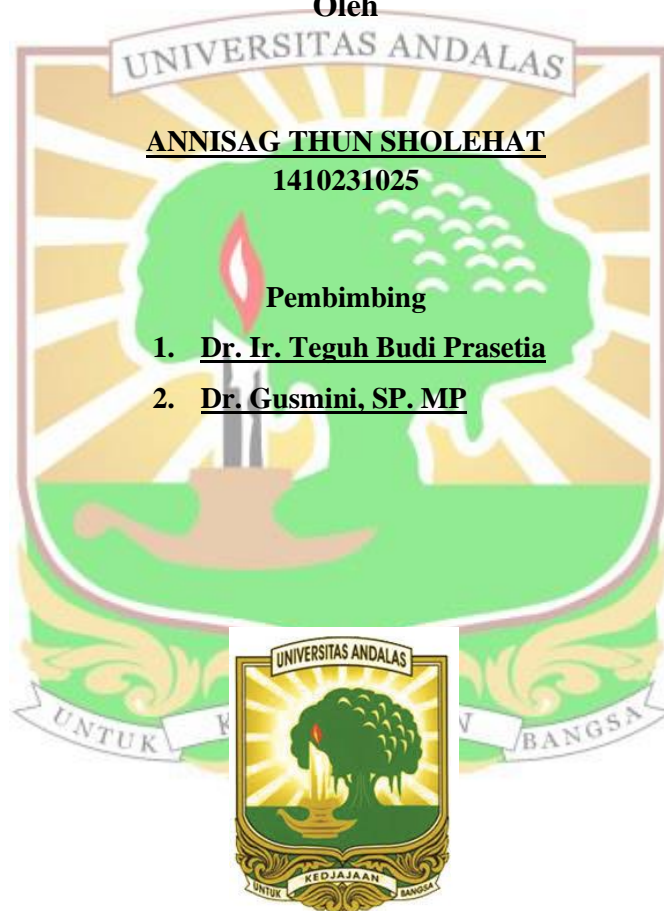


**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN DOLOMIT TERHADAP SIFAT KIMIA TANAH  
GAMBUT DAN PERTUMBUHAN SERTA HASIL TANAMAN CABAI MERAH  
VARIETAS KOPAY (*Capsicum annuum* L.)**

**SKRIPSI**

**Oleh**



**ANNISAG THUN SHOLEHAT**

**1410231025**

**Pembimbing**

- 1. Dr. Ir. Teguh Budi Prasetya**
- 2. Dr. Gusmini, SP. MP**

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU TANAH  
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*Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Untuk  
Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pertanian*

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU TANAH  
FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
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PADANG  
2019**

# **PENGARUH PEMBERIAN DOLOMIT TERHADAP SIFAT KIMIA TANAH GAMBUT DAN PERTUMBUHAN SERTA HASIL TANAMAN CABAI MERAH VARIETAS KOPAY (*Capsicum annuum* L.)**

## **Abstrak**

Lahan gambut di Sumatera Barat memiliki permasalahan kesuburan tanah yang rendah, sehingga diperlukan bahan amelioran untuk meningkatkan kesuburan tanahnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh pemberian beberapa dosis dolomit yang tepat terhadap sifat kimia tanah gambut dan pertumbuhan serta produksi tanaman cabai merah. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Rumah Kaca Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Dosis perlakuan terdiri dari D0 = 0 ton/ha, D1 = 5 ton/ha, D2 = 10 ton/ha, D3 = 15 ton/ha, D4 = 20 ton/ha. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian dolomit 20 ton/ha mampu meningkatkan kesuburan tanah gambut seperti meningkatkan pH 1.55 unit; peningkatan N-total 1.66 %; peningkatan P-tersedia 4.59 ppm; meningkatkan nilai KTK 117.03 me/100g; dan meningkatkan nilai K-dd 0.16 me/100g; Ca-dd 0.19 me/100g; Mg-dd 1.58 me/100g; Na-dd 0.21 me/100g . Namun pada dosis 10 ton/ha merupakan takaran dolomit yang baik untuk pertumbuhan tanaman cabai merah yakni meningkatkan tinggi tanaman 33 cm; berat kering batang dan daun 20.33 g/tanaman; berat kering akar 5.94 g/tanaman; bobot buah 75.81 g; jumlah buah 29 buah/tanaman; dan meningkatkan serapan N 37 mg/tanaman serta serapan P 2.61 mg/tanaman.

**Kata kunci :** *Cabai merah kopay, Dolomit, Gambut.*



## **INFLUENCE OF DOLOMIT APPLICATION ON CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF PEAT SOIL AND GROWTH OF CHILI'S KOPAY VARIETY (*Capsicum annum L.*)**

### **Abstract**

On of peatland problems in West Sumatra is low fertility, so that maintenance of materials were needed to increase the fertility of the soil. The purpose of this research was to examine the effect of dolomite application on chemical properties of peat soil and growth of chili's. The research was done in the Glasshouse Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang. The research used 5 treatments and 3 repetitions. The treatment consisted of D0 = 0 ton/ha, D1 = 5 ton/ha, D2 = 10 ton/ha, D3 = 15 ton/ha, D4 = 20 ton/ha. The results of this research showed that application of 20 ton/ha dolomite could increase the soil fertility, such as soil pH increased by 1.55 units; N-total by 1.66%; P-available by 4.59 ppm; CEC by 117.03 cmol/kg; and K-value by 0.16 cmol/kg; exchange able Ca by 0.32 cmol/kg; exchange able Mg by 1.58 cmol/kg; exchange able Na by 0.21 cmol/kg. How ever application of 10 ton/ha dolomite was a good dose of dolomite for the growth of chili, such as plant height was 33 cm; the dry weight of stems and leaves was 20.33 g/plant; root dry weight was 5.94 g/plant; fruit weight was 75.81 g/plant; 29 fruits / plant; and increased N uptake by 37 mg/plant and P uptake by 2.61 mg/plant.

**Keywords:** *Red Chili, Dolomite, Peat.*

