME* TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT TANAMAN GAHARU (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk.) PADA ULTISOL

SKRIPSI



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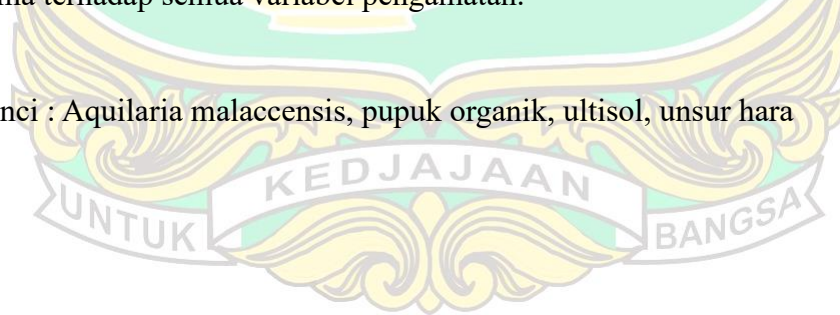
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Abstrak

Tanaman Gaharu merupakan tanaman yang sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan. Pengembangan tanaman gaharu berkaitan dengan ketersediaan bibit dan ketersediaan lahan yang digunakan. Lahan yang tersedia sekarang yaitu ultisol dengan tingkat kesuburan yang rendah. Hal ini akan mempengaruhi kualitas bibit yang dihasilkan. Untuk itu diperlukan pembenahan menggunakan *eco enzyme* untuk menghasilkan bibit tanaman gaharu yang berkualitas baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat pengaruh pemberian konsentrasi *eco enzyme* terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman gaharu dan mendapatkan konsentrasi terbaik *eco enzyme* terhadap pertumbuhan bibit gaharu. Percobaan telah dilaksanakan di Rumah Kawat Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, Padang. Percobaan ini menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktor tunggal yaitu konsentrasi *eco enzyme* yang terdiri dari lima taraf perlakuan 0, 100, 200, 300 ml/liter larutan dengan 4 ulangan sehingga diperoleh 16 satuan percobaan. Total keseluruhan tanaman sebanyak 64 tanaman. Parameter pengamatan yang diamati yaitu pertambahan tinggi tanaman, pertambahan jumlah daun, lebar daun terlebar, bobot akar, dan bibit siap salur. Pengolahan data hasil pengamatan menggunakan uji F pada taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian ini melaporkan bahwa pemberian beberapa konsentrasi *eco enzyme* tidak berpengaruh terhadap variabel pengamatan pertambahan tinggi tanaman, pertambahan jumlah daun, lebar daun terlebar, bobot akar. Pada penelitian ini pemberian konsentrasi *eco enzyme* memberikan pengaruh yang sama terhadap semua variabel pengamatan.

Kata kunci : *Aquilaria malaccensis*, pupuk organik, ultisol, unsur hara



THE EFFECT OF GIVING SEVERAL CONCENTRATIONS OF *ECO ENZYME* ON THE GROWTH OF AGARWOOD (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk.) SEEDLINGS ON ULTISOL

Abstract

Agarwood is a plant of significant value with great potential for cultivation. The cultivation of agarwood is closely related to the availability of seedlings and suitable land. Currently, available land is mainly Ultisols, which are characterized by low fertility. This low fertility can affect the quality of the produced seedlings. Therefore, improving the soil using eco enzymes to produce high-quality agarwood seedlings is necessary. This study aims to evaluate the effect of different concentrations of eco enzymes on agarwood plants' growth and determine the optimal concentration for the growth of agarwood seedlings. The experiment was conducted at the Greenhouse of the Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang. The experiment utilized a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with a single factor, which was the concentration of eco enzymes, consisting of five treatment levels: 0, 100, 200, and 300 ml/L of solution, with 4 replications, resulting in a total of 16 experimental units. A total of 64 plants were used in the study. The observed parameters included plant height increment, the increased number of leaves, maximum leaf width, root weight, and transplant-ready seedlings. The data were analyzed using the F-test at a 5% significance level. The results indicated that different concentrations of eco enzymes did not significantly affect the observed variables, such as plant height increment, number of leaves, maximum leaf width, and root weight. In this study, applying eco-enzyme concentrations had the same effect on all observed variables.

Keywords: *Aquilaria malaccensis*, organik fertilizer, ultisol, nutrients

