

**RESPON PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TANAMAN KACANG
PANJANG (*Vigna sinensis* L.) TERHADAP KONSENTRASI MOL
REBUNG BAMBU DAN UMUR PEMANGKASAN**

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ABSTRAK

Kacang panjang merupakan tanaman hortikultura yang banyak dimanfaatkan masyarakat Indonesia sebagai sumber karbohidrat dan protein. Salah satu kendala budidaya adalah penurunan produksi akibat teknik pemupukan dan teknik budidaya yang kurang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji pengaruh serta mendapatkan konsentrasi MOL rebung bambu dan umur pemangkasan terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil kacang panjang. Penelitian dilaksanakan Maret–Mei 2025 di Jasem, Srimulyo, Piyungan, Bantul, DIY. Metode yang digunakan yaitu percobaan lapangan dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial dua faktor dan satu kontrol. Faktor pertama konsentrasi MOL rebung bambu terdiri atas 100, 150, dan 200 ml/l. Faktor kedua umur pemangkasan lateral 21, 28, dan 35 HST. Kontrol berupa tanpa MOL dan tanpa pemangkasan. Data dianalisis dengan Sidik Ragam (ANOVA) taraf 5%, dilanjutkan Uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) taraf 5% dan Kontras Orthogonal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antara konsentrasi MOL dan umur pemangkasan terhadap umur panen dan diameter buah. Terdapat beda nyata antara perlakuan dan kontrol pada parameter jumlah polong, panjang polong, bobot polong per tanaman dan indeks panen. Pemberian MOL 150 ml/l menghasilkan jumlah, panjang, dan bobot polong per tanaman terbaik. Pemangkasan 28 HST memberikan hasil optimal pada umur berbunga dan panjang polong.

Kata kunci : Kacang panjang, MOL rebung bambu, pemangkasan lateral

RESPONSE OF GROWTH AND YIELD OF LONG BEAN (*Vigna sinensis* L.) TOWARDS BAMBOO SHOOT MOL CONCENTRATION AND AGE OF PRUNING

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ABSTRACT

Long beans are horticultural crops widely used by Indonesians as a source of carbohydrates and protein. One of the obstacles to cultivation is a decline in production due to inappropriate fertilization and cultivation techniques. This study aims to investigate the effects and determine the optimal concentration of bamboo shoot MOL and pruning age on the growth and yield of long beans. The research was conducted from March to May 2025 in Jasem, Srimulyo, Piyungan, Bantul, DIY. The method used was a field experiment with a Complete Randomized Block Design factorial two-factor and one control. The first factor, bamboo shoot MOL concentration, consisted of 100, 150, and 200 ml/l. The second factor, lateral pruning age, consisted of 21, 28, and 35 HST. The control consisted of no MOL and no pruning. Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the 5% level, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level and Orthogonal Contrasts. The results showed there was an interaction between MOL concentration and pruning age on harvest age and fruit diameter. There was significant differences between treatments and controls in terms of pod number, pod length, pod weight per plant, and harvest index. The application of 150 ml/l MOL resulted in the best pod number, length, and weight per plant. Pruning at 28 HST yielded optimal results for flowering age and pod length.

Keywords: Long beans, bamboo shoot MOL, lateral pruning