

**SPIKE INDUCTION OF MOTH ORCHID (*Phalaenopsis* sp.) AT VARIOUS  
HEIGHTS USING BENZIL AMINO PURIN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Phalaenopsis orchids have beautiful flowers but take a long time to flower. Induction of flowering with the right technique can save costs. This study investigated the interaction between altitude and the concentration of Benzyl Amino Purin (BAP) in inducing spike growth in Phalaenopsis Orchids. The study used a split plot design with altitude (990m, 490m, and 190m above sea level) as the main plot and BAP concentration (50 ppm, 100 ppm, and 150 ppm) as the subplots. The data was analyzed using variance analysis and Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results indicated that there was an interaction between altitude and BAP concentration, with the best results observed at an altitude of 990 meters and a BAP concentration of 50 ppm. The altitude of 190 meters above sea level showed the best results in plant height, number of leaves, leaf length and number of buds. The altitude of 490 meters above sea level showed the best results on the time of bud emergence. The altitude of 990 meters above sea level showed the best results on the number of knops. BAP concentrations of 100 ppm gave the highest number of buds.

**Keywords:** Altitude, Phalaenopsis, Flowering Induction, Benzyl Amino Purin