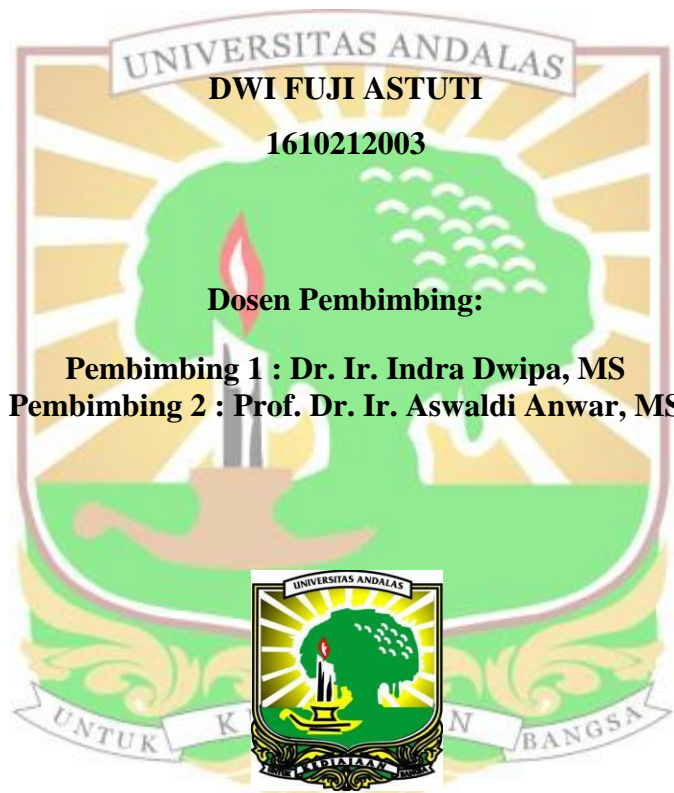


**PENGARUH LAMA PENYIMPANAN DAN PERENDAMAN
PERTAMA TERHADAP VIABILITAS DAN VIGOR BENIH
KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)**

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Abstrak

Permintaan benih kelapa sawit bermutu yang terus meningkat setiap tahun belum diimbangi dengan ketersediaannya oleh produsen benih. Pengolahan benih kelapa sawit harus melalui proses yang panjang. Salah satu proses penting dalam menghasilkan benih dengan viabilitas dan vigor tinggi adalah penyimpanan dan perendaman pertama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan lama penyimpanan dan perendaman pertama yang dapat meningkatkan viabilitas dan vigor benih kelapa sawit. Percobaan dilaksanakan di PT. Palma Inti Lestari, Desa Sungai Jenih, Kecamatan Bangkinang, Kabupaten Kampar, Provinsi Riau dari bulan Januari hingga Juni 2020. Percobaan dilakukan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan yang digunakan yaitu penyimpanan 11 hari dan perendaman pertama 3 hari, penyimpanan 13 hari dan perendaman pertama 5 hari, penyimpanan 15 hari dan perendaman pertama 7 hari, penyimpanan 17 hari dan perendaman pertama 9 hari. Pengamatan yang dilakukan yaitu kadar air benih, daya berkecambah, perkecambahan hitung pertama, nilai indeks, dan daya hantar listrik. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan uji F taraf 5% dan jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan New Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa parameter pengamatan kadar air, daya berkecambah, nilai indeks, dan daya hantar listrik berbeda nyata menurut Uji F taraf 5%, namun persentase daya berkecambah benih sampai hari ke-42 (6%) dan ke-56 (8,33%) masih menunjukkan nilai yang sangat rendah. Berdasarkan hasil, dapat disimpulkan bahwa belum didapatkan lama penyimpanan dan perendaman pertama yang tepat untuk meningkatkan viabilitas dan vigor benih kelapa sawit.

Kata kunci : *benih kelapa sawit, penyimpanan, perendaman, viabilitas, vigor*



THE EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME AND FIRST SOAKING ON VIABILITY AND VIGOR OF OIL PALM SEEDS (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)

Abstract

The demand for quality of oil palm seeds that increase every year has not been matched with availability by seed producers. The processing of oil palm seeds needs a long process. One of the important processes in producing seeds with high viability and vigor is the storage and first soaking. This study aims to obtain the storage and first soaking time that can increase the viability and vigor of oil palm seeds. The experiment was carried out at PT. Palma Inti Lestari, Sungai Jernih Village, Bangkinang District, Kampar Regency, Riau Province from January to June 2020. The experiment was done by using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of 4 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments were 11 days of storage and 3 days of first soaking, 13 days of storage and 5 days of first soaking, 15 days of storage and 7 days of first soaking, 17 days of storage and 9 days of first soaking. The observations made by seed moisture content, germination capacity, first count test, index value test, and electrical conductivity. The data of the observations were analyzed using the F test at 5% level and if it was significantly different, then continued with the Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% level. The results found that the parameters of seed moisture content, germination capacity, index value test, and electrical conductivity are real different according to F test level 5%, but the percentage of germinated power seeds until the 42nd (6%) and 56th (8,33%) day still show a very low value. The result of the study concluded that the storage and first soaking time had not been obtained to increase the viability and vigor of oil palm seeds.

Keywords: *oil palm seed, soaking, storage, viability, vigor*

