

SERAPAN HARA P KELAPA SAWIT UMUR DELAPAN TAHUN PADA APLIKASI PUPUK DAP MELALUI KETIAK PELEPAH

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Intisari

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui serapan P dari pupuk DAP melalui aplikasi di ketiak pelepah kelapa sawit umur delapan tahun.. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober 2018–Januari 2019 di perkebunan kelapa sawit PT. Bumitama Gunajaya Agro. Ketapang Kalimantan Barat. Metode yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Petak Terbagi, yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dosis pupuk P dan 3 macam letak ketiak pelepah, sehingga ada 12 kombinasi perlakuan. Setiap kombinasi diulang 3 kali dan setiap ulangan terdiri atas 2 tanaman. Maka jumlah tanaman yang dibutuhkan untuk setiap umur adalah $12 \times 3 = 36$ tanaman. Analisis serapan hara P dilakukan pada 1,2,3 bulan setelah aplikasi pemupukan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis varians dengan uji F taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terjadi interaksi antara perlakuan letak ketiak dan macam dosis pupuk DAP terhadap serapan hara P dan kandungan P total daun. Pemupukan kelapa sawit dibandingkan dengan kontrol melalui tanah. Dosis pupuk DAP 200g, 250g, 300g dan 350g perpohon menghasilkan serapan P yang tidak berbeda nyata. Hasil pemupukan DAP dengan dosis 200g yang diaplikasikan melalui ketiak pelepah dapat menyamai hasil pemupukan DAP dengan dosis yang lebih tinggi yaitu 300g perpohon melalui tanah.

Kata kunci : kelapa sawit, kandungan P total daun, serapan hara P.

**PHOSPHATE UPTAKE ON EIGHT YEAR OIL PALM BY DIAMMONIUM
PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER APPLICATION THROUGH THE LEAF AXIL**

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ABSTRACT

This Research was conducted with the aim of finding out the up take of P from DAP fertilizer application through eight years of oil palm leaf axil at the age of eight years. This research was conducted in October 2018- januari 2019 at the PT. Bumitama Gunajaya Agro, West Kalimantan Ketapang. The method used was Split Plot Design, which consist of 4 treatments of P fertilizer dosage and 3 types of leaf axil location, so there are 12 treatments combinations. Every combination repeated 3 times and each age is $12 \times 3 = 36$ plants. The P nutrient uptake analysis conducted at 1,2,3 month after fertilization application. The data that has been obtained were analyzed by the analiysis of variance with an F test of 5% level. The result of the study showed that that was no interaction between the location of the leaf axil treatment and the type of diammonium phosphate fertilizer dosage on P nutrient uptake and total leaf P content. Fertilization of eight year oil palm through three different leaf axil potition, namely top, middle, and bottom, does not show significantly different change in the uptake of P oil palm leaves as compared to soil control. Diammonium phosphate fertilizer dosages of 200g, 250g, 300g and 350g per plant produce not significantly different of P uptake. The result of fertilizing diammonium phosphate with a dose of 200g which is applied through the leaf axil can match the results of fertilizing the diammonium phosphate with a higher dose of 300g per plant through the soil.

Keywords: oil palm, total P content of the leaves, nutrient absorption P.

