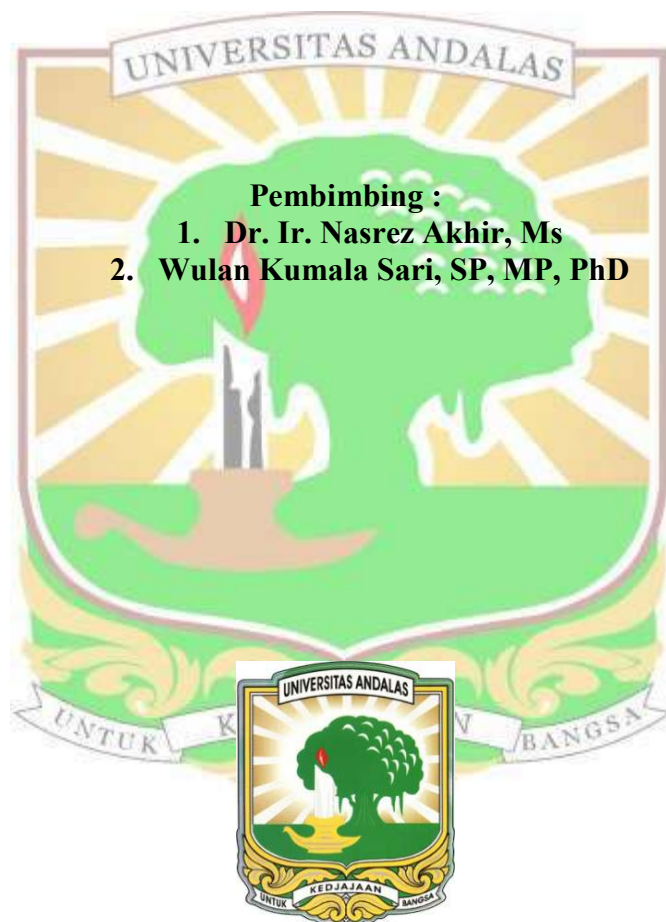


**PENGARUH BEBERAPA KONSENTRASI STIMULAN ETEFON
DENGAN TEKNIK *GROOVE APPLICATION* TERHADAP PRODUKSI
LATEKS TANAMAN KARET
(*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg) KLON PB-260**

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh beberapa konsentrasi stimulan etefon dengan teknik *groove application* terhadap produksi lateks tanaman karet (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg) klon PB-260. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di kebun karet rakyat yang berlokasi di Nagari Sungai Dareh, Kecamatan Pulau Punjung, Kabupaten Dharmasraya, Sumatera Barat dari bulan Januari sampai April 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok yang terdiri dari 5 yang diulang 3 kali, dan setiap satuan percobaan terdapat 2 tanaman karet. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu beberapa konsentrasi stimulan etefon yakni E0 = tanpa stimulan etefon, E2 = etefon 2%, E4 = etefon 4%, E6 = etefon 6%, dan E8 = etefon 8%. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan uji F pada taraf 5%. Jika terdapat perbedaan yang nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) pada taraf 5%. Variabel yang diamati meliputi lama aliran lateks, volume lateks, berat karet, kadar karet kering (KKK), dan kering alur sadap (KAS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian konsentrasi stimulan etefon yang terbaik untuk produksi lateks tanaman (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg.) klon PB-260 yaitu pada konsentrasi 4% karena menghasilkan KKK tertinggi, yaitu 79,26% pada pemberian stimulan etefon dengan teknik *groove application*.

Kata kunci: lateks, etefon, groove application, kadar karet kering, kering alur sadap

**THE EFFECT OF SEVERAL CONCENTRATION OF ETHEPHON
STIMULANTS BY GROOVE APPLICATION TECHNIQUE ON THE
LATEX PRODUCTION OF RUBBER PLANTS (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell.
Arg) PB-260 CLONE**

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of several concentrations of ethephon stimulants by groove application technique on the latex production of rubber plant (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg) PB-260 clone. This research was conducted in the smallholder rubber plantation located at Sungai Dareh Village, Pulau Punjung District, Dharmasraya Regency, West Sumatra from January until April 2019. This research was a randomized block design consisted of 5 treatments and 3 replications, and each of experimental unit contained of 2 rubber plants. The treatment were several concentrations of ethephon stimulant namely E0 = without ethephon stimulant, E2 = ethephon 2%, E4 = ethephon 4%, E6 = ethephon 6%, E8 = ethephon 8%. The observation data were analyzed by F-test 5% level. If there is a significant difference, it will continued by the Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% level significantly. The observed variables were duration of latex flow, latex volume, rubber weight, dry rubber content (DRC), tapping pane; drynes (TPD). The results showed that the best stimulant concentration for the latex production of rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg.) PB-260 clone was at a concentration of 4% because it was produced the highest DRC, that was 79.26% on the application of ethephon stimulants by groove application technique.

Keywords: latex, ethephon, groove application, dry rubber content, tapping panel dryness

