

PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT STEK 3 KLON TEH (*Camellia sinensis* L.) PADA BERBAGAI KONSENTRASI PERLAKUAN ZAT PENGATUR TUMBUH AIR KELAPA

Oleh : Briliyanti Putri Nurfitriati Jannah

Dibimbing oleh :

Bambang Supriyanta

Muhamad Khais Prayoga

ABSTRAK

Tanaman teh (*Camellia sinensis* L.) merupakan salah satu komoditi hasil perkebunan yang mempunyai peran cukup penting dalam kegiatan perekonomian di Indonesia. Penelitian bertujuan mendapatkan klon dan konsentrasi air kelapa terbaik untuk pertumbuhan stek tanaman teh. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari sampai bulan April 2025 di Greenhouse Pusat Penelitian Teh dan Kina, Gambung, Jawa Barat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL). Faktor pertama klon tanaman teh terdiri dari Gambung 7, Gambung 10, Gambung 11. Faktor kedua kombinasi pemberian zat pengatur tumbuh terdiri dari *Root-Up*, Air Kelapa konsentrasi 25%, 50%, dan 75%. Data dianalisis dengan ANOVA (*Analysis of Variance*). Hasilnya diuji lanjut dengan metode Beda Nyata Jujur (BNJ) atau *Honestly Significant Difference* (HSD) taraf 5%. Terdapat interaksi antara klon dan konsentrasi air kelapa Gambung 11 dan air kelapa konsentrasi 25% dapat meningkatkan variabel tinggi tunas, panjang akar, bobot basah tunas, dan bobot kering tunas. Klon Gambung 11 yang mempunyai pertumbuhan teh yang baik berdasarkan pada variabel persentase hidup, diameter tunas, jumlah daun, luas daun, jumlah akar, bobot basah akar, dan bobot kering akar. Konsentrasi zat pengatur tumbuh air kelapa konsentrasi 50% dapat meningkatkan persentase hidup, diameter tunas, jumlah daun, luas daun, jumlah akar, bobot basah akar, dan bobot kering akar.

Kata kunci : Stek, Zat Pengatur Tumbuh, Konsentrasi Air Kelapa, Teh, *Root-Up*.

GROWTH OF SEEDLING CUTTINGS OF 3 TEA CLONES (*Camellia sinensis* L.) ON A COMBINATION OF COCONUT WATER GROWTH REGULATOR TREATMENTS

By : Briliyanti Putri Nurfitriati Jannah

Supervised by :

Bambang Supriyanta

Muhamad Khais Prayoga

ABSTRACT

*Tea plants (*Camellia sinensis* L.) are one of the most important agricultural commodities in Indonesia's economy. The study aimed to identify the best tea plant clones and coconut water concentrations for stem growth. The research was conducted from February to April 2025 at the Tea and Cinchona Research Center Greenhouse in Gambung, West Java. The research method used was a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). The first factor, tea plant clones, consisted of Gambung 7, Gambung 10, and Gambung 11. The second factor, combinations of growth regulators, consisted of Root-Up, coconut water at concentrations of 25%, 50%, and 75%. The data were analyzed using ANOVA (Analysis of Variance). The results were further tested using the Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) method at the 5% level. There was an interaction between clones and coconut water concentration. Gambung 11 and coconut water at 25% concentration could increase the variables of shoot height, root length, fresh shoot weight, and dry shoot weight. The Gambung 11 clone showed good tea growth based on the variables of survival rate, shoot diameter, number of leaves, leaf area, number of roots, fresh root weight, and dry root weight. A coconut water concentration of 50% can increase the survival rate, shoot diameter, number of leaves, leaf area, number of roots, fresh root weight, and dry root weight.*

Keywords : *Cuttings, Growth Regulators, Coconut Water Concentration, Tea, Root-Up.*