

**PENAMBAHAN AIR KELAPA DAN THIAMIN TERHADAP MIKROSTEK KRISAN
(*Dendranthema grandiflora* Tzvelev) SECARA
IN VITRO**

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ABSTRAK

Krisan adalah tanaman hias dengan bentuk yang unik dan warna yang beragam serta menarik, sehingga banyak diminati oleh masyarakat. Banyaknya permintaan tanaman krisan tidak sebanding dengan ketersediaan bibit yang berkualitas, sehingga diperlukan penelitian melalui kultur jaringan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi antara Air Kelapa dan Thiamin, menentukan konsentrasi Air Kelapa dan Thiamin yang lebih baik terhadap pertumbuhan mikrostek krisan. Metode percobaan laboratorium menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) 2 faktor. Faktor I adalah konsentrasi air kelapa terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu 5%, 10% dan 15%. Faktor II adalah konsentrasi thiamin terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu 1 mg/L, 2 mg/L dan 3 mg/L. Dari kedua faktor didapatkan 9 kombinasi perlakuan dan diulang sebanyak 3 kali. Data dianalisis keragamannya dengan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) pada taraf $\alpha=5\%$, dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) taraf $\alpha=5\%$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi pada kombinasi perlakuan konsentrasi air kelapa 5% dan thiamin 1 mg/L pada parameter saat tumbuh tunas. Terdapat pula interaksi pada kombinasi perlakuan konsentrasi air kelapa 10% dan thiamin 1 mg/L pada parameter jumlah tunas, jumlah akar dan interaksi pada kombinasi air kelapa 15% dan thiamin 2 mg/L pada parameter bobot segar. Pemberian air kelapa 10% memberikan hasil paling baik pada parameter panjang tunas. Pemberian thiamin 1 mg/L menunjukkan hasil paling baik pada parameter panjang tunas.

Kata kunci : Krisan, Air Kelapa, Thiamin, *in vitro*

**THE ADDITION OF COCONUT WATER AND THIAMINE TOWARDS
CHRYSSANTHEMUM MICRO CUTTINGS (*Dendranthema grandiflora* Tzvelev) IN
VITRO**

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ABSTRACT

Chryssanthemum is ornamental plant with variety of shape and color which are unique and appealing. The high demand of Chryssanthemum plant is not proportional to the availability of the good quality seeds, it needs research through tissue culture. The aim of this research is to know interaction between coconut water and thiamine and to determine the best coconut water and thiamine concentration toward Chryssanthemum micro cuttings. This research used laboratory experimental method by using Complete Random Design (CRD) 2 factors. The 1st factor was coconut water concentration consisted of 3 level which were 5%, 10% and 15%. The 2nd factor was thiamine concentration consisted of level which were 1mg/L, 2 mg/L and 3 mg/L. From the two factors, those were found that, there were 9 combination of treatments and repeated 3 times. The variety of data was analyzed by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with level of $\alpha=5\%$, and continued by examining Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) with level of $\alpha=5\%$. The research found that the interaction of coconut water concentration treatment was 5% and thiamine was 1 mg/L on the parameters when growing shoot. There was also interaction on coconut water concentration treatment which was 10 % and thiamine was 1 mg/L on the parameters in the number of shoots. The amount of root and interaction of coconut water combination was 15% and thiamine was 2 mg/L on the parameters of fresh weight. The addition of 10% coconut water and 1 mg/L thiamine showed the best result on the parameters of long shoots.

Key words : Chryssanthemum, Coconut Water, Thiamine, In Vitro