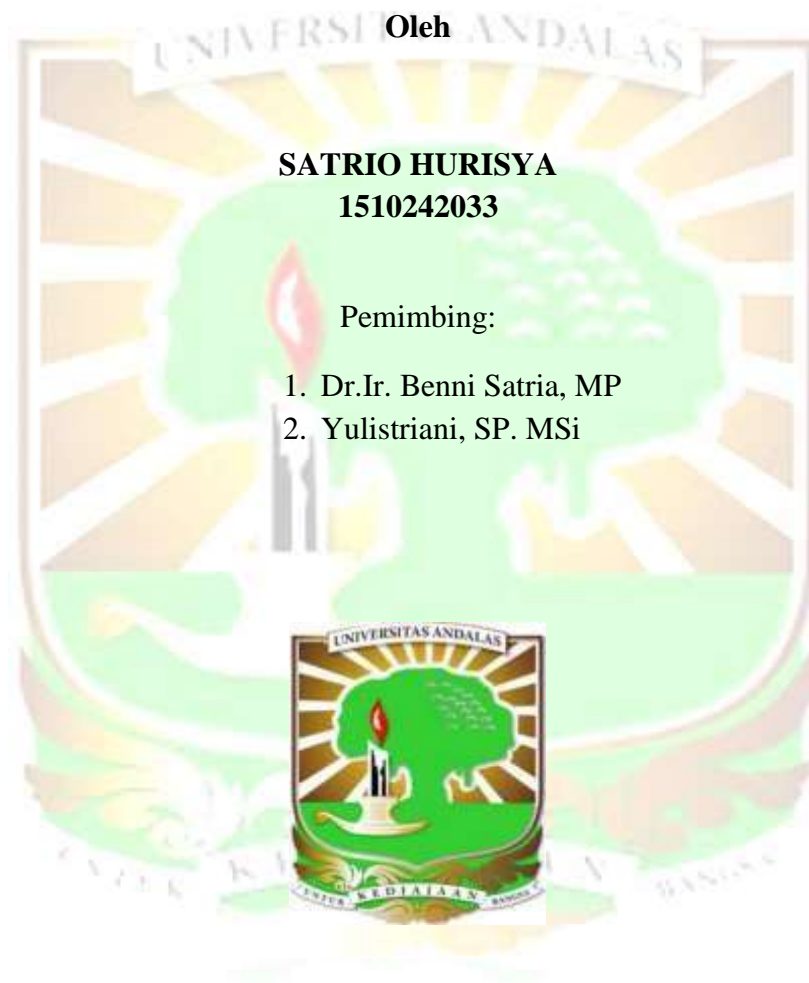


**PENGARUH KONSENTRASI AIR KELAPA MUDA
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN SAMBUNG SAMPING
TANAMAN KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao* L.)**

SKRIPSI



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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ABSTRAK

Peremajaan tanaman kakao dapat dilakukan dengan perbanyak vegetatif seperti sambung samping yang tingkat keberhasilannya dapat ditunjang dengan pemberian bahan yang mengandung zat pengatur tumbuh seperti air kelapa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan konsentrasi air kelapa muda yang terbaik pada sambung samping tanaman kakao (*Theobroma cacao* L.). Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Kenagarian IV Koto, Pulau Punjung, Kabupaten Dharmasraya selama lima bulan dari Januari s.d Mei 2019. Metode penelitian adalah berupa Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 5 taraf perlakuan dan 4 kelompok yang setiap satuannya terdiri atas 3 tanaman, sehingga diperoleh 60 tanaman sampel. Adapun taraf perlakuan yaitu 0 mL air kelapa+200 mL aquades, 50 mL air kelapa+150 mL aquades, 100 mL air kelapa+100 mL aquades, 150 mL air kelapa+50 mL aquades, dan 200 mL air kelapa+0 mL aquades. Variabel yang diamati yaitu persentase hidup sambung samping, panjang cabang, jumlah cabang, jumlah daun, panjang daun, dan lebar daun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi air kelapa memberikan pengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan sambung samping kakao dengan konsentrasi terbaik yaitu 50 mL air kelapa+150 mL aquades. Pengaruhnya dapat dilihat pada variabel persentase hidup sambung samping, panjang cabang, jumlah cabang, dan jumlah daun, namun belum berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan panjang daun, dan lebar daun pada sambung samping tanaman kakao.

Kata Kunci : Kakao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), sambung samping, konsentrasi, air kelapa muda.

THE EFFECT OF SEVERAL CONCENTRATIONS OF COCONUT WATER ON THE GROWTH OF CACAO (*Theobroma cacao* L.) SIDE CLEFT GRAFTING

ABSTRACT

Rejuvenation of cacao crops can be applied by vegetative propagation such as side cleft grafting, which its success rate can be supported by the provision of substances containing growth regulators such as coconut water. The objective of this study was to obtain the best concentration of young coconut water on the growth of cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) side cleft grafting. This research was conducted in IV Koto Village, Pulau Punjung, Dharmasraya District for five months from January until May 2019. The research method was the Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisted of 5 treatment levels and 4 groups, each of experimental unit consisted of 3 plants, so that the total was 60 sample plants. The treatment levels were: 0 mL of coconut water + 200 mL of distilled water, 50 mL of coconut water + 150 mL of distilled water, 100 mL of coconut water + 100 mL of distilled water, 150 mL of coconut water + 50 mL of distilled water, and 200 mL of coconut water + 0 mL of distilled water. The observed variables were the percentage of successful grafting, branch length, number of branches, number of leaves, leaf length, and leaf width. The results showed that several concentrations of coconut water gives an effect on the growth of cacao side cleft grafting with the best concentration of 50 mL coconut water + 150 mL distilled water. The effect was appeared in the variables of the percentage of successful grafting, length of branches, number of branches, and number of leaves, however it has not yet affected the growth of leaf length and leaf width on side cleft grafting of cacao.

Keywords : Cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), side cleft grafting, concentration, young coconut water