PENGARUH DOSIS PUPUK TANDAN KOSONG KELAPA SAWIT (TKKS) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN AWAL BIBIT KELAPA SAWIT

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dosis pupuk tandan kosong kelapa sawit yang tepat serta pengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan awal bibit kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Maret 2019 di Unit II Lahan Percobaan Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, Gunung Bulu Jalan Wates Km.10 Desa Argorejo, kecamatan Sedayu, Kabupaten Bantul, Provinsi D.I.Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimen dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari 5 tanaman, sehingga diperoleh 75 polybag. Adapun masing-masing perlakuan adalah Kontrol yaitu tanah dengan pupuk kimia (N) (1 gram urea/polybag), T1 : Tanah dengan 100% pupuk kompos TKKS (17,62 gram/polybag), T2 : Tanah dengan 75% pupuk kompos TKKS (13,215 gram/polybag), T3 :Tanah dengan 50% pupuk kompos TKKS (8,810 gram/polybag) dan T4 : Tanah dengan 25% pupuk kompos TKKS (4,405 gram/polybag). Variabel pengamatan yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah daun dan volume akar. Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan analisis varian dengan taraf nyata 5%. Bila ada beda nyata dilakukan uji lanjut dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) pada taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat dosis maksimum yang paling berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit, karena pada setiap perlakuan menunjukkan tidak ada pengaruh beda nyata pada parameter tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah daun dan volume akar.

Kata kunci : Pembibitan awal kelapa sawit, tandan kosong kelapa sawit, dosis pupuk.

EFFECT OF DOSE OF OIL PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCH MANURE ON EARLY GROWTH OF OIL PALM SEEDLINGS

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the proper dose of oil palm empty fruit bunch fertilizer and the effect on the initial growth of oil palm seedlings. This research was conducted in January-March 2019 in Unit II of Experimental Field of Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta, Gunung Bulu Jalan Wates Km.10 Argorejo Village, Sedayu Subdistrict, Bantul Regency, D.I.Yogyakarta Province. The study was conducted experimentally with a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of 5 treatments and 3 replications. Each treatment consisted of 5 plants, so that 75 polybags were obtained. Each treatment was Control, namely soil with chemical fertilizer (N) (1 gram urea / polybag), T1: Soil with 100% TKKS compost (17.62 grams / polybag), T2: Soil with 75% TKKS compost (13,215 grams / polybag), T3: Soil with 50% TKKS compost fertilizer (8,810 grams / polybag) and T4: Soil with 25% TKKS compost fertilizer (4,405 grams / polybag). Observation variables observed included plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves and root volume. This study was analyzed using analysis of variance with a real level of 5%. If there is a real difference, further tests are performed with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% significance level. The results showed that there was no maximum dose that most affected the growth of oil palm seedlings, because each treatment showed no significant effect on plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves and root volume.

Keywords: Initial oil palm nurseries, oil palm empty fruit bunches, fertilizer doses.