

PEMBERIAN KNO₃ DAN AIR KELAPA PADA UJI VIABILITAS DAN PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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ABSTRAK

Tanaman padi merupakan tanaman yang memiliki sifat dormansi fisiologis dan memiliki fase after ripening. Untuk mematahkan dormansi pada benih padi, kemampuan menghasilkan serta meningkatkan produktivitasnya dapat dilakukan dengan memberikan KNO₃ dan air kelapa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menentukan konsentrasi KNO₃ dan air kelapa yang tepat terhadap pematangan dormansi dan pertumbuhan benih padi. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktorial dengan 2 faktor, faktor I : Konsentrasi KNO₃ (M) yaitu M0 : 0%, M1 : 1%, M2 : 3%, M3 : 5%. Faktor II : Konsentrasi Air Kelapa (K) yaitu K0 : 0%, K1 : 25%, K2 : 50%, K3 : 75%. Terdapat 16 kombinasi perlakuan dan diulang 3 kali. Parameter pengamatannya yaitu daya kecambah, laju perkecambahan, bobot kering kecambah, indeks vigor, potensi tumbuh maksimum, jumlah daun, tinggi tanaman, jumlah anakan, dan bobot kering tanaman. Data pengamatan dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji ANOVA taraf 5% dan apabila terdapat beda nyata antar perlakuan dilanjutkan dengan uji jarak berganda DMRT pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antara perlakuan KNO₃ 3% dan air kelapa 50% terhadap daya berkecambah, laju perkecambahan, indeks vigor dan jumlah daun minggu ke 4. Perlakuan terbaik pada kombinasi perlakuan M2K2 untuk parameter daya berkecambah, indeks vigor dan jumlah daun minggu ke 4. KNO₃ 3% dan Air Kelapa 50% meningkatkan potensi tumbuh maksimum, jumlah daun minggu ke 6 dan tinggi tanaman minggu ke 2,4 dan 6.

Kata Kunci : KNO₃, Air Kelapa, Viabilitas, Padi

APPLICATION OF KNO₃ AND COCONUT WATER ON RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) VIABILITY AND GROWTH TEST

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ABSTRACT

Rice is a plant that has physiological dormancy and after-ripening phase. For breaking dormancy, ability to produce, and increased productivity seeds of rice can be done by several alternatives, including by providing KNO₃ and coconut water. The aim of this research is determine the appropriate concentration of KNO₃ and coconut water on breaking dormancy and growth of rice seeds. This study used a factorial Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 2 factors, factor I: KNO₃ concentration (M), namely M0: 0%, M1: 1%, M2: 3%, M3: 5%. Factor II: Coconut Water Concentration (K), namely K0: 0%, K1: 25%, K2: 50%, K3: 75%. There were 16 treatment combinations and repeated 3 times. Variabel observed is germination, germination rate, dry weight of sprouts, vigor index, the maximum growth potential, number of leaves, plant height, number of tillers, an dry weight of plants. Data is analyzed statistically using the ANOVA test at 5% level and if there was a significant difference between treatments, it was continued with DMRT at 5% level. The result showed that there was an interaction between the treatment of 3% KNO₃ and 50% coconut water on germination, germination rate, vigor index and number at week 4. The best treatment was in the M2K2 treatment combination for the parameters of germination, vigor index and number of leaves at week 4. KNO₃ 3% and coconut water 50% increased the maximum growth potential, number of leaves at week 6 and plant height at week 2, 4 and 6.

Keywords : KNO₃, Coconut Water, Viability, Rice