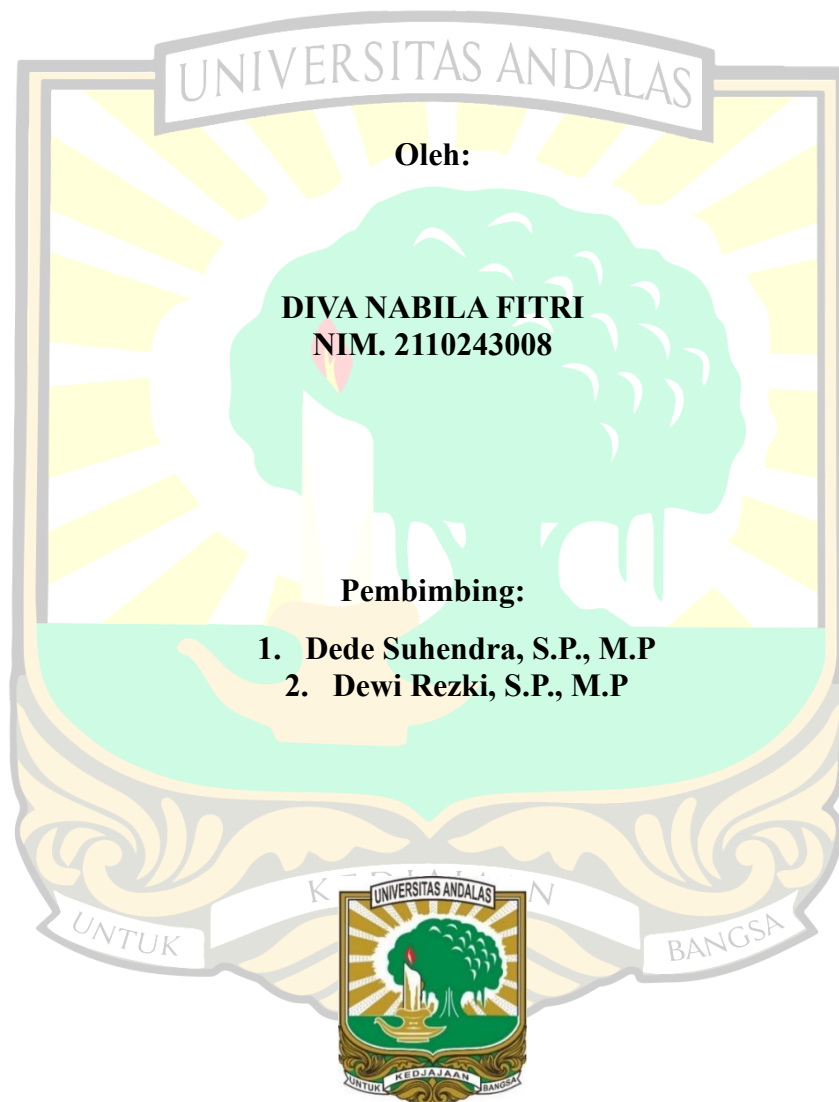


**RESPON PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT AREN (*Arenga pinnata* Merr.)
AKIBAT APLIKASI DOLOMIT DAN PUPUK KANDANG
AYAM PADA TANAH BEKAS TAMBANG EMAS**

SKRIPSI



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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RESPON PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT AREN (*Arenga pinnata* Merr.) AKIBAT APLIKASI DOLOMIT DAN PUPUK KANDANG AYAM PADA TANAH BEKAS TAMBANG EMAS

ABSTRAK

Tanah bekas tambang emas umumnya memiliki tingkat keasaman yang tinggi, kandungan bahan organik rendah, serta ketersediaan unsur hara makro yang terbatas sehingga tidak mendukung pertumbuhan tanaman. Upaya perbaikan dapat dilakukan melalui pemberian dolomit untuk menetralkan keasaman tanah dan menambah unsur kalsium (Ca) serta magnesium (Mg), serta melalui pemberian pupuk kandang ayam yang mampu menyuplai bahan organik dan unsur hara utama seperti nitrogen (N), fosfor (P), dan kalium (K). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari hingga Mei 2025 di lahan percobaan Kampus III Universitas Andalas, Nagari Sungai Kambut, Kecamatan Pulau Punjung, Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) Faktorial dengan dua faktor, yaitu dosis pupuk kandang ayam (0, 200, 300, dan 400 g/polybag) dan dosis dolomit (0, 25, 35, dan 45 g/polybag), masing-masing diulang tiga kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat interaksi antara pemberian pupuk kandang ayam dan dolomit terhadap pertumbuhan bibit aren (*Arenga pinnata* Merr.). Pupuk kandang ayam berpengaruh nyata terhadap tinggi bibit, jumlah daun, luas daun, volume akar, bobot kering tajuk dengan dosis terbaik 400 g/polybag. Dolomit berpengaruh terhadap luas daun, volume akar, bobot kering tajuk, rasio tajuk akar dengan dosis optimal 45 g/polybag. Dengan demikian, kombinasi penggunaan pupuk kandang ayam 400 g/polybag dan dolomit 45 g/polybag direkomendasikan untuk mendukung pertumbuhan bibit aren pada tanah bekas tambang emas.

Kata kunci: Aren, dolomit, pupuk kandang ayam, tanah bekas tambang emas

GROWTH RESPONSE OF SUGAR PALM (*Arenga pinnata* Merr.) SEEDLINGS DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF DOLOMITE AND CHICKEN MANURE IN EX-GOLD MINING SOIL

ABSTRACT

Former gold mining soils generally have high acidity levels, low organic matter content, and limited availability of macronutrients, thus not supporting plant growth. Improvement efforts can be made by providing dolomite to neutralize soil acidity and add calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg), and by providing chicken manure that can supply organic matter and main nutrients such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). This research was conducted from January to May 2025 at the experimental field of Campus III of Andalas University, Nagari Sungai Kambut, Pulau Punjung District, Dharmasraya Regency. The design used was a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) Factorial with two factors, namely the dose of chicken manure (0, 200, 300, and 400 g/polybag) and the dose of dolomite (0, 25, 35, and 45 g/polybag), each repeated three times. The results of the study showed that there was no interaction between the application of chicken manure and dolomite on the growth of sugar palm seedlings (*Arenga pinnata* Merr.). Chicken manure significantly affected seedling height, number of leaves, leaf area, root volume, and dry crown weight with the best dose of 400 g/polybag. Dolomite affected leaf area, root volume, dry crown weight, and root crown ratio with the optimal dose of 45 g/polybag. Thus, the combination of using 400 g/polybag of chicken manure and 45 g/polybag of dolomite is recommended to support the growth of sugar palm seedlings on ex-gold mining land.

Keywords: Sugar palm, dolomite, chicken manure, ex-gold mining soil