

ACCLIMATIZATION OF ABACA BANANA (*Musa textilis* Nee) ON VARIOUS THIAMIN CONCENTRATIONS AND PLANT MEDIA COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Abaca banana is a type of banana that has a product value, namely the fiber is used for high-quality paper raw materials. The supply of high-quality banana seeds in large quantities is a common problem faced by farmers. High-quality banana seedlings can be reproduced by applying one of the tissue culture and acclimatization technologies at the final stage. The purpose of this study was to determine the interaction between thiamin concentration and the composition of the planting medium and get the best thiamin concentration and planting media for success of the matization of the abaca banana plants. The research method used is the Split Plot Design consisting of 2 factors namely thiamin concentration as the main plots and the composition of the planting media as sub plots. Main plots are thiamin concentrations with a concentration of 2 ml/l, 3 ml/l, 4 ml/l, and sub plots namely the composition of planting media M1 = Soil: Rice Husk: Compost (2: 2: 1), M2 = Soil: Husk Rice: Compost (1: 2: 2), M3 = Soil: Rice Husk: Compost (2: 1: 2). Total obtained 9 treatment combinations, epeated 4 times. The results showed that there was no interaction between the treatment of thiamin concentration and the growing media composition on the growth of the abaca banana seedlings at the acclimatization stage in 4 ml/l amine concentration gave the best results at root length, root number and root volume. The best planting media for acclimatization of abaca banana is the composition of the soil: rice husk: compost (1: 2: 2) in plants age 8 mst and 11 mst, root length, number of roots, fresh weigh.

Keywords : Acclimatization, Abaca Banana, Thiamin , Planting Media