PENGARUH DOSIS LIMBAH KOPI DAN MACAM DEKOMPOSER TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL KENTANG

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INTISARI

Kentang merupakan salah satu komoditas unggulan Kabupaten Kerinci. Sejauh ini, petani umumnya menggunakan pupuk kimia sintetis meskipun di wilayah pegunungan ini juga terdapat banyak limbah organik salah satunya kulit kopi. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pemberian kompos limbah kulit kopi yang difermentasi menggunakan beberapa jenis dekomposer. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kayu Aro Barat, Kabupaten Kerinci, Provinsi Jambi, bulan Maret − Mei 2019 di ketinggian tempat > 1000 mdpl. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah faktorial yang disusun dalam rancangan acak kelompok lengkap dengan dua faktor ditambah kontrol (pupuk kimia rekomendasi). Faktor pertama adalah dosis kompos limbah kulit kopi yang terdiri dari 3 taraf (5 ton/Ha, 10 ton/Ha, 15 ton/Ha), dan faktor kedua adalah ragam dekomposer (MOL Bonggol Pisang, EM4 dan *Trikoderma*). Data yang diamati kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji sidik ragam, yang jika terdapat perbedaan signifikan kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan's Multiple Range Test taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektifitas limbah kulit kopi yang difermentasi menggunakan beragam dekomposer belum memberikan pertumbuhan dan hasil seefektif pupuk kimia, tidak ditemukan juga adanya interaksi antar kedua faktor. Meski demikian, dosis limbah kopi 10 ton/Ha dan dekomposer EM4 menghasilkan bobot umbi kentang yang tidak berbeda signifikan dengan perlakuan kontrol.

Kata kunci: kentang, limbah kulit kopi, dekomposer.

THE EFFECT OF COFFEE WASTE DOSE AND KIND OF DECOMPOSER ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF POTATO

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ABSTRACT

Potatoes are one of the leading commodities of Kerinci Regency. So far, farmers generally use synthetic chemical fertilizers, although in this mountainous region there are also many organic wastes, one of which is coffee skin. The study aims to determine the effectiveness of fermented coffee skin waste compost using several types of decomposers. The study was conducted in Kayu Aro Barat, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province, from March to May 2019 at altitudes> 1000 meters above sea level. The design of this study was factorial which was arranged in a randomized complete design with two factors plus control (recommended chemical fertilizer). The first factor is the dosage of coffee skin waste compost consisting of 3 levels (5 tons / Ha, 10 tons / Ha, 15 tons / Ha), and the second factor is the variety of decomposers (MOL Banana Boles, EM4 and *Trichoderma*). The observed data were then analyzed using a variance test, which if there were significant differences then continued with the Duncan's Multiple Range Test at a level of 5%. The results showed that the effectiveness of coffee husk waste fermented using various decomposers did not provide growth and yield as effective as chemical fertilizers, nor were interactions between the two factors found. However, the dosage of 10 tons / ha coffee waste and EM4 decomposer produced potato tuber weights that were not significantly different from the control treatments.

Keywords: potatoes, coffee skin waste, decomposer.