

PENGARUH VOLUME MEDIA TANAM DAN UKURAN UMBI BIBIT TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL KENTANG G1

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INTISARI

Kentang (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) merupakan tanaman umbi-umbian dan berumur pendek yang banyak dibudidayakan di dataran tinggi di atas 800 m di atas permukaan laut (m dpl). Pengadaan benih berkualitas dan kontinyu menjadi salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan produksi kentang. Penggunaan volume media tanam dan ukuran umbi bibit kentang yang sesuai diharapkan dapat memberi pengaruh baik dalam produksi benih kentang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dan interaksi volume media tanam dengan ukuran umbi bibit terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil kentang G1. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kebun Benih Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura (KB TPH) di Kecamatan Kledung, Kabupaten Temanggung. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap Faktorial. Faktor pertama adalah volume media tanam yaitu $0,0038\text{ m}^3$, $0,0029\text{ m}^3$, $0,0053\text{ m}^3$ dan $0,0084\text{ m}^3$. Faktor kedua adalah ukuran umbi bibit yaitu besar ($>20\text{ g}$), sedang ($5-20\text{ g}$) dan kecil ($<5\text{ g}$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa volume media tanam dan ukuran umbi bibit berinteraksi dalam mempengaruhi pertumbuhan dan hasil kentang G1. Berdasarkan volume media tanam, interaksi terbaik yang memberikan jumlah batang terbanyak adalah volume media tanam $0,0038\text{ m}^3$ dengan ukuran umbi bibit besar ($>20\text{ g}$), sedangkan berdasarkan ukuran umbi bibit, memberikan jumlah batang yang sama pada semua volume media tanam. Berdasarkan volume media tanam, interaksi terbaik yang memberikan jumlah umbi terbanyak adalah volume media tanam $0,0084\text{ m}^3$ dengan ukuran umbi bibit besar ($>20\text{ g}$), sedangkan berdasarkan ukuran umbi bibit, yang memberikan interaksi terbaik adalah umbi bibit besar pada volume media tanam $0,0084\text{ m}^3$.

Kata kunci: Kentang G1, volume media tanam, ukuran umbi bibit.

EFFECT OF PLANTING MEDIA VOLUME AND SIZE OF TUBER SEED ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF G1 POTATO

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ABSTRACT

Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) is a kind of tuberous and short-lived plants which is widely cultivated in the elevation more than 800 m above the sea level (m.a.s.l.). The availability of continuous qualified tuber seed becomes one of the efforts to increase the production level of potatoes. The utilization of planting media volume and the suitable size of potato seed were expected could bring a good effect in the production of potato seed. This research aimed to know the effect of planting media volume interaction with the size of tuber seed on the growth and the yield of potato G1. This research was held in Kebun Benih Tanaman Pangan and Holtikultura (KB TPH) in Kledung sub-district, Temanggung Regency. The design used was Completely Randomized Design. The first factor was planting media volume consisting of $0,0038\text{ m}^3$, $0,0029\text{ m}^3$, $0,0053\text{ m}^3$ and $0,0084\text{ m}^3$. The second factor was the size of tuber seed consisting of big ($>20\text{ g}$), medium ($5-20\text{ g}$) and small ($<5\text{ g}$). The result of the research indicated that the planting media volume and the size of tuber seed were interacting in affecting the growth and the yield of potato G1. Based on the planting media volume, the best interaction giving the highest number of stems was the planting media volume of $0,0038\text{ m}^3$ combined with the big size of tuber seed ($>20\text{ g}$), meanwhile based on the size of tuber seed, giving the same number of stems to all the planting media volume. Based on the planting media volume, the best interaction giving the highest number of tuber was the planting media volume of $0,0084\text{ m}^3$ combined with the big size of tuber seed ($>20\text{ g}$), meanwhile based on the size of tuber seed, the best interaction was the big size of tuber seed ($>20\text{ g}$) combined with the planting media volume of $0,0084\text{ m}^3$.

Keywords: G1 Potato, planting media volume, the size of tuber seed.